



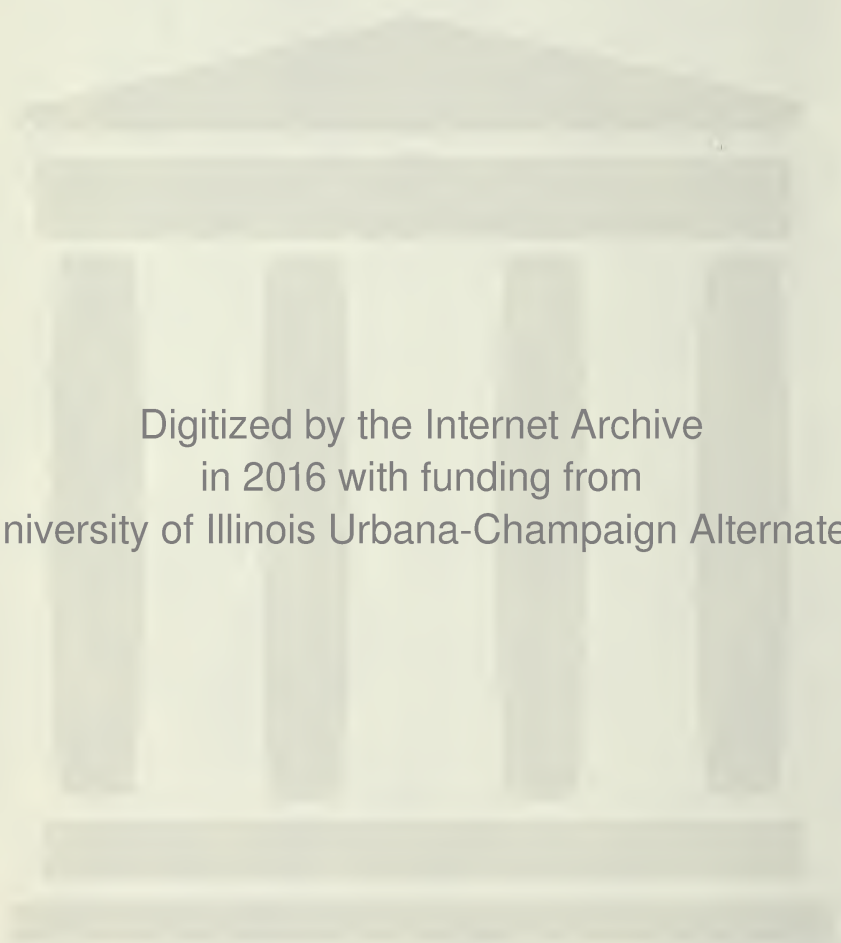
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THE

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Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

Editors: C. A. CUTTER, R. R. BOWKER

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

JANUARY, 1888.

No. 1.

C. A. CUTTER, R. R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

THE experiment of catalogue cards for new books has been tried, and it has been proven that the demand for them is not sufficiently general to cover the slight cost and the considerable trouble of producing and distributing them. In addition to the subscriptions from the publication section for its fifty members less than twenty additional subscriptions for the cards were received and the return was not sufficient to cover the mere cost of production, although there was no cost whatever for type-setting or for preparing the blocks or for the office-work of distribution. It is true that the cards, for various reasons, were issued later than they should have been, and the suggestion has been made that if they could be issued promptly, or better still from advance sheets from publishers, there would be more of a market. But the experiment has proved that, even with a fair allowance for increase under better conditions, the cards are not of sufficient practical use to librarians to make an adequate demand.

In short, this scheme must be relegated to the lumber-room of library economy along with many others (such as a clearing-house system for duplicates) which have been tried and found wanting. There are a great many things which librarians *ought* to want or *ought* to do, and which people in general ought to want or ought to do, as to which, nevertheless, supply does not show a practical demand. Coöperation has its limits, and when it is pushed too far it becomes impracticable. The Library Bureau, which has been of great service to librarians, undoubtedly burdens itself with many small schemes in which there is not only no commercial profit, but positive loss, and thus doubtless wastes force which might be used in a more important direction. The conductors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL have been willing, at some expense to the JOURNAL, to try various experiments from time to time in the hope that the "oughts" might become possibilities, but one after another these plans have proved "ideal," and it must be admitted that there are some matters in which uniformity is not desirable and others in which it is not possible.

BEFORE the catalogue cards of new books were tried as an experiment, there was much question on the part of several who were willing to take part in the experiment as to their desirability, and the fact that they were not successful does not militate against the use of the bibliographical cards proposed some time since, although there is doubt whether these would be used as widely as is supposed. We trust that the publishing section will one of these days try the experiment of the bibliographical cards, which have in them more elements of success. It is not probable that the proposed cards of standard books would be very much more used than cards for new books. Such demand as there might be would come probably from the small libraries, and it would be found that these would be just the ones which could not afford the expense of buying such cards, even though it could be proven that they would save money in the long run.

THE general agreement and newly awakened interest as to international copyright raises the interesting question of the influence of an international copyright law on the library interest. The American Copyright League (largely made up of authors) and the Publishers' Copyright League have at last come together in agreement on an amendment to the Chace Bill which provides copyright for English books printed in this country and published simultaneously with their issue abroad. This leaves not only all books published prior to the passage of the act, but also all books not entered in this country for copyright previous to their publication abroad, in the same position that they are now. Most English authors of importance, however, will take advantage of the new law, and the great body of new English books in demand at the libraries will be copyrighted. The first result will be to do away with the cheap quartos (so far as new books are concerned), and to replace them, so the best judges think, with better paper editions at anywhere from 35 to 50 cts., and good cloth editions at from 75 cts. to \$1. A large part of the trash which is now reprinted in the cheap libraries will happily never see the light on this side of the water at all, as it is used only to secure "regular publication" and second-class postal rates. The second result probably will be to increase the sale of popular American

books, so that larger editions will be published and the price will be lowered rather than raised, while the American author will get more actual money out of the large sales at small profits. Mr. Brander Matthews, in his admirable *Century* article, has shown that it is chiefly fiction which will be directly affected by international copyright, but doubtless all American literature will feel the stimulus, even though the price of other books be not greatly altered.

THE result on the libraries will, we think, be wholesome and not disadvantageous. The expenditure for books of fiction will not be in the total so much greater than now, and a well-bound octavo or 12mo will of course last much longer than the flimsy quartos, which require also the additional expense and trouble of a binding case. The return to better-made books at a fair price will encourage also the growth of private libraries and it is our steadfast belief that each agency for the distribution of good books stimulates each other agency, that is, the private library, the public library, and the book-store all go hand-in-hand, and each one profits as the other does. If at the same time with the introduction of international copyright, the bookselling trade will get rid of the ridiculous and misleading system of false prices, another step in advance will be made. If we are right in this suggestion of what international copyright should bring, each librarian should do his share in bringing about an international copyright law. The copyright leagues have under consideration a plan of asking librarians as well as booksellers to display on their counters a petition for international copyright which readers may have opportunity to sign, and we trust librarians will show themselves sufficiently liberal-minded to help along a work which appeals alike to American justice, American honor, American patriotism, and American common-sense. If each librarian will also drop a line to his Congressman advocating the measure, it will be of much service.

THE success of the Free Circulating Library in New York is the result of the excellent work so unostentatiously done under the administration of its trustees and of Miss Coe. The Bruce Library, opened with the new year, is the third of the associated libraries, and the Vanderbilt, now under roof, is the fourth. Of these libraries the Otten-dorfer and those above named are memorials of the beneficence of citizens of New York, and the files of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the past year

or two show a constantly increasing series of benefactions in the library direction. This is certainly as it should be, for there is no better way in which a citizen who has reaped riches in this country can return his thanks to his fellow-citizens than in increasing educational facilities by increasing the number of libraries. It will not be modest for the LIBRARY JOURNAL, as the representative of the librarians, to say—nevertheless we shall say it—that this has come largely, as in the case of the New York association, from the wise and broad and capable administration of the typical American librarian, who looks upon his office as a public trust and a missionary opportunity.

OUR RECORD NUMBER is postponed because of the difficulty in completing the list of private libraries which is to form a feature of it. The difficulties in making this list are many and curious, and it may prove practicable only to give a trial list of libraries in the Eastern States, where our returns are least inadequate. The list, we will remind librarians, is confined to libraries of over 1000 v., or those which have specialties which should be brought in line with the collections of private libraries for the use of students who ask to consult them. We shall not attempt to print information as to whether or not an owner is willing to extend such facilities to students; it is better to take for granted that he will do so when the application is entirely a proper one than to suggest to the public at large that a private library opens its doors to chance comers. This will perhaps do something to remove one objection which has been made to the publication of such a list, and we hope that librarians will do their best to help us to complete the material. We hope also to give in the RECORD NUMBER, by courtesy of the Bureau of Education and by help of the files of the JOURNAL, a list of the new libraries of over 1000 v. within 1887.

THE *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* announces that hereafter it will publish its longer articles in separate form only, as a series of pamphlets to be issued at irregular intervals. The price, to those who choose to take them, will not be included in the subscription to the magazine. The change will no doubt be a gain to the practical side of the *Centralblatt*, the greater part of whose space has lately been taken up with long bibliographical articles. For instance, in the number in which this announcement appears is one of 70 pages.

LIBRARY WORK.

BY W. A. BARDWELL, ACTING LIBRARIAN, BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

DURING the past year some of the members of the City Council in one of our Western cities have seen fit to characterize the expenditure of the Board of Directors of their public library for the services of its librarians as wasteful and inexcusable extravagance. "Standing behind a counter," it was said, "and handing out books to those who inquire for them, are occupations for which suitable persons could easily be obtained at wages of a dollar a day." Now, to any one familiar with the details of library work, the contemplation of the ideas embodied in such remarks as these is, to say the least, tiresome. There seems to be an impression with some people that a position in a library is a sort of sinecure, that the duties to be performed are easy, the labor light, and that one who might not succeed in ordinary business would yet do well enough as a librarian.

Applicants for a situation in the Brooklyn Library sometimes mention as an argument in favor of their fitness for it that "they are very fond of reading," and it has not infrequently been observed by some of our members that they "wished they were employed in the library so as to have a chance to read such of the new books as they liked as soon as received."

I think such impressions are incorrect. After eighteen years' experience of it I can affirm that a life in a library is a busy one for the librarian, and for every one of his assistants, including the boys who cover and label the books and go on errands. Our Western Councilmen who think a dollar a day is sufficient compensation for "handing out books" are in error, for there are many other things to be done by a competent librarian besides this. Subscribers who think a position behind the desk would enable them to read all the new books are wrong, for a librarian should have accomplished most of his reading before he adopts the profession; and he who accepts a librarianship in a public library of any size expecting to have "an easy time," makes the mistake of his life.

What are some of the things to be done by a librarian, or, under his direction, by his assistant? On his appointment, if the institution over which he is to preside is a new one, or if for any reason it needs reorganizing, the first thing will be to classify and arrange the books on the shelves.

Those who have sorted and placed 20,000 or more volumes that have been piled up in a new building can testify that it requires time and careful attention and much planning to get them satisfactorily arranged by classes, locating those likely to be most in use, such as fiction, travels, etc., nearest the delivery desk. The extremely interesting articles that have appeared from time to time in the LIBRARY JOURNAL on the subject of classification will prove valuable reading at this time.

In purchasing books good judgment is required in the selection of the best editions of standard works, also some knowledge of the value of those that are scarce or out of print, and care in finding where to buy at the largest discounts. A thorough acquaintance with current literature is essential. The *Publishers' Weekly* and *Publishers' Circular* can be depended on for the most important American and English books as they are published; and the *Nation*, *Critic*, *Book Chat* and the newspaper notices and advertisements. Any and all methods of keeping "posted" should be utilized, otherwise much inconvenience will ensue from inability to answer the frequent inquiries about new books. Some time may also be spent with advantage in examining some of the many catalogues of auction sales and of the collections offered by dealers in second-hand and rare books. Many bargains will be missed if this is neglected.

Before a book is ready for circulation it must be subjected to various processes. It is to be compared with the invoice, collated to insure its being a perfect copy, the date of purchase recorded, usually on back of title-page; it is to be covered and labelled and stamped in various parts with the library stamp, the leaves cut if necessary, the catalogue card written, an entry of it made on the shelf-inventory in the class to which it belongs and in the accession or invoice-book and a number given it, after which it is ready for the public.

Then the ever-present cataloguing. A catalogue can be commenced, but never finished; like Tennyson's brook, it "goes on forever." Would that the public would make more use of it when it is made and provided. It seems much easier to ask the librarian for information than to hunt for it in the catalogue. Of course, in the refer

ence department as much assistance as possible must be given those seeking information by supplying works most likely to furnish it. This takes considerable time, and although only an item, is an important one in the business. The service at the book delivery desk is also an important part of library work. In "handing out books" the attendants meet people of every temperament, every shade of disposition, and they should be able to meet all courteously. Nearly all who frequent a library are people whom it is a pleasure to meet. Occasionally there will come one whose mission it is to exercise the patience of those behind the desk, and fit them for a better world. There are occasional days, Saturdays, when something must be secured for "Sunday reading," or Mondays, when books have been finished over Sunday, or the next after a stormy day, or a holiday, when it seems as though everybody was impelled by one idea, and had determined to exchange books on that day if it could possibly be accomplished. On such occasions little else can be done but supply the people with books. Other work must wait, and the entire staff see to it that patrons are served as promptly as may be. There have been days in the Brooklyn Library with hardly a lull in the crowd at the book delivery desk from 8:30 a.m. until the sonorous tones of the City Hall bell proclaimed the hour of 9 p.m., the time for closing that department of the library. To say that the attendants get tired on such days but faintly expresses the fatigue experienced. If it so happens that the annual or semi-annual dues are receivable at such times, or tickets for a course of lectures for the library are being sold, business is lively indeed.

If the librarian wishes to avoid trouble he will have the thousands of pamphlets already accumulated, and rapidly increasing, carefully arranged by subjects, and either bound or put up in boxes or packages and labelled so as to be available at short notice,

Does he imagine that not many will ask to refer to back files of the newspapers of his own and other cities? Let him not flatter himself. Such important journals as cannot be bound should be carefully folded and tied up and kept so arranged that any date required can be produced at once when asked for. It has been noticed that files piled up and laid aside to wait until there was more time to put them in order are apt to be wanted more than any others. Every library will accumulate, by donation or purchase, duplicate copies of books, which should be listed for sale, or for exchange with other institutions. The

"Donation" book must be kept, in which books and pamphlets given are to be entered, and a proper acknowledgment made to the donor.

If a library derives its income in part from annual dues paid by members, some plan must be adopted by which they may be informed at the proper time, and with as much delicacy as may be, that subscriptions are due, and a payment in order. Most people pay promptly in advance, a few require to be followed and interviewed by the collector.

Few people are aware of the anguish experienced by librarians in the matter of books "kept out beyond time." It would be interesting to know how long some people would keep books, if not besought by printed notice, or otherwise, to return them; or, if no active measures were taken for systematic calling in, what proportion of a public library would be lost, or gradually — and for the most part unconsciously — absorbed into private collections.

The binding of books as they come to need it is an important item, and requires time and care. Such classes as Fiction, Biography, etc., that are in active request, are sometimes bound without lettering, a paper cover being fitted to the book, and the lettering and numbering done with a pen.

There is usually a quite large correspondence that requires the librarian's prompt attention from day to day. Occasionally a circular or bulletin is to be printed, which takes time, as also does the addressing of the thousands of envelopes for mailing it. The statistics of a library must be recorded daily, showing the number of books bought, circulated, bound, donated, lost, worn-out, and retired from circulation.

The President and Directors of the library, if they take the active interest which it is pleasant to have them take, may ask at any time for items of information regarding the business being done. The account-books should show the amount of cash received, and the sources from which the income is derived, also the items for which the funds are disbursed. All entries should be posted to their proper accounts at least once a week, so that, if the Treasurer should request a statement of funds on hand, and of bills payable, or an estimate of what the receipts will average for a given time as compared with previous years, the information can be promptly furnished. In order that this may be done, a thorough system should be devised whereby all information relative to receipts and expenses, books received and circulated, number of members belonging to the library, etc., can be kept tabulated, and the

footings carried along until the end of the fiscal year, when the whole culminates in that feast of statistics, the annual report.

These are *some* of the things that those employed in a library are called upon to do. There is plenty besides. The oft-recurring book agent steals upon the librarian when least expected. He must be met in all his Protean forms, and the song he sings in praise of his wares listened to whether the listener be busy or not. When *not* busy, the librarian can keep an eye open for possible book-thieves. In his leisure moments he can invent schemes for the identification of the lead-pencil fiend, whose marginal notes are superfluous. When not otherwise occupied he can lay plans for the capture and punishment of the vandal who mutilates the files in the reading-room.

The life has its compensations, plenty of them, to one who loves books and the people who read them; but a brief experience in library work will dispel all illusions as to the life being one of ease. One adopting the profession should have, aside from a devotion to it as means of earning a living, a love for the work for its own sake, a fund of patience to overcome difficulties, a tenacious memory, and the faculty of systematizing details. He will learn in the course of events that, in order to keep up with the times, to plan work for his assistants, to see that the business goes on harmoniously and successfully and that no part of it be neglected, he should possess the industry of the beaver and the remorseless activity of —certain members of the Library Association whom we hold in horror and terror!

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, LL.D.*

BY FREDERICK SAUNDERS, LIBRARIAN OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

THE age in which we are living is a privileged one, being characterized by intense intellectual activity throughout the civilized world. It is almost superfluous to add that this is seen, not only in its unprecedented number of writers and readers, but also in the marvellous multiplication of the higher institutions of learning, free public libraries, and academies of art and science, as well as our ubiquitous common schools.

The time-honored foundations of learning in the old world, until recently, were accessible to comparatively few privileged scientists and scholars; but these restrictions have at length been abandoned, and the temples of science and literature are now made universally available. In a country of such free political institutions as ours, moral and intellectual culture is a necessity, and may even be said to be the palladium of our perpetuity as a nation. While these invaluable auxiliaries for the promotion of the highest interests of the people are thus so characteristic of our day, it is fitting that we hold in cherished esteem the memory of the self-denying and the devoted services of those who have been conspicuously among its pioneers, in the planning and developing of the grand movement, and foremost, perhaps, among them was the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Green Cogswell, as to his ancestral history, came of Puritan origin — his progenitor, John Cogswell, having left Bristol, England, in

1635, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where many of his descendants long continued to reside. The subject of our memoir was graduated at Harvard in 1806, and shortly afterwards he made a voyage to India. On his return to New York, he studied law with Fisher Ames and subsequently entered upon the practice of the profession at Belfast, Maine. It was for a short time only, however, he preferring to be a tutor at Cambridge. In 1812 he was married to Mary, daughter of Governor Gilman, of New Hampshire. The union was soon dissolved, as she died of consumption the following year. In 1816 he joined his friends, Edward Everett and George Ticknor, in making a trip to Europe, and while at the leading capitals abroad, he paid especial attention to the methods and principles of instruction. He remained in Europe about four years, spending considerable time at Göttingen for this purpose.

On his return home, in 1820, he became professor of mineralogy and geology in Harvard College, and also its librarian. In 1823, in company with George Bancroft, the historian, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass., on the plan of the German and English Academies. This institution attracted to itself many students from all parts of the United States, and exerted an important influence in advancing the standard of education amongst us. Mr. Cogswell afterwards established a similar school at Raleigh, North Carolina. Three years later he returned to New York, and became the editor of what was

* Presented at the Thousand Islands' Conference, 1887.

then regarded as the leading critical periodical—the *New York Review*; it was continued to ten volumes. It may here be stated that the professor during his European travels had enjoyed the acquaintance of many of the most illustrious men of letters—Goethe, Humboldt, Béranger, Byron, Scott, Jeffrey, and many more. In 1839 he was introduced by Fitz Greene Halleck to Mr. John Jacob Astor. At this early date, the millionaire contemplated, it is said, the founding of some public institution in the city of his adoption—New York. The first suggestion of the establishment of a free public library has been, by some persons, attributed to Washington Irving, and by others to Mr. Cogswell; but he has himself stated that “it was a kind impulse of Mr. Astor’s own heart which prompted him to the establishment of some permanent and valuable memorial to testify his grateful feelings toward the city in which he had so long lived and prospered.”

From the best of our means of information on the subject, it appears that Mr. Astor being somewhat undecided as to the particular form his bequest should assume, Mr. Cogswell urged the importance of a public library. Both Mr. Irving and Mr. Brevoort coincided in the view. During the closing years of Mr. Astor’s life, Mr. Cogswell was in daily attendance upon him, as his companion, and in pursuance of the determination of founding a library, he was authorized by him to begin preparations for the work. Mr. C. devoted himself accordingly to the planning and preparatory service. Although Mr. Irving, who was also Mr. Astor’s frequent guest, suggested that it would be a good thing for him to at once put into execution his noble enterprise, yet it was left to be carried out under the provisions of his will. Having thus been entrusted with the management of the design, the collecting of the books commenced. The first purchases of works were about 1000 volumes, including Mr. Astor’s copy of Audubon’s great work on American Ornithology, in four large folio volumes. In 1842, when Mr. Washington Irving was appointed U. S. Minister to the Court of Spain, he desired to have Mr. Cogswell accompany him as Secretary to the Legation.

In writing to the authorities at Washington, Irving thus refers to his friend: “He is a gentleman with whom I am on terms of confidential intimacy, and I know no one who, by his various acquirements, his prompt sagacity, his knowledge of the world, his habits of business and his oblig-

ing disposition, is so calculated to give me counsel, aid, and companionship, so important in Madrid, where a stranger is more isolated than in any other capital of Europe.”

Just as he had succeeded in procuring this appointment, Mr. Astor heard of it, and finding that he was likely to lose his valuable services for the projected library, he at once made Mr. C. its librarian. In 1848, after the death of Mr. Astor, the librarian was sent to Europe to purchase books; meanwhile the preparations were in progress for the erection of the building. Returning from his tour he brought home about 20,000 volumes, chiefly selected from the marts of London and Paris. These books were deposited in a house, 32 Bond Street, hired for the purpose. I remember calling there on the bibliographer more than once. On entering the parlors, I found him with his hands full of books; books piled up on his table; the floor so covered with books that I did not know where to move; the walls were also garnished with books. Whichever way the eye turned there were books—books to the right of him, books to the left of him, books in the rear, and books to the front of him.

The act of incorporation of the library took effect January, 1849. The officers were eleven trustees, Mr. Irving being president, Mr. William B. Astor treasurer, and Mr. Cogswell the superintendent.

In 1850 he was instructed to make another visit to Europe, for the purchase of books to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars. While in Paris he was aided by Hector Bossaige, then the leading bookseller and bibliophilist. Meanwhile, Mr. Cogswell had prepared and had printed an alphabetical catalogue of books essential to the completion of a cosmopolitan library. This valuable manual, which was the product of great skill and labor, is now scarce and has been known to sell for five dollars. He visited the literary centres of Paris, London, Brussels, and Berlin, and there being at the time some important auction-sales pending, he was enabled to buy many rare and valuable works at a great reduction of cost. Later on he made another trip abroad, remaining several months there, and visiting the most important book-marts, from Rome, on the south, to Stockholm, on the north. His collections now were of the first importance, comprising most of the rare and valuable productions that have since imparted its distinctive character of excellence to the library.

As illustrative of the bibliographical skill and critical acumen displayed by the superintendent in his selections, I might quote the words of Mr. Burton in his "Book-Hunter," where he says: "In the Astorian Library the selections of books have been made with great judgment; innate literary value being held an object more important than mere abstract rarity." The numerical extent of the collection at this time was 80,000 volumes; and even at that early day similar high estimates of its value were expressed by several other eminent scholars abroad, Humboldt Bunsen, and Lepsius being among the number. The establishment of a great free library on the plan of the Astor was then not only a novelty, it was also a prophecy of the transformation it was destined to effect in the social condition of the metropolis. It is due to the memory of Dr. Cogswell to add that it was to his eminent attainments as a linguist, and to his sagacious forethought that the success of the great enterprise is mainly to be ascribed. The works which his diligent search and wise economy secured were of the class which are now required by the professional writer and student, and which in some instances even to this day are unattainable elsewhere on this continent.

It was during the ten years' interval between his appointment as librarian, and the collecting of the books from abroad, that the Doctor devoted himself so assiduously to the preparatory labors that resulted so successfully in the development of the library. Dr. Cogswell made in all six voyages to Europe, four for the purchasing of books for the library. And it may be proper here to cite the testimony of a person himself conversant with books, who states that "No library in the land was founded with more discrimination and economy; the books purchased to-day would sell for ten times the amount that was expended for them, while many of them cannot now be bought at any price."

In January, 1854, Dr. Cogswell formally opened the Astor Library, ten days being devoted to the exhibition of its rare and costly works of art.

In two years, when the first building was found to be crowded to its utmost capacity, the volumes amounting to about 100,000, Mr. Wm. B. Astor, son of the founder, erected a second hall adjoining the original structure, and uniform in style with it. During the erection of the new building, Dr. Cogswell undertook the arduous and self-imposed task of preparing and superin-

tending the printing of the alphabetical catalogue of the library, forming four large octavo volumes. In addition to this herculean labor, he had to superintend the routine service of the library as well as its entire rearrangement and classification. He also gave to the library his own valuable and complete collection of works on bibliography in many languages, extending to over five thousand volumes.

It was after Dr. Cogswell had completed a supplemental volume, the fifth of his catalogue, that his physical strength visibly declined, although his mental vigor remained unimpaired, and he felt it his duty to tender to the Board of Trustees his resignation. After about a score of years devoted to its interests he left the library with regret, and he evinced his loving regard for its success by his subsequent visits to its precincts. In accepting his official resignation the trustees recorded their high sense of his valuable services in words profoundly expressive of their grateful esteem and regret at losing their continuance.

In the central hall of the library are two marble busts—one facing the entrance is that of the honored founder, and at the western end, that of Dr. Cogswell, the superintendent. It is an admirable likeness, and was the work of Lequesne, of Paris, whose decorations of the Louvre and the tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides have rendered his name famous. In the south, or original hall, is a marble bust of Washington Irving, the first president of the institution.

Having thus briefly sketched the leading events of his literary career, it may not be inappropriate to add a few words respecting his personal character. This may be seen at a glance, in the loving regard of his pupils at the Round Hill School, long after they had taken their devious ways in life; and no less in the cordial testimonial of his associates in the Board of Trustees. Nor was his devoted service to the library unappreciated by the estimable family it represents. And were it needed to extend the testimony, I might add that, having been for several years his official assistant, it affords me much pleasure to state that during those years I remember only his uniform kindness and refined courtesy of deportment. Although having had the *entrée* to the coteries of literary and fashionable life in Paris, London, and Berlin, as well as the best society here, he was yet remark-

able for his urbane and suave deportment, without the least ostentation.

Longfellow thus incidentally refers to his having visited him: "Dr. Cogswell is here, and is truly a God-send." He was not only a scholar of wide scope, having a knowledge of classic, Oriental, Scandinavian, Slavic, and other European and Asiatic literature; he was also a Christian, as the following interesting extract from one of his letters evinces: "God has never given me over to unbelief. At no period of my life has a doubt arisen in my mind in regard to the great spiritual truths—God the Creator, Christ the Redeemer, the Holy Spirit the Sanctifier are realities with me as much as the earth upon which I tread. I would not give up this belief for the gift of the greatest intellect, the highest rank, or the most unbounded wealth ever attained by mortal man. . . . I believe in the reality of a future life as fully as I believe in the present."

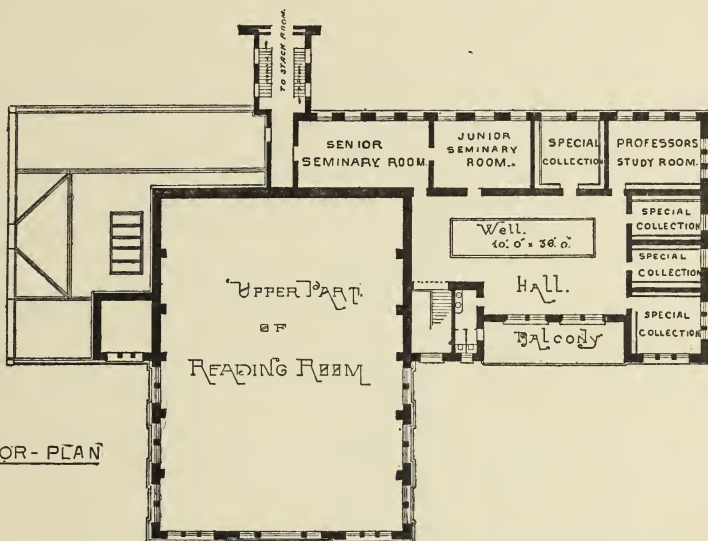
Dr. Cogswell received his honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity in 1842, and the distinction was again conferred by Harvard in 1863. Like other men of genius, Dr. Cogswell had his harmless eccentricities; one was his refusal to wear an overcoat, even in the coldest weather; and I think he was never seen to seek shelter from the rain under an umbrella. He was simple in his dress and generally also in his diet, and if his average health and longevity are considered, he proved the good effects of the latter. His memory was remarkably tenacious, especially in whatever concerned the books of the library, as I have often tested. He was not an infrequent guest at the table of Mr. Wm. B. Astor when he resided in Lafayette Place, and on one occasion, a question occurred in the conversation, concerning some place on the African coast, and it not being satisfactorily answered, Mr. Washington Irving being present, said, "Ask Cogswell; he knows everything." The Doctor responded that he knew the particular spot, having been sent as supercargo of a vessel to that coast. In Irving's "Life and Letters," the following incident is mentioned. Mr. Irving called in 1859 at Dr. Cogswell's room, in the rear of the library, and finding him sick a-bed, hurried off for his physician, Dr. Barker. One of his jokes, after Cogswell got well, was, that in going for the doctor, he thought he would just stop in at the undertaker's on his way, and order a coffin—and now he had the coffin on hand!

SKETCH PLANS FOR A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

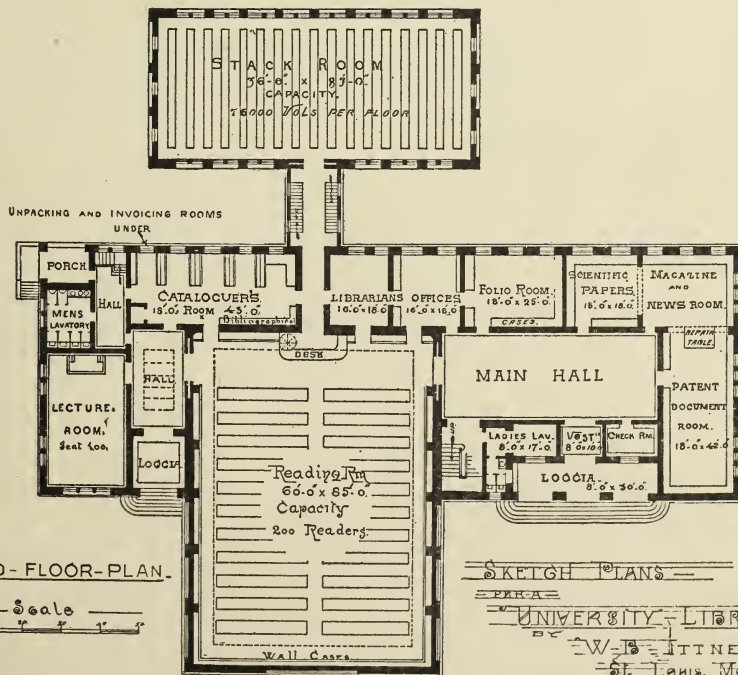
PREPARED BY W. B. ITTNER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOT long ago the students in the advanced section in design in the Architectural Department of Cornell University were given for a problem the preparation of sketch plans for a university library. The results were not necessarily intended for use, the main object of the work being the practical study of the recent growth and present aims of library architecture. The work was only undertaken after a careful preliminary survey of the conditions which seemed to be presented by modern collegiate life and habits of study, and after a consideration of the various plans, criticisms, and suggestions which had been advanced from time to time by the librarians of the country in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and elsewhere. Attention was also directed to the ideas already substantially recorded in brick and stone by various architects. Several meritorious plans were the result of this special study of the problem, and the solution by Mr. Ittner, one of the students, presents so many points of real value as to seem worthy of preservation for reference, if nothing more, in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. His arrangement of the building is sufficiently apparent from the floor plans here given. Its salient features are (1) a main hall into which opens the reading-room and all other library-rooms on the first floor except the cataloguing-room; and (2) a large stack-room, together with a liberal concession, in the allowance for seminaries and special collections, to Dr. Poole's plan of separate book-rooms. A glance at each of the rooms with reference to its purpose, and especially with regard to its relation to the other rooms and to economy of administration, will make the general merit of these sketch plans evident at once. There are of course some minor points, such as the question of the number and use of the seminary rooms, and communication between adjoining rooms, which would vary in each particular case. The delivery from the stack to the reading-room was intended to be accomplished by means of Mr. Winsor's mechanical device for that purpose, though if it were deemed better to have manual delivery some readjustment of the relation between the stack and the delivery desk would be necessary. The estimated cost of this building, which was to be fireproof throughout, was \$250,000.

E. H. W.



SECOND-FLOOR-PLAN



GROUND-FLOOR-PLAN

SKETCH PLANS

PREPARED BY

W. B. FITZGERALD

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

FRANCIS BACON AND THE ATHENÆUM CLASSIFICATION.

BY J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

IF Lord Bacon spent a considerable portion of his time in constructing elaborate ciphers, and trusted to future ages to unravel them, this must have been the day that he did sigh for! Ignatius Donnelly promises soon to unfold a most remarkable *chronique scandaleuse* that Lord Bacon has injected into the play of Henry IV. The evidence for this claim has not yet been made public, but Professor Davidson, who saw the original slips on which Mr. Donnelly made his calculations, says he could hardly lift them with one hand. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the evidence has great weight. Another line of investigation, applied to the doggerel epitaph at Stratford, has already produced some strange revelations, and we are promised a whole volume of "Anagrammatic" biography of Shakespeare, based entirely on this wonderful epitaph. It is in the air that an explanation of the cipher in the dedication to the Sonnets is also threatened. The present paper will deal with another phase of Lord Bacon's genius of more immediate interest to librarians, viz., a positive demonstration, by means of a cipher contained in the most famous of his works, which, when dissected, connects him with a well-known American scheme of classification, and proves, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Lord Bacon was the deviser of it under an assumed name.

In the pamphlet giving an account of the Athenæum Library classification, the author is given as "C. A. Cutter, A.B.," but it will be fully demonstrated, in the course of this paper, that this is merely a literary disguise, and that the real author is no less a personage than my Lord of Verulam—but I must not anticipate.

The first thing that gave me a clue was the fact that the Athenæum Library is on Beacon Street, or, as it should be pronounced, *Bacon* Street. Then further are the mysterious letters "A. B." after the alleged author's name. What can these be but "Ba." that is, an abbreviation for "Bacon"?

However, there was nothing positive in these indications, until I accidentally opened a copy of Bacon's works, containing the "Novum Organum," and found the following sentence at the very beginning of that immortal work:

"Franciscus de Verulamio sic cogitavit:"

Now mark what follows! There are just 33 letters in these words and two dots, that is, 35 characters in all, and the Athenæum classification contains just 35 classes. Secondly, the Athenæum classification is arranged under six groups,

and there are just six divisions in the above sentence, viz., five words and the two dots.

If we take note of the characters in the above sentence that are used more than once, we shall find that they are the following: RACISUEVOT. Now if we arrange these letters in their proper order they make the following sentence:

CUTARE IS VO., that is:

Cutter is Verulamio!

This connects the phrase, in the most unmistakable manner, with the Athenæum classification and shows that "Cutare" or "Cutter" (that is "divider" or "classifier") was the pseudonym under which Lord Bacon put forth that work.

This is shown still further by analyzing the "C.A.CUTTER.A.B." of the title-page and rearranging it in the light of the above cue, when it becomes "CUTTARE:BAC." that is, Cutter=Bacon.

But there is still other proof. It is well known that Lord Bacon divided learning into Philosophy, History, and Poetry, or into knowledge derived from the Reason, the Memory, and the Imagination. In Latin these words are RATIO, MEMORIA, IMAGINATIO. We have seen that the phrase containing the cipher has 33 letters, and the cipher itself 11 characters. Deduct these and there are 22 left; count the three Latin words above and we find exactly 22 letters!

Again "Memoria" has seven letters and there are just 7 classes in the "Cuttare" scheme devoted to History, viz., from class 5 to class B. (Ecclesiastical history is erroneously classed as "History," but it is evident that it belongs to Theology.) Further, "Ratio" has five letters, and if we count from the beginning of the scheme to class 4, we have just five classes, embracing Philosophy and Theology. Once more, "Imaginatio," if we place under it the word "Ratio," will naturally divide into two parts, "Imagi" and "Natio." What says the classification? From V to Z we have Literature arranged by NATIONS!!! What about "Imagi"? Simply this, after History we have the Social sciences, classes C to G, and what are these but the "Image" of man? If we take the same word "Imaginatio" and write under it the word "Memoria" we get, as we begin with the first letter, or end with the last letter, the following divisions, viz., "Imagina-tio" or "Ima-ginatio." That is, 7+3 or 3+7. Let us hold fast to the seven and compare with the classification and we find from N (Arts in general) to U (Fine art) just seven classes, viz., NPQRSTU.

If we take the "3" remaining in each of these decompositions of the word "Imagination," we have 6, which correspond exactly to the HIJKLM (Natural sciences) of the scheme.

I think I have demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that Bacon, under the name of "Cutare" or "Cuttare," devised the scheme used in the Athenæum Library. I have no doubt a closer investigation would disclose more astonishing facts, but I will merely throw out a hint for others, who have more leisure, to develop. The details of the classification are made up by combining letters and figures—*two* characters! Here we have a basis for the application of Lord Bacon's Biliteral cipher. Perhaps we may find out his views on close classification, and get a comparative estimate of Dictionary and Systematic Catalogues. It is a tempting document and well worth a closer study than I have been able to give it.

CHARLES PRATT'S GIFT.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 1, 1888.

THE New Year brings the city of Brooklyn a delightful gift, in the opening of the free reading-room and circulating library, established in connection with Pratt Institute. These features of the new institute are not designed for the use of its students merely, but for the public at large, to which their advantages are offered on the same terms that New York enjoys its Free Circulating Library.

Hitherto the general reading public of Brooklyn has had access to only one library, an excellent one it is true, but its situation and the cost of membership deny its use to nine-tenths of the citizens who would be glad to enjoy its privileges. The new library has in some respects an ideal situation; it stands near to the rich, the poor, and the middle class. It is within a few blocks of Adelphi Academy and four large public schools; it reaches one hand toward Gowanus and the other toward the Hill, and forms a connecting link between them; and it purposes to give both an equally cordial welcome. It is evident that under such conditions of environment a library can be a most potent factor for good to the ignorant and to the cultured.

The library and reading-room of Pratt Institute occupy the entire floor of the Ryerson St. building, the library lying to the right and the reading-room to the left of the entrance. Back of the hallway and the elevator the rooms are adjacent and will be connected by portières. The walls of brick four feet in thickness are buff in tint with a dado of Indian red. Heavy upright pillars and a wooden ceiling with exposed cross-beams add to the solid and substantial effect. Twenty windows light the reading-room from four sides and the library is lighted from three sides. At night the whole building is lighted by electricity, which fills the rooms with a cool glow very pleasant to active eyes and brains.

Handsome oak tables and graceful bent-wood chairs, which have the added merit of comfort, furnish the reading-room, while the severity of the walls will be softened and all the attractive features of the rooms heightened by the judicious placing of photographs, engravings, plaster casts, and possibly of plants in the windows. Among the pictures selected are engravings of Meissonier's "1814," of Milton dictating "Paradise Lost," the original of which is in the Lenox Library, St. Peter's at Rome, Hoffman's picture of "Christ before the Doctors in the Temple," and Giotto's head of the youthful Dante.

The library, which has been more than a year preparing, contains about 12,000 catalogued volumes, presenting an unusually well-fledged condition for a library's first flight, if so light a figure is permissible. During the year it is expected that half as many more volumes will be added, and on this account the printing of the catalogue is deferred. Type-written class lists will be used meanwhile in conjunction with the card catalogue. Great care has been taken in the selection of books, and while the plan has been to make the library especially rich in works relating to the fine and industrial arts, the departments of pure literature, philosophy, history, theology, and science are almost equally well represented. The department of philology, being most foreign to the work of the institute, is, perhaps, less thoroughly represented, and the new additions will consist in part of works in this class and in modern European languages. The library contains many valuable works which will not be put in circulation, and a number of rare and limited editions which cannot be found even in the Astor.

There is, too, an abundance of light literature, but it is evident that a vigilant censorship has suppressed the hopelessly dilute, the too goody-goody and the avowedly bad. A collection of bound music for various instruments is soon to be added to the library. Some two hundred cyclopædias and other works of reference will be placed on shelves in the reading-room, to which access will be free at any time. The periodicals include some one hundred and twenty-five of the standard English and American publications, embracing every department of periodical literature except the humorous. A few newspapers, among them the *Tribune*, will be placed on file.

On Wednesday, January 4, the library will be open to receive applications for membership-tickets for library or reading-room. As liberal a policy will be pursued as is consistent with safety. For the present membership will be free, the applicant requiring only some responsible person as his voucher. Reading-room tickets will probably be given with even greater freedom, but the reading-room is to be used exclusively as such, and will be so administered as to be as pleasant and attractive for reading women and children as for men. The rooms are to be open to the public from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., exclusive of holidays.

If one visits the Pratt Institute, as the public are invited to do, and takes the elevator to the sixth floor, he will find the quarters prepared for the cooking-school. The rooms are so sunny, airy, clean, and bright, with the big windows commanding views of Long Island, the Bridge, Staten

Island, and Dame Liberty, that one is sure the food cooked there will, as Randy had it, "relish, even if it won't set." The object will be to prepare that which will do both, and theory and practice, the what to do, and the reason why, are to be combined in a golden mean. A big range, a big hot-water tank, commodious tables with utensils for classes of twenty pupils each, are sights dear to any cooking-teacher's heart. In the adjoining room it is expected that luncheon will be served at a slight cost to any person who may desire it—a privilege which will be appreciated by the students and readers.

The room across the hall with the large skylights has been specially designed for the use of a department of practical photography, the plans in regard to which are not fully developed as yet. The fifth floor is devoted prospectively to the museum, which is to be a technical collection, representing the handiwork of man in distinction to that of nature. The art department has the fifth floor. Day classes in drawing and designing are well attended, and evening classes will begin work on Thursday night.

The class-rooms for sewing, which are in the third story, are ready to begin work this week. Under "sewing" it is expected to include in a short time classes in machine sewing, dress making and fitting, millinery, and artistic embroideries of various kinds. Evening classes will be taught in these departments, and day and evening classes are designed for every age and condition. The classes will be organized with regard to the most advantageous work of the teacher who will require a certain amount of homogeneity. On the second floor are the offices of the directors of the Institute. The shops will be so far completed within a few weeks as to allow the formation of classes in wood and iron work for both hand and power tools, and applications are also being received for day and evening classes in plumbing, bricklaying, stone-cutting, plastering, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc.

At present a fee of \$10, payable quarterly (\$2.50) in advance, admits to all or any of the classes. But the whole work attempted this year is necessarily largely of an experimental character, and the directors reserve the right to make whatever changes experience shall show to be advisable.

American Library Association.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

THE experiment of furnishing printed catalog cards will not be continued. It has been given a fair trial, and it has been proved that there is no considerable demand for such cards. The call everywhere is for bibliographical reference cards, but no way has as yet opened of providing for the preparation of these. Meantime their place will be measurably filled by Mr. W. C. Lane's Index to Bibliographical Lists, which is nearly ready for the press. The Handbook for Readers is still "on the stocks," but its launching may be expected soon.

Work can now be given out to collaborators on the Index to General Literature. Following the lines indicated in my article in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* 11:469, an extensive list of books to be included has been prepared, which will soon be printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* or as a supplement. The indexing may now be begun on many of the books which will certainly be included in the list when revised, and I am ready to receive the names of all who desire to assist in the indexing. A good many names are already entered, but there is room for more.

W. I. FLETCHER, *Chairman Exec. Board.*
Amherst College Library, Jan. 13, 1888.

In the attendance register of the last A. L. A. meeting the single letter A or C showing the person's position as assistant, cataloger and the P before Ln for the Public Librarians are printed next to the initials of the name, separated only by a comma. As a result the reader may ignore the comma and read, e. g. Chamberlain, Mellen P., Ln Boston, instead of Chamberlain, Mellen, Public Librarian, Boston. Readers will do well to look twice before supplying a middle letter A, C, or P not before known. M. D.

New York Library Club.

TENTH REGULAR MEETING.

THE tenth regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1888, at 3 p.m. Fifty members and visitors were present. Pres. Poole in the chair. The records of the last meeting of the Club, Nov. 10, were approved as printed in *L. J.* 12:554.

The Secretary reported for the Committee on Library Statistics that forty inquiry blanks had been sent out, and that sixteen had been returned filled out; that with but one exception all, whether free or subscription libraries, had reported their willingness to allow special students or investigators, properly introduced, the free use of their books; that the names of several owners of private libraries had been received, and inquiry blanks would be sent to them.

Mr. S. H. Berry, Treasurer, reported that \$29 had been collected on the assessment voted at the last meeting.

Mr. Dewey reported for the Committee on Sizes of Books that it had been the purpose of the Committee to determine if possible not only the best sizes for books, but also to recommend a code of directions for librarians as to the mechan-

ical make-up of books, the size of the page, type, etc. To do this it is necessary to get the opinions of as many persons as possible who have given attention to the subject, in order to get the general consensus of opinion. Mr. De Vinne thought that the ideal book should have a page of white paper of such size and proportions that the letter-press should occupy just one-half the surface of the page. This is not so much out of proportion as would seem, a slight increase in width in margin increasing the surface rapidly. A page of *Library notes* agrees with this rule. Another rule which generally obtains for the proportions of a page is that the length of the type-line (or width of page) should equal one-half the length of the diagonal of printed matter. These proportions seem to please the average eye. I have worked out some equations of interest relating to this matter. Assuming the dicta of experts as a base I have tabulated the results to be obtained from the equations. [Mr. Dewey here gave a few blackboard illustrations.] To show that there is need of our moving in this direction Mr. Steiger reports that the Germans are aiming to get standard sizes, and also the Italians. A book publisher and the publisher of a newspaper with whom I have lately talked were both interested to know that librarians were moving in this matter. The necessity for uniformity is evident when we find all sorts of sizes in pamphlets on the same subject, so that it is difficult to bind them together. The greater proportion of these are printed so without thought. If it is known that librarians have agreed on certain sizes, some one of these sizes will be adopted. Authorities differ on sizes of paper; there is an approximation but no accuracy. Chambers' Encyclopædia says there are between 1200 and 1500 sizes. It is therefore not visionary on our part to try and arrange something definite. Our question to-day is what sizes to recommend to librarians. The Publishing Section of the A. L. A. has unanimously agreed on a page like that of the Boston Public Library Bulletin, the paper $17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm., the type 20 cm. in height in double columns 6 cm. wide each; the width of columns of the L. J. and *Publishers' weekly*; ¹ the largest size that will go on the regular 8° or 25 cm. shelf; the bookbinding 25 cm. high. Mr. Schwartz's recent Finding Lists are practically of this size, his page being 23 cm. high with columns 7 cm. wide (both 14.5 cm.), giving quite narrow margins; *Publishers' weekly* page is 22 cm. high;

the *Coöperative index* is a trifle over 20 cm. high, but has wider margins. It is the height and column of L. J. with less side margins. The British Museum Catalog, with its double 9 cm. columns and 25 x 35 cm. paper, is just double our standard. The Brooklyn Catalog is 30 cm. high. The Committee are agreed in recommending this page, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm., as the standard for catalog and bulletin work, but are equally divided on recommending printing reports on this size. Mr. Steiger and myself prefer this standard, but Mr. Cohen and Miss Miller recommend a smaller size, 6 x 9 inches. If we recommend too many sizes we shall get too much diversity in each library's publications. We submit for discussion the divided report, whether this standard or the average 8° or 12° size shall be recommended. For handbooks small sizes are preferable, especially for little things for general distribution, and for these we recommend the postal size. The "Handbook of the Boston Public Library" is a little long, "Library aids" is the exact height but a little wide.

On motion, the recommendations of the Committee of the standard size ($17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm.) for catalog and bulletin work, and of the postal size were adopted.

R. B. Poole.—The report of our Association is rather larger than the average 8°, and so are several hundred of the reports we receive.

Mr. Cohen.—Many reports now issued in 8°, of 16 or 20 pages, if increased in size will be very thin. If a new size is recommended you will have a break with the reports previously issued. We ought to take into consideration what we can accomplish, and the fewer changes we make the better.

Mr. Bowker.—There is danger in trying to coöperate the whole earth. We should content ourselves with making few recommendations, and set some standards that can be followed.

Mr. Nelson.—I think I should favor the 8° size for all reports. Those of railroads, societies, and organizations are generally of this size.

Mr. Cole.—To how great an extent do librarians bind up their list of additions with their reports?

Mr. Dewey.—Quite a number, but none of these lists are of great importance as catalogs. The 8° is the pamphlet size, generally used by printers unless especially ordered otherwise. Many English libraries give tabular views and statements, and have to insert folded sheets in the smaller size, or run across two pages, which is not convenient in reading. The standard size would in most cases afford sufficient room on the page

¹ The actual width of these columns is 6.2 cm.; width of both columns 12.6 cm.

Mr. Cohen.—Are you not going to introduce a new element of diversity? We bind the reports of the same library together, and if a change is made there is diversity at once.

Mr. Dewey.—Any question involving a change from old methods brings irregularity. But changes are being made. Most libraries are getting to bind up all pamphlets by decades, and a change could easily be made with a new decade; while new libraries could begin with the standard sizes we may recommend.

Mr. Nelson.—Libraries issuing new bulletins are adopting or have adopted the standard size, or very near it; the double-column large page. Cornell followed Harvard, and the Lenox "Contributions to a catalog" are about the same size. The Italian "Bulletino" is of the standard size, and this has so many advantages that new libraries will be quite sure to adopt it.

Mr. Dewey.—I move, as the result of this discussion, that the standard size be also recommended for general library printing.

Mr. Cohen.—I move as an amendment the substitution of the 8° or 6 x 9 inches size in place of the standard size.

The amendment not being seconded the original motion was passed without opposition.

The Secretary.—I wish to call the attention of the Club to the fact that the influence of our example has "gone West." I have here a "Union list of periodicals" in the reading-rooms and libraries of Topeka, Kansas; 12 pages containing 283 titles. It comes from a former member of the Club, whom I will not accuse of being the compiler, or if he was he certainly could not have attended all the lessons of the senior Library Class last year. By placing the article "The" after the first word the compiler gives us such entries as "Curiosity, The, world;" "Christian, The, union;" "Ford City, The boomer;" "Public, The, service review," etc.

The President.—The subject for to-day, "Library seminaries," came up at the Thousand Islands meeting of the A. L. A., where Prof. Herbert B. Adams gave a very interesting talk on the advantages to be derived from their establishment. Prof. Adams has published in the "Johns Hopkins University studies, No. 62," an exhaustive paper on the subject. The plan originated with Von Ranke in Germany. The University of Michigan was the first in this country to adopt it; Andrew D. White introduced it at Cornell, with a fund of \$4000 to \$5000 for the collection of works for historical study. Harvard University has reservations of books

on special studies. Columbia College is also referred to by Prof. Adams. He recommends that this movement should take a popular form in connection with all libraries. Such topics as the tariff question, labor and capital, and others should be taken up and studied by the young men in our cities, under the direction of experts and lecturers. We have evening classes in our institution and I have posted lists of books in the library relating to the subjects studied in these classes.

Mr. Biscoe.—In this library students have access to the books. Prof. Butler's class of post-graduates have books in the room where they meet.

Mr. Berry.—I make lists like Mr. Poole's for the use of students in our classes; for instance, for the class in mechanical drawing I make a list of what the library has on that subject. I also bulletin what we have on any subject that is attracting attention or discussed in the daily papers.

Mr. Dewey.—I think that Prof. Adams' paper when circulated will arouse great interest. Mr. Larned, of Buffalo, went home from Round Island imbued with the plan suggested by Prof. Adams, and immediately went to work to put it in operation, and now has classes under Mr. Bemis, of Springfield. This opens the epoch of making the libraries the people's universities. The new library building at Cornell will have some twenty seminary rooms. The new smaller libraries are taking this matter into consideration and providing small rooms for various use.

Mr. Tyler.—At the Training College for Teachers at 9 University Place, we have a small library for the free use of all teachers who can reach it; also a free reading-room.

Mr. Poole.—Prof. Adams recommends that a duplicate set of books should be kept in the Library-Seminary room. I think we had better continue this topic for the next meeting, with any other that may come up.

Mr. Dewey.—I have been trying to get a publisher to take the balance of the edition of the "Union list of periodicals," but so far without success. We are something over \$100 behind, and have about 200 copies on hand. The question of the distribution of the balance is somewhat difficult to solve.

Mr. Berry.—If we could divide the expense and the remaining lists among the subscribing libraries I think it could be arranged satisfactorily.

On motion of Mr. Dewey the committee were directed to send a statement to the several libra-

ries and secure what they can towards a settlement by voluntary contributions.

Voted that the Executive Committee be requested to announce the topics for each meeting at the preceding meeting, so that all can investigate and prepare for the discussions; and that notices be also sent out a week in advance of the meetings.

Mr. Berry. — We have often talked of bringing samples of bindings and other things for examination. I suggest that they be sent in so that they can be examined for an hour or more before each meeting.

The following persons recommended by the Executive Committee were elected to membership: Miss Emily S. Hanaway, Joseph H. Hunt, M.D., Ln. Kings Co. Med. Soc.; W. G. Jordan, editor *Book-Chat*; Miss E. W. Rose, Library Class '88, and Harvey C. Williams, Ln. University Club.

Adjourned 5.20 p.m.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary.*

Columbia Library School.

THIS year's Register of the Library School shows 10 names on the faculty page, 26 on the library staff, 5 non-resident lecturers giving a course, and 23 other outside lecturers giving one to three lectures each. This does not count the weekly bibliographical lectures from the various professors of the university, which would add 12 to 15 names to this already formidable list.

To the faculty proper we note the addition of Charles Sprague Smith, University Professor of Foreign Literature, who gives weekly lectures to juniors and seniors, with such a general view of the literatures of the world as every librarian finds essential. These are proving specially attractive, and will serve as a start to many in fuller studies in this direction.

Miss Harriet E. Green, for 10 years Mr. Whitney's head cataloger at the Boston Public Library, and now of the Boston Athenæum, replaces Miss Hutchins as instructor in dictionary cataloging, her course being introduced by Mr. Cutter's lectures on that subject. Beside Mr. Cutter, the only other new names are Prof. Winsor, who was the first outside librarian to speak to the class this year, and Prof. J. H. Gilmore, of Rochester University, who gives a course of six lectures on the Bibliography of American literature, Feb. 14-21.

Prof. R. C. Davis, of the University of Michigan, whose course of five lectures last year was

so popular, this year gives nine in the week Mar. 19-24, and develops more fully his "Course of reading," giving three on History and three on Poetry and Fiction, with three on "A good working bibliographical apparatus.

Mr. W: E. Foster gives this year, instead of two, a course of six new lectures, looked forward to with great pleasure.

Mr. S: S. Green's admirable course on his specialty, the "Relations of libraries and schools," and Mr. Spofford's on "What to read, When to read, and How to read, Book-buying and Book-binding," complete the outside courses. As Mr. Spofford accepted his appointment as a regular non-resident lecturer, subject to the contingencies of the presidential year, it is not yet certain that this class will hear his course before their senior year.

The pressure of the regular work has made it absolutely necessary to reduce the number of extra lecturers by alternating, thus giving each class a chance to hear each man once in its two years' course. Ten names which appeared on last year's program are of necessity omitted this year.

In the senior class, taking the second year's work, there are 2 men and 9 women coming from 7 different states. The junior class enrolls 6 men and 16 women coming from nine different states, with 1 man from Germany. Of the 11 seniors, 8 have been engaged in library work before coming to the school, while of the juniors only 4 have been librarians. Mass. leads as usual in the roll of states, having 11, New York has 7; except Illinois (3) no other state has more than 1 or 2 representatives.

The most significant change is in the calendar, which announces that the School year begins Monday, Oct. 1, and continues through to commencement. In other words, the demands on the School have justified and made necessary this extension of the course, which began last year with a 12 weeks' term beginning Jan. 5. This year the School opened Nov. 10, two months earlier. Next year it will open at the same time with all the other schools of the university, and will observe the same holidays, thus falling into line as a regular School. Both teachers and students have found the time all too short for the profitable work that ought to be done, and the extension was clearly a necessity.

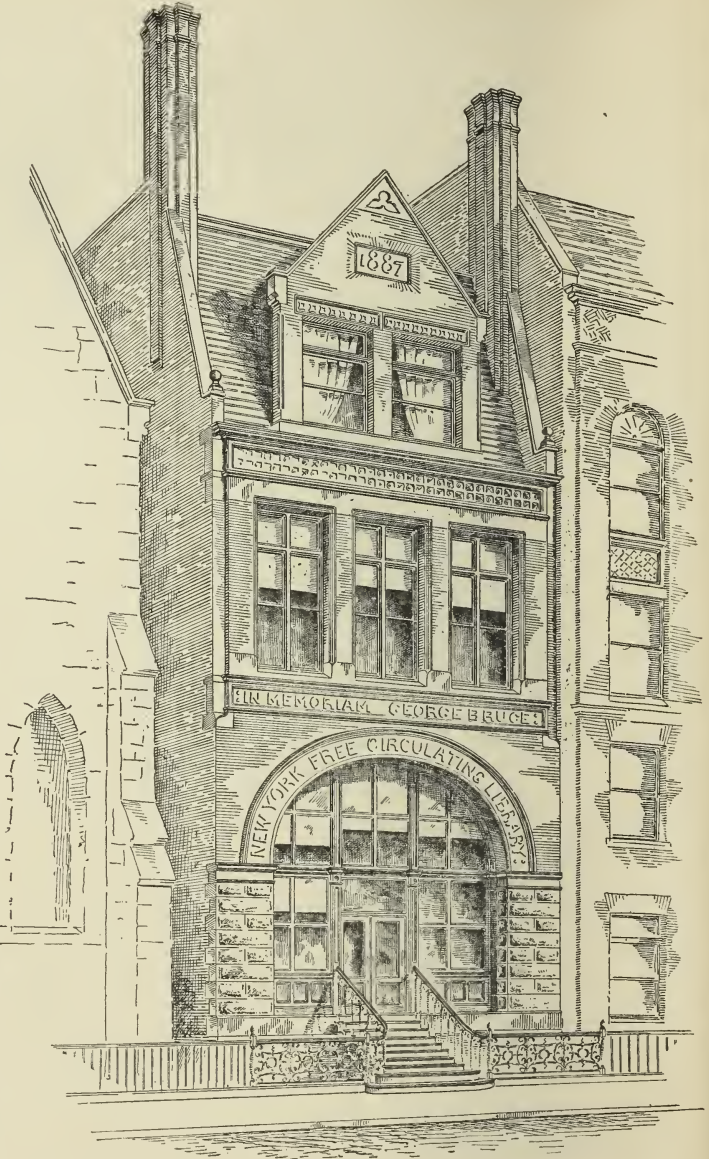
The new committee of the trustees just elected are without exception warm friends of the library, and everything points to a growing success in the third year. M. D.

THE BRUCE LIBRARY.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 5.

THE new Bruce Free Library, at No. 226 West Forty-second St., New York City, was open for inspection yesterday, and to-day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The people who wish to avail themselves of its privileges will be welcome to see what they can find to please them among its treasures. On Sundays the hours will be from 4 to 9 p.m. This is a branch of the New York Free Circulating Library at No. 49 Bond St., and at No. 135 Second Ave., and it is the gift of Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce. Miss Bruce gave \$50,000 for the purchase of the land and the erection of the building as a memorial to her father, George Bruce, and to this she added \$10,000 as a fund for providing books. The structure is of light red brick and stone trimmings, and though not large its subdued colors and artistic architecture make it an attractive object among the other buildings in the neighborhood. A little space is left between it and the next building to the east, so that the library has windows on three sides.

The lower story is the library proper, in one large room, with the bookcases in the middle. In front of them is a rail and a brass screen protecting them from the fierce ardor of the eager seeker for knowledge, and from behind this the attendants are able to administer culture in safe and moderate doses. Beyond the bookcases is a space fitted with tables for the work of the library. On the second floor is the reading-room, which is as conveniently arranged for its peculiar purposes as the library. The whole building is handsomely finished in ash. The library now contains from 7000 to 8000 volumes in English; 3000 German books which Miss Ellen M. Coe bought in Europe last summer, will soon be added. Miss Coe, as librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, has general charge of the new branch, but it is under the more direct control of Miss Therese Hitchler and her assistants. The architect, G. E. Harney, has not only done his work in a thorough and artistic manner, but has done it entirely without charge.



The inspection yesterday lasted from 4 to 6 o'clock. There were a good many people present and all were thoroughly pleased with what they saw. Some one said that the library ought to have a portrait of George Bruce, and then the secret was too good to keep any longer that a lady whose name could not be mentioned was to give a replica to be painted by Daniel Huntington of his portrait of Mr. Bruce. All interested in library progress should visit the Bruce Library.

Library Economy and History.

ADAMS, Herbert B. The study of history in American colleges and universities. Bureau of Education, Circular of information, no. 2, 1887. (In *Johns Hopkins University circulars*, no. 62, Jan., 1888.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"Illustrations of seminary libraries and of library interiors in various American universities are given in the present report."

Amsterdam, N. Y. A city library for Amsterdam. (In the *Record*, Nov. 29, 1887.) $\frac{1}{3}$ col.
An appeal for a new library building.

Augusta, Me. The State Library. (In the *Journal*, Dec. 2, 1887.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

"One of the pleasantest departments in the Capitol is the State Library. It is certainly a delightful place, and one in which any lover of books may take solid comfort. The light that comes in through the large skylights and the side windows is sufficient to render the roomy alcoves available for reading during the greater part of the day. There are plenty of seats, and large tables well supplied with writing materials furnish an excellent opportunity for the man who is after 'pointers' and data to write out his notes and make his investigations. The view from the windows is a beautiful one. It takes in the surrounding hills, the Kennebec River winding its way among them, the buildings of the Insane Asylum, the State grounds, and the city of Hallowell. . . . Hon. J. S. Hobbs, the genial librarian, is always ready to do everything in his power to assist the researches of visitors, and there is probably no man in this State who possesses a wider acquaintance with books than he. Although the public may not hear so much about this department as about some others it is not because there has not been a great deal of progress here. Mr. Hobbs is an earnest worker and the great and valuable changes which have been made in the library under his administration are all the proof that is necessary of the marked success of his labors. It has been the earnest desire of Mr. Hobbs from the first to complete the files of the public documents of the various States of the Union, and to build up the law library, both in its scope and completeness. The success which has attended his efforts in this direction has been very gratifying and has added immeasurably to the library for purposes of reference. . . . During the past year a large number of important and valuable books have been added. The law library in particular has been greatly improved by the addition of 135 new books."

B. On the retired list, in the collection of the Brooklyn Library. (In the *Eagle*, Dec. 11, 1887.) $\frac{1}{3}$ col.

Books which have had their day; reasons for withdrawal. Why duplicates are bought, and how they are disposed of when no longer in demand.

Boston Medical Library. Movement for the erection of a new building; sketch of the history of the institution. (In the *Herald*, Dec. 18, 1887.)

"The Boston Med. Lib. is to the physicians of Boston what the Boston P. L. is to literary people and the general reading public. Its doors are open to the members of the profession from other States who happen to be visiting Boston, and they invariably are the recipients of the warmest and heartiest welcome. Even strangers may occasionally enjoy the use of the valuable books by writing to a brother physician in town who is a member of the institution. Thus, by its generosity very many medical men in South Carolina, Virginia, and other commonwealths, South and West, have been enabled to obtain important information." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is the president of the Association.

C., W. W. Our Public-Library catalogue. (In the *News*, Dec. 2, 1887.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

Criticises the Class Finding-Lists, and finds fault because there is no "authors' catalogue" open to the public, and because the reference-books are not accessible to readers, but have to be called for like other books. The *News* of Dec. 7 says that Mr. Hild is going to propose to the board that a duplicate card catalogue be made and placed in the public room.

Columbia College. Running a big library: new ideas taking root in old Columbia College. (In *New York Sun*, Dec. 18, 1887.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

The FRANKLIN Library. (In N. Y. *Evening post*, Dec. 5, 1887.) 1 col. +.

"The Franklin Library, in the town of Franklin in Norfolk County, is one of the oldest libraries in New England, if not the oldest. It was given to the town by Benjamin Franklin in 1786. Having seen the statement when a lad that Franklin, when notified that the authorities had honored him with naming the town after him, and that they would be pleased to receive a gift of a bell, replied that as he preferred sense to sound, he would present them with a library, I went out to Franklin to see how much truth there was in the statement and to learn if the library was still in existence. There is no record that Franklin wrote such a reply, but there is a tradition that he did.

"He made a donation of over 100 v., and about two-thirds of the number still remain in a state of good preservation—an almost incredible fact when we know the great passion for collecting books of rare dates and the carelessness of people having small libraries in charge. The selection was delegated by Franklin to his friend and admirer, Dr. Price, of London; the books are largely works on theological and religious subjects. Perhaps this may account for their being in such excellent state of preservation. The Rev. Dr. Emmons, the minister in Franklin at the time, became the custodian of the books, and no one was allowed to read them unless he was a member of his church. After the Dr.'s death the library

appears to have dropped out of sight and recollection. The books were finally found stowed away in some one's barn, from which they were rescued, and they now form a part of the town library, where they can be seen, but no one is allowed to take them from the room. They are in their original covers, and some of them were printed in London more than 300 years ago. Their age and the associations connected with them make them of historical value, and they would bring a large price if offered for sale; but for the honor of the town it is hoped no such event will happen."

A paragraph is given to the Poor Richard's Almanacks in the Boston Public Library, and the remainder of the article to an account of the accumulating funds given by Franklin to Boston and Philadelphia, and to the Boston Franklin Medal fund.

Helena, Montana Ter. The libraries. (In the *Herald*, Dec. 7, 1887.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"There are three of these 'store-houses of learning' in Helena. Since the completion of the new court-house the Territorial library has been awarded fine quarters. The law-books are shelved in an elegantly furnished room on the second floor, while the miscellaneous volumes, comprising department reports, legislative documents, State and Territorial statistics are in the fourth story. Miss Lou Guthrie, the efficient librarian, has her office in the room on the second floor, where the 'legal lore' looms up in imposing array in massive and handsome oaken cases. This room is carpeted with the finest Brussels and furnished with all necessary appointments. Here are about 4100 v., constituting one of the finest law libraries in the Northwest. Upstairs, in what many would call the attic, is the miscellaneous library. It is all in place, and the room it occupies is eminently fitted for the purpose. A few improvements, such as a new floor to cover exposed gas pipes, some wainscoting and ceiling, will make of it a splendid place for the library of about 4000 v. it now contains.

"On the third floor is the library of the Montana Historical Society, under the charge of librarian Col. W. F. Wheeler. Here are found files of all the newspapers published in Montana since the organization of the Territory—a veritable history in itself. Besides these are books, magazines, journals, diaries, and manuscripts of great value.

"The city library, or the free public library, established by the municipality and maintained by the citizens, is located in the Ashby building, Mr. C. H. Snell librarian. It contains about 3000 v. of all grades of literature. It has been lately reinforced by 385 new books. It is a popular pride and a fine institution, whose permanency and future greatness are assured by the public interest taken in it since its foundation."

MACALESTER College Library. Rare books and editions, no. 3. (In *St. Paul Press*, Nov. 28, 1887.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col. — Same, no. 4. (In the *Press*, Dec. 5, 1887.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

MITCHELL, W. A. Use of the [Billings] library. (Pages 75-77 of v. 5 of *The University cynic*, Nov., 1887.)

Advice suited to any college library. After speaking of the reading of research he commends the reading in which the student "converses freely with the great of all ages, and makes them talk learnedly or eloquently, 'be witty, wise, or gay,' at his pleasure. Too much of this kind of reading at the expense of the other is liable to dissipate mental energy and make one shallow. Keep always on the shelves those books, limited of course to the instructive or famous, for life is too short for others, which have at the time an especial fascination for you. There are always a few such. Then make a contract with yourself that after the completion of the study required, the rest of the day or evening shall be spent with the treasured volumes. This gives the same effect as that working under pressure, the marvellous effects of which are so well known to every student. Not only is considerable time found for reading, but actually more and better work is accomplished than if the whole time had been dozed away over the textbooks."

PUBLIC libraries. (In the *Montreal Gazette*, Dec. 10, 1887.) 1 col.

A condensed account of the number of public libraries of England and her colonies, with a glance at those of the United States.

PUBLIC libraries: concerning these institutions in Philadelphia. (In the *Public ledger*, Dec. 13, 1887.) 1 col.

Gives a brief account of early libraries in Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Library and the Mercantile Library.

RUNNING a big library. (In the *N. Y. Sun*, Dec. 18, 1887.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

Second headings: "New ideas taking root in old Columbia College; a library where all are made to feel at home, where you may buy what you need, even your meals." Goes into the details and minutiae of the accommodations supplied to readers.

SAUNDERS, Frederick. The Astor Library and some of its treasures. (In *Woman*, Dec. 1887, Jan. 1888; v. 1: 17-25, 73-84.) 21 p., il. and facsim.

An interesting account of this library by its well-known librarian; contains the substance of his address before the first library class at Columbia College.

VINCENT, J. M. On the new books relating to Switzerland in the Historical Library of the Johns Hopkins University. (In *University circulars*, no. 62, Jan., 1888.) 1 + col.

"Through the generosity of the Government of Switzerland, and the kind mediation of the Hon. Émile Frey, its minister at Washington, the University Library has come into possession of a

large collection of books and pamphlets relating to the history, laws, and administration of that country. The list includes documents from all departments of the Federal Government, and numbers over 800 items. . . . Of this gift as a whole it would appear that the Swiss Government had endeavored to send us the best possible exhibit of its workings as now carried on, and a documentary history of its past as well. The Historical Library, consisting as it does so largely of the books of the late Prof. Bluntschli, will find in these documents a most useful supplement to what it already has, and Switzerland, in adding to the collection, has strengthened the memory of one of its most gifted sons."

WHAT young America reads. (In the *N.Y. Press*, Dec. 18, 1887.) $\frac{1}{3}$ col.

The second heading reads: The public libraries doing immense good for future generations.

REPORTS.

Cincinnati P. L. Added 6884; total 168,444; home use 210,966; library use 170,571. The new librarian, Mr. Whelpley, thanks his predecessor, Mr. Merrill, for a kindly introduction to his new duties, and to the library world; he professes his faith in the new methods of library administration, and recommends that the Cincinnati Library send one or more of its attendants to the Columbia Library School.

Cleveland (O.) Law Library Assoc. Annual meeting held Dec. 6. Added 854 v.; total 8247 v.; cost \$28,185.65, which probably represents but little over half its actual value. The private law library of the late F. T. Backus, some 500 v., was presented by Mrs. Backus, and removed to the library rooms. Judge Barber, president, A. A. Bemis, librarian.

Columbus, O. State Lib. 1192 v. added; 856 by purchase, remainder by exchange and donation.

Cornell Univ. Lib. Added 2956 (not including Pres. White's gift of 30,000 v. and 10,000 pm.); total 64,539 (and the White gift, the addition of which raises the library to the third in size among American university libraries); issued 26,198. The dictionary catalogue now embraces more than one-half of the general library; but of the classical, philological, mathematical, and technical departments only the accessions of the last five years are included. The use of the catalogue by the students is steadily increasing, and so far as can be ascertained it gives general satisfaction and answers all our expectations.

48 lists of references on the various subjects announced for essays, etc., in the department of rhetoric have been prepared, and have been found very useful. 164 cards of admission to the alcoves have been issued.

These cards are granted for an average period of ten days.

In the Fall term a course of twelve lectures on Bibliography was given, illustrated by specimens of manuscripts, early printed books and bindings.

The inconvenience resulting from lack of shelf-room in the present building is steadily increasing, and in some parts of the library it has be-

come necessary to stow the books in double rows upon the shelves in order to make room for the regular accessions.

Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell Lib. Added 764 v.; total 15,136 v.; average monthly circ. 1992; largest 2833. Paid for books \$1009.09. Reading-room receipts \$224.45; expenses \$211.87; no. of readers 150 to 175 daily. Academy and Rumsey fund receipts \$8622.05; reinvested \$7036.54; librarian's drafts paid \$1000.12; balance \$501.21, of which \$400 is appropriated for new books, and \$100 for binding magazines. \$350 is appropriated for support of reading-room the current year. Number of registered bonds of users of the lib. 2521. A reader recently paid a fine of nearly \$7 on books kept out over time at two cents per day; more than the original cost of the books.

Kansas State Hist. Soc. (Rpt. for 2 years ending Jan. 18, 1887.) Added 2860 v., 10,008 pm.; 1672 mss.; total 35,441 v., including 5986 bd. newspapers and periodicals,

Lowell (Mass.) City Lib. Added 3164; total 33,986; issued 106,937; periodicals and papers taken 185. Fiction has fallen from 87 per cent. of the circulation in 1885, through 81 per cent. in 1886 to 77 per cent. in 1887. The cards are now written upon a Hammond type-writer. Money is asked for to print a bulletin of additions, and a new building is declared to be imperatively necessary.

San José (Cal.) F. P. L. Circulation in Nov., 1887, 1976 v.

St. Helens Free P. L. (10th rpt.) Added 1461; total 14,428; home use 90,367; ref. use 4063; Sunday visits 10,416.

NOTES.

Albany (N. Y.) Pub. Lib. The remodelling of the rooms in the high school building gives much better accommodations for the library, which will be reopened early in January. The books have all been reclassified and arranged by the Dewey "Decimal classification." There are now two rooms instead of one and additional shelving, making room for 1500 or more volumes.

Albany (N. Y.) State Library. Chancellor Pierson, Vice-Chancellor Curtis, and Messrs. Reid, Harris, McKelway, and Beach, the committee of the regents on the reorganization of the State Library, met at the house of Whitelaw Reid on Dec. 20, and discussed the matter with Melvil Dewey, Librarian of Columbia College, and Robbins Little, Superintendent of the Astor Library. A. R. Spofford, of Washington, was expected, but was not present. Since the death of Dr. H. A. Homes the mails received at the Regent's office have been freighted with applications for the vacant position of State Librarian and letters of recommendation. There have also been many applications in person.

Asbury Park (N. J.). The Library Association continue their Monday evening entertainments, with decided success,

Baltimore (Md.) Merc. Lib. A stock company, "The New Mercantile Lib. Assoc.," has been organized with a capital of \$25,000 to run the library. This amount will cover the cost of the books, furniture, and other property of the Association. The library will depend upon the annual subscribers for its running expenses and maintenance. Less expensive quarters than the old have been secured and about 12,000 books have been purchased from the old company. Several hundred new volumes have also been ordered.

Boston P. L. Another attempt has been made in the Board of Aldermen to transfer money from the Public Library appropriation by a motion to transfer \$85,000 to the paving appropriation.

Brooklyn (E. D.). Lib. Assoc. of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church. An open meeting was held in the rooms of the Association December 1, for the purpose of bringing the young men of the Eastern District together and to induce them to join the Association.

Brooklyn, L. I. The latest bulletin of the Brooklyn Library notes the addition of 2000 new books. The musical department contains some 800 volumes of classical and modern music, instrumental and vocal, which are circulated in the same manner as the books.

Buffalo L. It has been determined that the proposed lecture-and-class-course, on the plan suggested by Prof. Adams, shall be undertaken. An engagement has therefore been made with Dr. E. W. Bemis, of Springfield, Mass., author of "Co-operation in New England" and "Local government in Michigan and the Northwest," to deliver a course of twelve lectures on the labor question and connected questions of the day in economical science, and to conduct an accompanying class-course for those who wish to go more thoroughly into the investigation of the topics of the lectures. The course extends over 12 weeks, beginning the first week in December, with one lecture and one class exercise of questioning and discussion, each week. Among the topics of the lectures are "Wages and profits," "Labor organizations," "Coöperation," "Mr. George's theory of taxation," "Monopolies," and "Socialism." Dr. Bemis is recommended as a clear, plain, interesting talker and an ardent, honest-minded student of these economical problems, who has no theories to maintain, but is only concerned to find the just solution of them, and whose knowledge is both accurate and wide. The lectures are given in the library lecture-room, and the class has its meetings in a large room assigned for such uses. The price of season tickets for the whole lecture-course (twelve lectures) is \$1.50; for the whole lecture-and-class-course, \$2.50.

Burlington (Vt.). Fletcher Free Lib. The *Independent* calls for another catalog to contain the 9000 v. that have been added to the library since the first catalog was printed. There is a full card catalog, and this can be printed, says the *Independent*, at an expense of from \$500 to \$800.

California State Lib. Gov. Waterman continues his investigations into the alleged irregulari-

ties and mismanagement of the State Library. The *Tribune*, of Oakland, says that the investigation reveals a condition of affairs not at all complimentary to the librarian or creditable to the Board of Trustees; that "Wallis is not qualified to fill the position by education or by habit of thought. He was originally the library janitor. It is said that he was a good janitor. It is certain that so far as a knowledge of the law library was concerned he was a good deputy. It is equally certain that as a librarian he has been a complete failure. He is in no sense a literary man. . . . His deputies find him a hindrance rather than a help. . . . Altogether the people of Sacramento, who are brought into most intimate connection with the library, are greatly dissatisfied with its management."

Chicago. The Newberry Lib. Dr. Poole, the librarian of the Newberry Library, has returned from the East, where he purchased a number of choice volumes. At the Guild sale in Boston, he secured about 4000 valuable books, among them a collection of Americana. The Bangs sale in New York also enriched the library with a long list of valuable bibliographical works, catalogues, etc. Meanwhile, Trustee Blatchford has received a number of books as gifts from various sources—several thousand volumes. Many donations have been made by people in the old country. One of them is a copy of the Caxton Memorial Bible, printed and bound in twelve hours for the Caxton celebration in 1877. There are already over 12,000 volumes in Dr. Poole's possession, and further purchases are contemplated.

Chicago P. L. The P. L. Board approved, Dec. 14, 1887, a bill prepared by Congressman G: E. Adams, which divides Dearborn Park between the Soldiers' Home, with a Memorial Hall, and the Public Library, the Memorial Hall getting the north quarter, and the library the south three-quarters of the space.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At the Dec. meeting of the board the purchase of nearly \$1000 worth of books and periodicals, including several foreign publications, was ordered. Bids for binding books for the ensuing year were received and the contract awarded on the lowest terms known in the history of the board. There will be a saving of one-third, or about \$600 over last year. Approbation of the improved appearance of the buildings and surroundings was expressed by the board.

Cortland, N. Y. The Franklin Hatch Library Association mourns the sudden death of its founder and liberal benefactor, who was not spared to witness the fruit of his enterprise. The trustees make an earnest appeal for aid to establish beyond question the already assured success of their library and reading-room.

Dallas (Texas) P. L. 1647 v., exclusive of government publications, many valuable records and an extensive list of daily and weekly newspapers have been donated during the year. Upward of 10,000 persons have visited the library.

Detroit, Mich. The Good Samaritan Lib. was dedicated Dec. 14, and 1000 v. were placed at the disposal of the public for their free use.

Dragoon, Arizona. A correspondent writes to the *N. Y. Tribune* from Los Angeles: "About six months ago I wrote to your paper stating the want of a library among the ranchmen of a certain locality in lower Arizona, and urging that some of your readers make a beginning for the work by sending books, old or new. The appeal touched, apparently, a good many hearts, for a good many books were sent. But a great many more are needed. Those already in the library are read with an avidity and a rapidity which can only be comprehended by those who live isolated lives. In a word, the books put on the shelves of a little adobe hut in Dragoon, Arizona, through the kindness mostly of the readers of the *New York Tribune*, have contributed an amount of happiness to their readers in Arizona that before their advent they never dreamed of. The other day a young Mexican from over the border came sauntering into the place and asked in Spanish: "Have you any English books easy to read?" Now, for Christmas, will the *Tribune's* readers send more books; anything, from 'Mother Goose' to an encyclopædia? Sent by freight, packages go reasonably cheap. Express is always dear. Everything and anything will meet grateful welcome and may be addressed to John Rockfellow, Dragoon, Cochise Co., Arizona."

Eliot, Me. Our correspondent, C. G. F., writes that the Eliot public library project is making good progress. Any person can become an honorary member by the payment of one dollar. Mr. Libby, proprietor of the Brevoort House in New York City, who is a native of Eliot, sent a check for \$100 to the building fund, and the President of the association, Mr. Frank Keefe, gave the same amount a week ago. An entertainment or a social gathering is held weekly in different parts of the town, which adds a little to the fund. All natives of Eliot are invited to become honorary members, and it is hoped that many will follow the example of Messrs. Libby and Keefe. — *Portland Transcript*.

Foxboro, Mass. Boyden Library. 870 volumes were added during the year ending Oct. 1. 600 of these were presented by the Union Straw Shop Library Association. The circulation averages 366 per week.

Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell Lib. The village trustees of Ithaca include in their report an appropriation of \$200 to the Cornell Library, under the State Library Law.

Memphis, Tenn. The Odd Fellows some weeks ago tendered their library to the public to keep open evenings, and offered to furnish heat and lights for the purpose, provided the public would supply means to pay a librarian for the extra service. About \$30 per month would do this and also supply a few new books, magazines, etc. Two ladies undertook to solicit subscriptions, but met with unaccountable rebuffs and refusals. They now ask through the *Appeal* for subscriptions of 25 cents per month.

Mt. Vernon (O.) P. L. Mrs. J. E. Dixon is here to organize and arrange the library. Under

her direction the initial collection of books has been selected and is now placing upon the shelves. She is making a card catalogue of authors and subjects, and classifying the books by the decimal system. The library consists of a main library-room, out of which open three smaller rooms to be used as reading-rooms. The basement room is to be used as a newspaper reading-room, where files of all the daily papers will be kept. It is expected to have everything in readiness for a reception opening the 1st of March.

Newark (N. J.) Lib. Assoc. The corner-stone box of the new library building on West Park Street was placed in position Dec. 12, 1887. The documents, books, and newspapers placed in the box, most of them relating to the library, were selected by the librarian Ricord, of the Historical Soc., and Geo. J. Hagar, asst. librarian of the Newark Library.

New Haven. Yg. Men's Institute. Mr. Borden has printed a card on one side of which are the terms of membership and the advice: "If you want to read the latest books as soon as issued, or take home the new magazines, or the best music, or play chess, or read the best newspapers (from San Francisco to London), or see the best books on decoration and embroidery, or keep up with the latest Paris fashions — JOIN THE INSTITUTE." On the other side is a list of fire-alarm signals. It is noteworthy that the signal department have adopted or invented for themselves the decimal plan of numbering, so that they can make intercalations just as is done in Cutter's author table.

N. Y. Free Circulating L. Last year under the act the library received \$10,000. The appropriation is not mandatory, but discretionary, and this year it is understood Mayor Hewitt will oppose the grant of any appropriation for any free library, on the ground that the city is pretty well provided with free books already, and that Mr. Tilden's bequest will supply anything further in that line that is needed. Perhaps Mr. Hewitt does not mean this for sarcasm, but whether he does or not, the library will suffer if the appropriation is withheld. The two new branches, I am informed, cannot be opened, and it will be hard work even to pay the running expenses of the other two.

It certainly seems to be a cheese-paring sort of economy to withhold a few thousand dollars from such an object as this, in a budget that runs far up into the millions. Mr. Tilden's estate, as is well known, is involved in litigation, and it will probably be years before his bequest for libraries becomes available. If this be Mr. Hewitt's real reason for withholding the city's money from the free libraries, it is a very queer one. The taxpayers certainly would not object to the addition of the hundredth part of a mill, or thereabouts, to the rate, for the purpose of maintaining these eminently useful institutions. It would be a pity to render the generous gifts of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Bruce of no avail, for the sake of saving \$10,000 or \$15,000 in the city's budget.

The press of the city, by joining in a protest against such economy as Mayor Hewitt proposes in this case, will perform a public service and

may convince the Board of Apportionment that public sentiment is opposed to the crippling of what is almost the only free circulating library of any size in the city. Let them refrain from adding to the high salaries in the Department of Public Works, if they choose, but let them not cut off the supply of good reading for the people. — *W. A. Platt, in the Epoch.*

New York City. The free circulating libraries, Dec. 15, 1887, asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of \$25,000, of which \$10,000 are for the Free Circulating, \$10,000 for the Apprentices, and \$5000 for the Aguilar.

New York City. Two thousand volumes have been collected for the circulating library in connection with the Cathedral Schools at No. 111 East Fifth St.

New York City. The *Lending Library* of the Society of Decorative Art has suspended its work for several weeks, owing to the new interpretation of the postal laws. All letters and numbers inside or outside of books, made with pencil or pen or type-writer, have been erased and printed letters and numbers inserted in their places. The books can now be mailed to any part of the country, to those who choose to pay one cent a day and the return postage.

Norristown, Pa. The *Herald* calls attention to a law passed by the last Legislature, providing that all taxes on dogs may be appropriated for the support and maintenance of public libraries now organized, provided that such library companies shall provide and maintain a free reading-room for the use of all inhabitants of the borough where it is established. "Norristown has a public library as the result of a bequest by one of her former citizens, which is a decided public benefit. The borough has also a multiplicity of dogs, whose numbers ought in all conscience to be curtailed. . . . Why not appoint some one to assess and collect the tax and pay over the proceeds to the treasurer of the McCann Library?"

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. The town appropriated \$1000 for the purchase of new books for the library. About half of the amount will be used this winter. 75 v. have already been received. In all 500 v. will be added this year. The teachers of the public schools are preparing a list to supplement the studies of the pupils. 6300 v. in all; 5000 v. in circulation. The reading-room is crowded with boys and young men evenings, and is liberally patronized by boys during the afternoon. The librarians often have to take the youngsters to the sink and wash their hands and faces before they are allowed to take a book to look at.

Oakland (Cal.) P. L. A communication from Mrs. C. F. Hamilton was laid before the Board offering to dispose of the miscellaneous library of the late Rev. L. Hamilton, some 712 v., for \$500. The librarian strongly recommended their purchase as a very valuable acquisition to the library, worth much more than was asked.

Passaic (N. J.) Free Lib. The trustees have organized, electing ex-Mayor Averigy, pres.; Andrew Foulds, sec.; ex-Mayor Willett, treas.; Mayor Howe and Messrs. Willett, Foulds, and A. Swan Brown have been appointed the Finance Committee, and they will endeavor to secure an amount by subscription sufficient to open the library. The appropriation from the city will not be available till next June.

Plainfield, N. J. A communication was received from Mr. Tyler, who has resigned, making several suggestions as to the conduct of the library during the six months next following Jan. 1, 1888. *They were adopted. They are in effect that:* 1. *He retain the supervision of the work, with the title of supervising Librarian, and in his discretion make to the Library one or more visits each month, as it may be practicable for him to do.* 2. That Miss Adams be appointed librarian. 3. That the circulating department, after Jan. 1, be open every afternoon except Saturday, and on Saturday evenings during the same hours as at present.

Port Richmond (Staten Island). A new circulating library has been established. The membership fee is \$1, which entitles the subscriber to the use of all the books for two years; besides, each member has the privilege of selecting one book for the library.

Pueblo (Col.) P. L. Efforts are being made to establish a library which shall be free to all for reading-room privileges and the use of reference-books, with a membership fee of \$5 a year for the privilege of taking out books. From the sale of life-memberships and the proceeds of an annual series of entertainments it is thought that a creditable number of books can be bought for a nucleus, and the running expenses paid, while the sum annually collected for yearly memberships can be expended for new books.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Salt Lake Stake Lib. An unpretentious yet creditable collection of books has been made as the foundation of this institution. "The motive which inspired the establishment of this library was a commendable one," says the *News*, "and every lover of intelligence will sympathize with it. . . . Substantial encouragement is what all such movements as this require, and our readers who have bought books, read them, and thus possess their contents in another form, can, without making themselves noticeably poorer, place intellectual benefit within the reach of many other persons, by depositing those volumes, either as loans or contributions, with this library."

Sioux Falls (Dak.) P. L. was established fifteen months ago by members of the Reading, Humboldt, and History Clubs, upon a nucleus of books purchased with a fund earned by the old-time reading club. With the proceeds of a lecture-course and fees from life-memberships, over two hundred dollars' worth of additional books were secured. There are now nearly 300 v.; 50 on scientific and philosophical subjects and political economy; 24 historical; 22 biographical; 12 books of travel; and 161 are of the best Ameri-

can, English, French, and Russian fiction. Life-memberships are secured by the payment of ten dollars and annual dues of one dollar after the first year; annual memberships are two dollars per year. It is expected that after a time a tax will be voted by the town and the library become absolutely free to all.

Toledo (O.) P. L. The trustees have been discussing the plan of erecting a new library building. Plans have been drawn containing all the latest improvements, for a building of pressed brick, finished inside with glazed brick.

Topeka P. L. New rules have been adopted. The library will be open to readers until 10 o'clock every week-day evening. The assistants receive no compensation for this extra time, but give it freely, hoping thereby to increase the usefulness of the library. It is hoped and expected that many of our people who cannot come during the day will find the library the pleasantest place in the city to spend their evenings. Three new tables that will accommodate 40 readers have recently been put in position, and others will be added when needed.

During the coming year eighty periodicals will be regularly received.

New books that are in great demand can be retained only one week, but the period of renewal for other books has been extended to two weeks.

Fines for overdue books will be collected at the rate of 2 cents for each day or part of a day, instead of 10 cents a week as before, and the borrower's card will be retained at the loan desk in every instance until the fine is paid.

A guarantee, or a deposit of \$3 as security, will be required of all applicants not known to have capital invested in business in the city, and only those having capital thus invested will be accepted as guarantors. Those residing outside the city limits may enjoy the privilege of the library by contributing \$2 for each half year for the expenses of the library and depositing \$3 as security.

Trenton, N. J. Those in charge of Union Library very thoughtfully offered to all who entered on the New Year holiday coffee and cake, which was invitingly arranged on one of the tables. This hospitality was greatly appreciated by a party of young Englishmen who had just landed on our shores the day before. The circulation of the books by cards has just been introduced in this library.

Union Hill (N. J.) F. L. Library-rooms, well furnished, and supplied with an excellent collection of books, magazines, and papers, were opened to the public on the ground floor of the public school, corner Morgan Street and New York Avenue, on the evening of December 13, 1887.

Utica, N. Y. City Lib. This library is notably deficient in having no department of magazines and reviews, in files or in current issues. Mr. B. M. Lewis, librarian, in the *Herald* of December 5, 1887, makes an appeal for donations of bound or unbound volumes or numbers of any leading magazine from citizens who may have broken sets stowed away in their garrets.

Washington, D. C. F. P. L. The movement inaugurated a few months ago by the labor unions for the establishment of a free public library is receiving substantial endorsement from a citizens' committee. Up to December 10, 1887, more than \$7000 has been subscribed, W. W. Corcoran heading the list with \$1000. Senator Leland Stanford subscribed \$200.

Yale College L. Specifications have been prepared for the memorial library building. It is to stand on the plot between the present library and the art gallery, upon which are a couple of old structures which will be removed. The walls are to be of dark Longmeadow stone, with trimmings of a lighter shade of the same material. All surfaces are to be of rock face freshly broken.

The main building is to be 100 feet on High Street, with a depth of 110 feet, of three stories, with the main entrance on the campus. In a wing or extension, 46 feet square, and of one story on the art-gallery side, is to be the reading-room. This extension is to have a glass roof. On the campus the front portion of the building is to be set apart for quarters or offices for the librarian, secretary, and apartment for coins. The remainder of this first floor is to be used for library purposes, as well as the second and third stories. On the side, facing the old library, is to be a stairway, with entrances from the campus and High Street.

The main entrance on the campus is to be through a roomy porch connecting with a vestibule. Over this porch is to be a Norman arch, with arched-over windows, carved caps and splendid friezes. This entrance is to be exceedingly elaborate, and will form a very striking feature of the beautiful front of this imposing memorial. Leading to the porch will be a flight of fine steps. J. C. Cady & Co., of New York, are the architects.

It is probable that work will begin this winter. Probably two years will be required to complete the building. The old library is crowded with books, many of which are suffering for proper shelf quarters. There is also complaint that the building is damp. In addition to fire-proof courses, there is to be a damp course in the foundation which is intended to prevent the dampness from reaching the superstructure.

FOREIGN NOTES.

British Museum. Sir Henry James has given an opinion on the question whether a copy of every American book issued here, though printed and published in America, must be sent, as every English book must, to the British Museum. He agrees with the Attorney-General that it must. Sir Henry James and Sir Richard Webster are two of the most eminent lawyers in England.

Bulgaria. Minchin's "Growth of freedom in the Balkan Peninsula" says that both Sofia and Philippopoli have public libraries, that of Sofia having about 25,000 volumes, and that of Philippopoli about 15,800 volumes. The librarian of Philippopoli says that they have on an average 65 readers a day. There are about 4000 English works, and not only works on the Eastern question

but works of a general or scientific character, such as Mr. J. S. Cotton's book on India and Mr. Romanes' on animal intelligence. The building intended for the Eastern Roumelian Parliament in Philippopoli is now used as the public library.

England. In the first 22 years, says Earl Granville, that followed Mr. Ewart's Free Libraries Act 36 free libraries took advantage of it; in the last 20 years 283, of these 319 40 are connected with schools of art and science, 20 with schools of science.

Hammersmith, Eng. It is proposed to erect a reading-room, reference library, and lending library in Hammersmith, and the overseers of the parish have recently issued voting papers to the ratepayers to ascertain the feeling as to the adoption of the Free Libraries Act. The rate to be levied, if the question is decided affirmatively, is limited to one halfpenny in the pound.

London, Eng. The library at the City Liberal Club is being used as a lending library to the members. This experiment has been rendered possible by the appointment of an honorary librarian, Mr. Edward M. Borrajo.

St. Petersburg. A correspondent writes to the *Nation*, under date of Nov. 27 (Dec. 9): "The first free public library, in honor of the memory of the poet Pushkin, was opened here day before yesterday, and all day yesterday it was thronged. It begins with the modest outfit of 4000 volumes, acquired from various sources, and the intention is to establish a great many more like it, with the hope that workmen may thereby be induced to abandon the dram-shops. Though the Imperial Public Library is accessible to everybody, it is by no means free in the American sense of that term; it is more like the Astor Library, and the officials shake their heads in amazement and doubt when I reply to their queries as to whether we have any 'public libraries' like it in America. No books are permitted for use at home. Only personal friendship with a librarian will give one that privilege in the librarian's name. It seems that the public here abused the privileges accorded to them even in the matter of a full printed catalogue, of which it was found impossible to keep a perfect copy on hand, so that now only a partial catalogue is generally available, and not a single book can be had without a signed application. In many cases, also, an application made in the morning is only filled after three p.m., or the next day. These precautions are probably the outcome of unpleasant experience; but the effect upon the officials of such an establishment of my description of the unprotected reference-books and the general methods in American free public libraries can be better imagined than described."

Stalybridge (Eng.). A free library is projected at Stalybridge, and there is every prospect of the Libraries' Act being adopted there. Private donations to a considerable amount have been promised in aid of the project.

Sydney (Australia) New Free P. L. "The new wing of the Free Public Library has been thrown open to the general public. The new premises show very vast improvement in every respect upon the old building, the principal librarian having apparently spared no efforts to render them by the light of his extensive experience thoroughly complete and convenient for the purposes to which they are devoted. The library itself, which is in the Palladian style of architecture, is 58 ft. in length, 40 ft. in width at the base, 60 ft. wide at the top, and 40 ft. high. It contains four tiers of books, every book being in reach of hand by capital arrangement of balconies and galleries. The room is lighted by a square lantern roof with double sashes, both opening and sufficient to insure the most perfect ventilation. At the side of the library facing Bent Street are the offices, part of which are used at present as students' and ladies' rooms pending the completion of the building. On the ground floor are the various departments connected with the care of the library, and a fine board-room, which contains the rarest treasures belonging to the trustees, valuable state papers which from their great value are never allowed to be seen by any one unless under the supervision of an attendant, and the first folio edition of Shakespeare which, with its carved oak casket, was presented to the Library by Messrs. R. and G. Tangye, of Birmingham, at a cost to them of 500 guineas. In a room off the library is the collection of Australian books. The work of removing the books from the old to the new building has been one of great difficulty, so far as regards their classification and shelving. In order to gain sufficient space it was found necessary to rearrange the whole of them upon a new plan. This plan, which is an exceedingly simple one, has originated from Mr. R. C. Walker, and is much after the fashion of those square tables of figures which allow the multiplication of two figures to be found by following down the line in which one of the figures appears until it intersects the line in which the other stands; the point of intersection being the number required. Under the new arrangement the classes, into one or other of which all the books are put, are lettered from A to M, as under: A, Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts; B, History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology; C, Biography and Correspondence; D, Geography, Topography, Voyages, Travels, and Atlases; E, Periodical and Serial Literature (gallery); F, Jurisprudence; G, Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy and Education; H, Poetry and Drama; J, Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works; K, Works of reference and philology; M, Works Relating to Australia. These initial letters stand conspicuously over each group of shelves. The shelves in turn are lettered from P to Z, and the books in each shelf lettered with the shelf letter, and numbered from one (1) upwards. Thus, if a person wants a work which appears in the catalogue as A.P.1, he knows that it is the first shelf in the top row of class A. The facility thus afforded in finding a book extends as well to its return to its proper place in the shelves.—*Sydney evg. news.*

Librarians.

BERRY, Silas H., librarian of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., was married to Miss Elsie E. Arnette, on January 5, 1888. On behalf of the Benedicks of the fraternity we welcome Mr. Berry to the ranks matrimonial, and also present the congratulations of all his library friends on this "happy" opening of the new year.

BURR, Geo. L., librarian of the White Library at Cornell University, sailed Saturday, Dec. 31, 1887, for a year's absence in Europe. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barnes, who will assist him in making researches at the British Museum and the leading continental libraries, for Ex. Pres. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University.

DELISLE, Léopold, since 1874 Director of the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale, b. Oct. 24, 1826. A full bibliography of his writings by Gustave Pawlowski and a portrait are given in *Le livre* for Sept.

GRISWOLD, W. M., has resigned his place in the Library of Congress (copyright office) to accept a clerkship in the Department of State.

LANGWORTHY, Isaac, D.D., librarian of the American Congregational Association, died Jan. 5, 1888. He was born in Stonington, now North Stonington, Conn., Jan. 19, 1806, graduated from Yale College in 1839, and from the Yale Theological Seminary in 1841, and that same year became pastor of the First Congregational Church, Chelsea. He became corresponding secretary of the American Congregational Union, New York, in 1858, and accepted the position of corresponding secretary of the American Congregational Association in Boston in 1862. He held this position until Dec. 1, 1887, although he resigned on May 1 of that year. He inaugurated the church building work of the American Congregational Union.

He has published several sermons, many reports and newspaper articles. His connection with the Congregational Association was told by himself in a personal statement made by him at his resignation last May. It is as follows: "Early in 1861 the Rev. Joseph S. Clark, D.D., then librarian and corresponding secretary, invited me to take a vacant desk in the library for my own use when in Boston. I was then in the service of the American Congregational Union as corresponding secretary, entered into four years before. But Aug. 17, in that very year, the good doctor finished his work on earth. Immediately thereafter the directors wished me to take the oversight of the lad who was Dr. Clark's assistant; also to superintend the distribution of the *Congregational Quarterly*, of which I was one of the editors. At the annual meeting, May 27, 1862, I was elected librarian and corresponding secretary, to help tide the association over its pecuniary straits, receiving only \$200 toward my salary. And this amount was annually paid until Dec. 1, 1865; ceasing then at my request, because the receipts for the Union required considerable of the time of the assistant in the library."

Upon his retirement the association adopt-

ed resolutions appreciative "of the signal ability and steadfast devotion with which he has given himself to this work during his long and honorable time of service; of his self-denying efforts in securing funds in trying times of our history, which, with the generosity of others, have placed this institution upon permanent and useful ground; of his devotion to the library, which has thus grown from 3638 volumes to 33,473, and from 20,000 pamphlets to 140,000 (without cost to the treasury)."

ROEHRIG, Prof. F. O. L., formerly of the Astor Library and afterwards of Cornell University, has become business manager of *Le Progrès*, the leading French newspaper of Los Angeles, Cal.

RUSSELL, Miss Grace L., recently librarian at the High School, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library, as substitute for Miss McClory, temporarily disabled by ill health.

TYLER, Arthur W., for the past two years in charge of the Public Library, at Plainfield, N. J., has been appointed Dean of the College for the Training of Teachers, under the auspices of the Industrial Education Association, at No. 9 University Place, New York. The Board of Trustees, in accepting Mr. Tyler's resignation with regret, passed resolutions sincerely commending his efficiency and faithful service in placing Plainfield's library at the head of public libraries in the state. *The Plainfield Press* says: "The community will feel his loss in many ways in which he cannot be replaced. In all departments of classics, ancient and modern works, and the literature of arts and sciences, Mr. Tyler was thoroughly informed, and every patron of the Library was always sure to find him entirely able and willing to furnish any reference or information that could be desired."

Gifts and Bequests.

Bucksport, N. Y. The Beach Free Lib. was opened in Aug., 1872, by H. N. Beach, who gradually increased the number of vols. from 200 to 1200 at a total cost of about \$1000. In Nov. the books, numbering 1052, were given by Mr. Beach to the Reading-Room Assoc. and accepted on the following conditions: For the period of five years the books are to be drawn free by the public. If during the period the library shall at any time be closed to the public for three consecutive months, then 700 v. shall continue to be the property of Mr. Beach and subject to his disposal. If the library is kept open for the full period of five years the books will be wholly the property of the Assoc.

Canterbury Cathedral has received 10,000 v. bequeathed by Archdeacon Harrison.

Chicago, Ill. Early in 1887 Mr. H. H. Kohl-saat, the baker, noticing that deplorable abuses existed in the social condition of the great bulk

of the 10,000 colored people in Chicago, rented rooms on one of the upper floors of a building on the corner of Dearborn and Harrison Streets, in the centre of the quarter settled by colored people, and fitted them up cosily and comfortably. Leading colored men were then interested in the matter and the Colored Men's Library Association was incorporated. There is a large library-room, with a piano, writing-desk, a fine collection of some 300 books, the selection of which speaks better than words of the timeliness of the enterprise; a smoking-room, with tables for chess, checkers, and dominoes, and other accommodations, all accessible by an elevator. There have been over 15,000 visitors since the rooms were opened May 1. The library was selected by a committee of the directors. There is no attempt at patronizing, no obnoxious rules and regulations, no initiation fee, no monthly or other dues. Every well-behaved colored man is welcome, and is made to feel at home by those of the directors in attendance. In the smoking-room is a blackboard which serves as a register for "Help wanted." All the expense has been borne by Mr. Kohl-saat.

Jamestown, N. Y. The James Prendergast Library Association, incorporated to carry into effect the bequest of the late James Prendergast, by establishing and maintaining a free public reference and circulating library, and by "the erection of a library building, the value of which, together with the lot upon which it shall be situated, shall be at least \$75,000," has now about \$30,000 in hand. It will begin building operations as soon as the city council shall transfer to it the full and clear title to the old cemetery which the city at present holds by gift from Judge James Prendergast, and upon which the trustees propose to erect the library. Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast, widow of the late Alex. T. Prendergast and mother of the founder of the library, will at once put it in the power of the library trustees to erect the building, procure the books and make her son's beneficent gift available by adding the necessary amount from her own purse.

The Notting Hill (Eng.) Public Library, which has been supported entirely by Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., for the past fourteen years, will be opened in January under new rules and regulations, and becomes, by Mr. Heywood's gift, the first of the public libraries for Kensington under the Acts. The Kensington Commissioners have appointed Mr. Herbert Jones, fourteen years at Mr. Heywood's library, to be chief librarian and secretary *pro tem*.

Poole, Eng. Nov. 19 a library building was opened, which had been presented to the town as a jubilee memorial by Mr. J. J. Norton, a local timber merchant and ardent teetotaler. A view is given in the *Graphic*, Dec. 3, 1887, p. 609. It is of red brick and stone in the Queen Anne style. It cost £2500, besides which he gave 500 volumes. The townspeople subscribed £800 for books and furniture,

Salem, Mass. A special meeting of both boards of the city government in joint convention was called Dec. 5, 1887, to listen to the reading by the mayor of a letter from the heirs of the late John Bertram donating his homestead estate to the city for a public library. The estate fronts on Essex Street 184 feet, on Monroe St. 66 feet, and the greatest depth is 128 feet. The house is of brick, with freestone trimmings, 49 x 47 with an L, is very high studded, and can easily be altered into a public library. It is valued at \$50,000. A board of trustees is to be appointed to receive all conveyances of real estate, money, funds, etc., and hold them in trust for the purposes of a library. \$25,000 is to be raised by subscription, or otherwise, for a permanent fund; the city is to furnish the money for necessary alterations to the building, and for the salaries of a librarian and assistants. The corner lot on Monroe St. to remain unoccupied for 30 years. The offer to remain open until June 1, 1888.

Yale College L. Ex-Congressman S. B. Chittenden gave \$100,000, but it has been estimated that it will cost \$125,000, and the donor has expressed his willingness to make up the deficiency.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

FREY, Albert Romer. Sobriquets and nicknames. Reviewed, not favorably, in the *Nation*, Dec. 29, 1887, p. 530, 531.

A choice of chance, a novel recently published, is reported to be avowedly written by Miss De Morgan, author of "The necklace of Princess Fioramonde," etc. — *Pub. weekly*.

Journal de Fidus sous la République Opportuniste. "Lately, in reviewing this work, very unfavorably, we mentioned that it was attributed to M. A. Filon. This is a mistake. Writing from Switzerland, M. Filon says he is not the author." — *Ath.*, Dec. 17.

Light on the path is by Mrs. Mabel Cook *née* Collins. — F: J. Soldan.

A practical treatise on the law and practice of divorce, 1882, is by H: Clay Whitney. — D. H.

Through the gates of gold, Boston, Roberts, 1887, published anonymously, is now reissued under the author's name, Miss Mabel Collins, who also wrote the anonymous theosophical works "Light on the path," and "The idyl of the white lotos."

Leader Scott, ps. of Mrs. Lucy E. (Barnes) Baxter in "A nook in the Apennines," "Renaissance in Italy," "Life of W: Barnes." In the latter she signs the preface with her real name.

Mary Blake, ps. of Mrs. Mary N. Blakeslee, in "History for teachers." — F: J. Soldan.

Julian Warth, ps., author in 1886 of "The full stature of a man," and in 1887 of "Dorothy Thorn." Her maiden name was Julia Warth; she is now Mrs. Julia Parsons. Mr. Parsons is the son of the late Prof. Parsons, of Cambridge. — Alice G. Chandler.

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, *N. Y.* Finding list.

Part 1, Biography, Memoirs, Letters. *N. Y.*, 1887. 21 p. l. O. — Pt. 3, Fiction. 102 p. — Pt. 4, History, Geography, Voyages and travels. 50 p. — Pt. 5, Literature and Language. 42 p. — Pt. 7, Political and Social sciences. 27 p.

ARCHITEKTEN-VEREIN, *Berlin*. Katalog der Bibliothek. Berlin, 1887. 12+380 p. 8°. 6 m.

PAOLI, *Prof. Ces.* I codici ashburnhamiani della r. biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana di Firenze. Vol. 1, fasc. 1. Roma, 1887. p. 1-80. O. (Min. della Pub. Istr. Ind. e catal., n°. 8.) 1 lira.

Descrizione di 53 codici ashburnhamiani.

ROME. BIBLIOTHECA COMUNALE SARTI. Catalogo metodico della biblioteca storico-artistica Vico, unita alla comunale romana Sarti, con indice alfabetico degli autori e delle materie. Roma, tip. Forzani e C., 1887. 8+419 p. 4°.

Academic dissertations. — C: Sylvio Köhler in the *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Oct. 1887, p. 466-468, defends his views on the cataloging of theses (pub. in *Neuer Anz.*, Aug. 1866) against A. Roquette's criticisms in *Centralbl.*, Aug. 1887. Roquette replies, p. 468-9.

The *Astor* catalogue is commented upon in the *Herald* of Dec. 4. The article concludes: "In view of the fact that the *Astor* is preëminently a reference library, would not a printed subject catalogue, with a brief, terse analysis, be of far more benefit to readers in search of important and often obscure information than the heterogeneous mass of author's names which the librarians have arranged with such care and painstaking?" ["Heterogeneous mass" is good for an alphabetical list "arranged with such care and painstaking."—C: *A. N.*]

FULL NAMES.

C: Barney Cory (Birds of the Bahama Islands).

Isabel Hammell Raymond (Santa Cruz county).

Albert Romer Frey (Sobriquets and nicknames).

S: Elwell Sawyer (History of the West Roxbury Park; how obtained).

G: H: Martin (Text-book on civil government in the U. S.).

F: A: Mitchel (Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel; a biog. narrative).

Mrs. Sally Pratt McLean Greene (Cape Cod folks).

Erastus Payson Carpenter (Memorial of Warren Carpenter).

T: Danly Suplée (Handbook of civil government).

Green, *Commander Francis Mathews*, *not* Marshall, as it is given in Appletons' *Cycl.* of Amer. biog. (author of several government reports).

INDEXES.

BLISS, R: Classified index to the maps in the publications of the Geological Society of London, 1811-85. Boston, 1887. 20 p. l. O. (Boston, P. L. Bibliographies of special subjects originally published in the *Bulletins*, no. 4.)

MOZZANI, Temistocle. Repertorio tecnico-bibliografico ad uso dell'ingegnere-architetto. Roma, 1887. 128 p. 16°. 4 lire.

A subject index of the most important articles on architecture in the chief technical periodicals.

Tables générales des Annales de la SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉMULATION POUR L'ÉTUDE DE L'HISTOIRE ET DES ANTIQUITÉS DE LA FLANDRE à Bruges (tom. 1 à 10, 3^e série). Bruges, 1887. 372 p. 8°. 4 fr.

Bibliography.

BOHNENSIEG, G. C. W. Repertorium annum literaturæ botanicæ. Tom. VIII, pars 2, 1879. Haarlem, Erven Loosjes, 1887. 8°. 6 go fl.

BULLETIN bibliographique internationale. Paris, H. Welter, 1888. l. O.

Lists of current books arranged under subjects, with a special heading for announcements. The titles are given with sufficient fulness, but are not uniform, the size of the book being only occasionally stated, which is also the case as regards the place of publication. The pagination is not printed, but the published price follows each title. In general form the publication resembles the well-known "Allgemeine Bibliographie" of F. A. Brockhaus. Monthly. Subscription 3 fr. 75 c., or with an index 5 fr. 75 c. per annum.

The publisher, Welter, also published *Harrisse's Excerpta Colombiniana*, and has for sale "fiches de catalogue sur carton de qualité supérieure, collé, et permettant le grattage sans altération du papier, pour 30 frs. le mille." The cards are about 5 times as large as our "standard" size, so that the price is not high.

CLASSIFIED catalogue of educational works in use in the United Kingdom and its dependencies in 1887, so arranged as to show at a glance what works are available in any branch of education. London, Low, 1887. 240 p. 8°.

FERRAND, J. Bibliographie du Dauphiné. Histoire de la principauté de Donzère. Paris, Quantin, 1887. 8+332 p. 8°. 3.50 fr.

HUART, C. Bibliographie ottomane, notice des livres turcs, arabes, et persans, imprimés à Constantinople, 1302-3 de l'hégire (1885-86), Paris, 1887. 69 p. 8°. 3.50 fr.

ISSEL, Arturo. Bibliografia scientifica della Liguria: I (Geologia, paleontologia, mineralogia, geografia, meteorologia, etnografia, paleontologia e scienze affini). Genova, tip. Marittima, 1887. 113 p. 8°. 3 lire.
458 nos., arranged alphabetically.

KAYSER, Gabr. Bibliographie d'ouvrages ayant trait à l'Afrique en général dans ses rapports avec l'exploration et la civilisation de ces contrées. Brux., Lebègue, 1887. 176 p. 8°. 8 fr.

LANE, W. C. Dante bibliography for 1886. (Pages 19-30 of DANTE SOCIETY, 6th an. rpt., Camb., 1887, O.)

LEX, L. La bibliothèque de Mâcon (1789-1887), rapport au maire. Lille, Danel, 1887. 16 p. 8°.

MARUCELLI, Francisco. Mare magnum omnium materiarum. Vol. 65, art. 16 [de auditu et auribus]. Firenze, 1887. 11 p. O.

The founder of the Biblioteca Marucelliana in Florence, the Abate Francesco Marucelli (b. 1625, d. 1703), left in his library a classed catalogue which with subsequent additions now fills 111 volumes. There are 43 classes, under which over 5500 subdivisions are arranged alphabetically. Reference is made not only to books but to single chapters. Some 150,000 authors are cited. From this bibliographical marvel Dr. Guido Biagi, the present librarian of the Marucelliana has extracted the article on the ear and hearing containing 134 titles. He is also preparing for publication in the "Indici e cataloghi" an index of the articles of the Mare magnum, which will be an interesting contribution to the literature of subject headings.

PICARD, Edmond, and LARCIER, Ferdinand. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge. Bruxelles, F. Larcier.

"The third part has been published during the year and completes the alphabet of authors. The three parts, of which the first was published in 1882 and the second in 1885, make one volume of 867 octavo pages. A second volume is to contain the periodicals, series, and all the anonymous works, notwithstanding that when the authorship of an anonymous book has been discovered, the title appears under the author's name in this first volume. The publisher also promises a subject index. The period covered begins with the year 1814, and the number of titles recorded is 6786. This number includes, however, the contributions to 136 periodicals and society publications which are indexed. When these are deducted, there remain about 4200 titles of books and pamphlets upon law subjects issued from the press of Belgium in something like seventy years. Aside from a large number of inaugural dissertations in Latin, nearly every book is in the French language, the only exceptions being 71 titles in Dutch, 3 in German, and a single one, 'The laws of Belgium which affect British subjects,' in English. The titles are given with reasonable fulness, including

the place of publication, name of publisher, and date, while the size of each book and the number of pages it contains are stated, and, when it was published for sale, the price is added. Only the last edition of a work is catalogued, but in a note the dates of the earlier editions are mentioned, and the notes also contain brief references to review notices, while, in the case of deceased authors, biographical references are appended." — *Nation*.

VRIES, R. W. P. de. Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde; catalogus van boeken over Nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde.

"Not merely the ordinary bookseller's catalogue, although each item is priced and can be furnished by Mr. de Vries. The occasion of the twentieth Congress for the language and literature of the Netherlands meeting at Amsterdam has stimulated the compiler to strive to produce a work, the completeness and accuracy of which should give it a permanent value, and the result exhibits a bibliographical painstaking which deserves a word of hearty praise. The 1824 titles occupy 296 small quarto pages, the older and more important ones being printed with extreme fulness and excellent typography, while of collections, 'works,' and essays, the contents are given. The titles are arranged under topics, and, chronologically, under the centuries, and are followed by an index of authors." — *Nation*.

WINKE zur Orientirung in der sogenannten Irvingianer-Litteratur. Augsb., Preyss, 1887. 48 p. 8°. 30 m.

Private Libraries.

Cox, S. S. The new Washington house of S. S. Cox, in Du Pont Circle, is four stories high, and is of a somewhat ornate style of architecture. There is a wide stone porch at the entrance, and a wide fireplace in the hall. Mr. Cox's library is in the second story, and runs the entire length of the front. It is finished in mahogany wrought in Moorish designs. — *Harper's Weekly*.

Manning, Cardinal H. E.: A correspondent who has recently visited Cardinal Manning describes his library as a large room, with shelving running around two sides, filled with rare and antique volumes. The furniture of the room is of the plainest character, and the floors are bare except for two small and worn-out rugs, which appear just like a patch in the centre. The bareness of the place, however, was entirely forgotten in the charm of the Cardinal's manner. Cardinal Manning is now eighty years of age. His figure is very slight, and the wrinkles on his wan face are many, but his eyes are still bright, and he takes as lively an interest in the affairs of church and state as ever. — *Harper's Bazar*.

Quay. The home of Senator Quay, of Penna., in the little town of Beaver, is conspicuous for the large number of books it contains. The whole house is a library. There are book-shelves in every room and in the halls; many of the books are of rare editions, and all intended for use. — *Harper's Weekly*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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NO. 2.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

IN another place the gifts and bequests which have been made to libraries in the last two years, and mostly in 1887, are summed up. They have all appeared before in our columns, but we gladly give space to so impressive a conspectus. The amounts which are named in the summary are over a million; the Pratt donation is as much more; and the other gifts would amount to a quarter of a million probably. Besides this the Newberry bequest of two and a half millions became available in this time, which swells the total to five millions. We wish we could add the Tilden bequest of over four millions, but that is still in danger. Without it the showing is still good. A quarter of a century ago it used to be said that the sums given in the United States for public objects exceeded the charities of any other nation. So far as libraries go it must still be so; for, although there has been much done for libraries in England, there is nothing like the wholesale liberality which this list shows.

ON the continent libraries gain rather by the gift or more usually by the bequest of large collections of books than by sums of money; by the increase of already existing libraries rather than by the foundation of new ones. In this country, for some unknown reason, although there are plenty of small gifts of books, collectors are apt to sell their libraries instead of giving them away, or the heirs sell them. One cause, no doubt, is the instability of fortunes, many having been driven to sell by a sudden squeeze in stocks or panic in real estate. Another reason may be the unreal nature of much of our American book-collecting, a mere temporary fancy, founded on no knowledge or love for literature, not implying any regard for the books, which are no more to the owner than so many pipes or hangman's nooses might be. When his mania passes away he gets rid of the books as quickly as may be. The gifts in our list have come from a different sort of men and women — from those who have suffered from want of early education, or having education have all the better known the sacred book-hunger, or from those whose love for their fellow-men is so strong that they could imagine and

sympathize with a want that they had never felt. Some come, too, from thoughtful men, who see a danger to the republic in ignorance, a safeguard in a wider education than the common school can give.

IN a late report the librarian of the Cornell University Library, speaking of the 164 cards of admission to the alcoves that had been issued during the previous year, was obliged to report that "notwithstanding the repeated injunctions to students to exercise care in returning books to their proper places on the shelves, complaints are made that books are now more frequently found displaced than before the custom of granting these cards was established." The contest between the free admitters and the excluders is like that between the friends and the enemies of fiction, never ending. No doubt this testimony of the librarian of Cornell will be seized upon by the advocates of undisturbed shelves as greatly favoring their cause. For our own part we do not think that any hard and fast rule can be made applicable to all libraries. In a general way it may be said that the public of town and city libraries cannot with safety be admitted to the shelves, and that whether the frequenters of college and proprietary libraries can be trusted depends upon the degree of civilization of the community in which they are. Each library must try its own experiment. If complete freedom cannot be granted, it may be found that limited access would be safe. Certain conditions may remove all danger. Among these conditions we have always been inclined to put a strongly worded rule forbidding any one to return books *to the shelves*. Let them, when once taken down, be always laid upon the tables; then no misplacement can ensue. The attendants will find it much easier to put away all the books that are consulted than to correct the inevitable mistakes of outsiders. And the convenience to those who use a library of consulting the books *in situ* is so very great that it is worth while to take considerable pains to impress upon the public that the rule is meant to be obeyed.

THIS February issue appears sadly behind time, because of the continued delay caused by the

perplexities of the lists intended for our RECORD NUMBER, which was to make a double issue for February and March. The private library list, in particular, involves so many vexations that it was decided to issue the February number separately, although at a late day, rather than go over to April without any issue of the JOURNAL. At best we shall only be able, we fear, to present some material toward a list of important private libraries, as a really adequate list proves to be an impossibility except at an enormous expenditure of time, money, and skill sufficient for a small-sized census.

Communications.

STATUTORY LAWS.—OFFICIAL LISTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

MR. TALBOT H. WALLIS, State Librarian of California, some time since issued a circular to all state librarians asking for a copy of the laws under which the state librarians are now operating, including those relating to the distribution of state publications, with a view of making a compilation of such laws for the convenience of librarians. The project is a good one and I hope there will be a general response.

I wish through your columns to call attention to another scheme which would require similar concert of action to carry out, and which, I believe, would be of more practical utility to librarians.

It is to obtain and publish an official statement of what constitutes a *full set* of the laws of the different states and territories — covering session laws, general and special, private and public, and all compilations of laws, chronologically arranged, from the beginning of statutory enactments in the United States to date.

Librarians can probably do this better than anybody else, and if done at all they will have to do it.

I do not believe there is a state librarian in the country who can tell what constitutes a full set of the laws of any other state than his own, for the reason that there are no published catalogues or other data giving *authoritative* information on the subject. For one, I am ready to furnish my state list and to aid the enterprise.

Probably some eastern librarian, who has a larger salary and less drudgery than is allotted to us of the west, should be agreed upon to receive the mss. and arrange and publish the work. Or possibly Mr. Charles C. Soule, of Boston, would undertake it — partly as a matter of convenience in one branch of his business. I know of no one more competent.

But the work should be done in some way, and it should be *authoritative*.

We can all ascertain readily what constitutes a full set of reports of the judicial decisions of the various states, but as to sets of statutory laws we are all in the fog, and will be until some such official list as I have described is published.

I would further suggest that the description of each book should not be limited to a line, or the mention of a session or date, but that it should be full enough to readily identify the book from it.

N. J. DENIS,
State Libn., Topeka, Kan.

ENTRE NOUS.

BY MISS A. G. SOULE.

OH, do you know the person with a very haughty air

Who sweeps into the library and sinks upon a chair,

And says, as through her eyeglass she casts a rapid look :

"Er — which is the young person I'm to ask to get a book ?

Its title I've forgotten, I don't know the author's name,

But I'm certain that you have it, and I want it just the same."

Or that pleasing individual who stops you in your task,

And says in accents awful : " Now, sir, I want to ask — "

And then proceeds to stun you with the things he doesn't know,

From the Pyramids of Egypt to the tying of a bow.

And have you in your library the man about to get

A train that's always starting and has never started yet ?

Who takes the opportunity to stop in on his way With : " I'm going to the depot and I haven't time to stay,

But could you kindly tell me without rising from your chair

How the aunt of Alexander used to fasten up her hair ?"

And the person with a mission — and the other with a woe,

And the man who thinks the room too hot, and the one who wants to know

Just how you run a library, what system do you use ?

Should you classify by Dewey if you were about to choose ?

And if not, why not ? And so on, while you sit and blandly smile,

With a ghastly thought of murder lurking in your heart the while.

Oh, to be a cyclopedia that he who runs may read

Is, when you come to think of it, a trying fate indeed !

REFERENCE LIST TO BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, AND REFERENCE LISTS ON AMERICA.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

In the following list I have included only such library, auction, and booksellers' catalogues as appear to me to have a real value for reference, either from the character of the collection, the method of arrangement, the careful cataloguing, or annotating.

The letter to the left of the number denotes the character of the work, thus :

- A signifies Auction Sale Catalogue.
- B " Bibliography.
- C " Booksellers' Catalogue.
- L " Public Library Catalogue.
- P " Private Library Catalogue.
- R " Reference List.
- W " List of writers.

and the sign to the right shows the method of arrangement, thus :

- * signifies arranged Alphabetically, by authors.
- † signifies arranged Alphabetically, by subjects.
- ‡ signifies arranged Chronologically.
- || " " Classically.

Where two or more signs are used, the first shows the method of arrangement, and those that follow indicate indexes on whatever system the sign denotes.

The titles are classified under the general headings of

- Bibliography.
- General subject Catalogues and Reference lists.
- America in general, including North America.
- Archæology.
- Geography.
- Ethnology.
- Philology.
- Zoölogy.
- Mineralogy.
- History.
- Jurisprudence.
- Literature.
- Philosophy.
- Theology.
- Political Divisions.
- Individual.

and each division sub-classed where necessary.

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POSSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MANUFACTURING COMMUNITIES:— AN OPEN LETTER.

To Mrs. M. A. Sanders, Librarian of the Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I., from W. N. Goddard, Librarian of Hopedale (Mass.) Public Library.

HOPEDALE is and has been for more than forty years a manufacturing community.

The so-called "Community" of Hopedale was organized in 1842, and its "Department of Education, Arts, and Sciences" had charge of the library, which in 1850 contained 423 volumes.

As a subscriber to the LIBRARY JOURNAL I have just received a copy of your paper read before the A. L. A. Conference in September last. My attention was first attracted by the title and was not relaxed till I had read the whole. It is to be regretted that whereas manufacturing com-

munities seem to have been fairly represented at the Conference, the time chosen for the presentation of the paper prevented much discussion, and that scarcely one in ten of the libraries of this country are likely to have the benefit of reading it. Of the six hundred who may receive it, a large majority may be said to be so situated as to need its valuable suggestions much less than the ninety per cent. that may never see it.

When a person takes the trouble to make such valuable suggestions they ought to have the widest circulation possible, but so long as less

than one-tenth of the libraries subscribe for the LIBRARY JOURNAL or have a representative at the A. L. A. Conference the only way to secure this wide circulation is for some philanthropist to pay the cost of printing and postage, or else to induce the booksellers to see their advantage in procuring subscriptions to the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In fact, the purpose of the Conference is not merely to afford a pleasure trip, but from the experience of one and another to improve present methods of education through the agency of the Public Library.

I have no doubt that most if not at all of the ideas in your paper had previously found expression in some form in your annual reports, and it may interest you to know of my efforts to get information from the annual reports of other libraries.

The first report of this library was issued in the early part of 1887, and as we wished to give a technical equivalent for what we hoped to obtain we sent a copy to each of the 261 other public or town libraries in Massachusetts. [The number given by President Poole in his opening address should be increased somewhat.] The result was slightly discouraging, yet not referable in any way, so far as I could determine, to the value or worthlessness of our report. I will give statistics. For the 261 reports sent only 56 returns were received; of this 56, 16 returned a formal acknowledgment with a report or an equivalent, 24 others returned a report, a catalogue, or other pamphlet; and the remaining 16 sent a formal acknowledgment only. All but one of the 56 were from towns larger than this; and of the 107 smaller towns 56 have libraries.

After thinking the matter over for a year the Trustees purpose to follow our first failure with a second trial. To be sure we did not go so far as to send a "Please Exchange" slip, but before

I read your paper we had hoped to ascertain what others thought of exchanges by sending with the second report a note calling attention to the advantages of the plan.

Our rules prescribe that all persons over twelve years old may take out books, and no limit is set as to the age of those admitted to the reading-room, good behavior being the only requirement. The length of the yardstick is greater than the height of some who now come in merely to be amused, and not realizing that sooner or later they will come because they are interested. One of the results accomplished by your paper in this library will be the change of the twelve-year rule, so as to allow any one who can write his name to take books for home use.

Our town has no saloon, and the only pernicious literature known to be in a public place is the *Police Gazette* in the barber's shop. The barber has declined a proposition from the library to furnish his room with any two publications that he might name if he would discontinue the *Gazette*; but as the shop was formerly open on Sunday, and was closed by a hint in the right direction, we have not despaired of seeing the before-mentioned periodical prohibited from exposure in any public place in town.

May I hope that you will be able to suggest in a future paper some way by which not only one in ten but all of the 6000 libraries may be induced to follow the example of the Pawtucket Library in using their opportunities for doing good?

A first requirement would be to employ as librarians and their assistants only those who take an interest in the work, never doing it perfunctorily for the compensation, which indeed is generally so limited that an energetic librarian does work enough to command in any mercantile business double what he gets in the library.

Feb. 20, 1888.

JAMES CARSON BREVOORT.

BY FREDERICK SAUNDERS, ASTOR LIBRARY.

THE recent death of this distinguished man has left a breach in the ranks of American scholarship. His rich and varied attainments in literature and science, especially in the departments of archæology, geography, entomology, and ichthyology, rendered him conspicuous among cultivated men; yet he was one of the most unostentatious, and beloved by those who knew him for his gentle courtesy and amenity. To those who had the good fortune to share his friendship, it

would be superfluous to refer to instances of his kindly sympathy with many a poor scholar, or his liberal benefactions alike to institutions of learning and eleemosynary organizations for the relief of suffering humanity. His well-known hospitality was also evinced by his accustomed habit of having an extra cover laid for some possible guest; while his genial and cultivated nature made him one of the most entertaining of hosts. His beautiful Brooklyn house, enriched with the

products of art and a rare library of choice books, was the fitting home of this patron as well as lover of letters.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Mr. Henry Brevoort, an intimate friend of Washington Irving, and was born at Bloomingdale, on New York Island, July 10, 1818. He received his early education at one of the best local schools in the city; and as his family had planned to spend some years in Paris, he continued his studies at the *École des Arts*, where he graduated as a civil engineer. Before returning to the United States, he made a tour of the manufacturing districts of England, with the view of ascertaining that country's system of railroad construction. On his return home in 1838, he was for a time engaged in the West Point foundry, in which his father was interested; and in 1841 he was associated with his uncle, Prof. James Renwick, of Columbia College, and one of the U. S. Commissioners in the North-eastern boundary survey. A year later he went abroad as an attaché to the Legation and as private secretary to Washington Irving, the United States Minister to Spain. He travelled extensively over Southern Spain, and subsequently throughout Europe generally. He returned to the United States in 1844, and married the daughter of Judge Leffert Lefferts of Brooklyn, a wealthy landproprietor in that city. Here Mr. Brevoort continued to reside in his once suburban home — the Lefferts' mansion — until his death, which occurred, Dec. 7, 1887. He not only became officially connected with several municipal departments of the public service, but he was also member of many learned bodies in New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Among these may be named the following: He was for twenty-six years an active member of the Board of Trustees of the Astor Library, and for two years its Superintendent; he was the President of the Long Island Historical Society for ten years, and eminently one of its most generous benefactors and supporters. He was a member of many scientific and literary societies, and was especially interested in the affairs of the American Geographical Society. His rare collection of Americana, coins and medals, choice historic manuscripts, and museum of entomology and ichthyology, as well as statuary, made his house look like the ideal home of an artist and author combined. His contributions, which were frequent and valuable, to scientific knowledge, were supplemented by a volume entitled "Verrazano, the navigator, or notes on Giovanni de Verrazano, and on a planisphere of 1524."

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

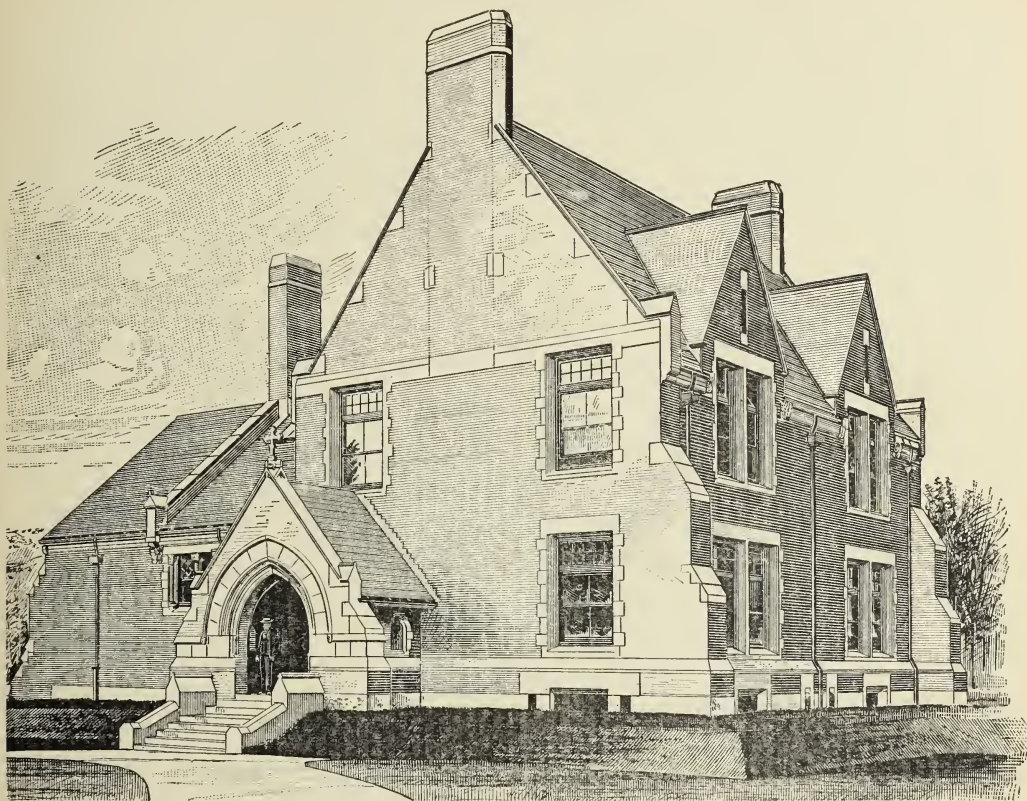
From the Christian Register.

A FORMER graduate of the Harvard Divinity School, say one who has been hatched from this incubator within the last fifteen years, finds things on Divinity Avenue looking very much as they used to look as he walked from Kirkland Street, Cambridge. There is the Peabody Museum, and the Agassiz Museum, and on the right the same old Divinity Hall, in all its blank monotony — as prosaic a pile of brick as was ever laid up with mortar, but one not without its rich associations. It is only as the visitor passes the further corner of Divinity Hall that he comes suddenly upon the beautiful new building, of which we give a good representation this week. The strong contrast that it presents to Divinity Hall suggests a new period of life as well as a new period of opportunity and equipment in the theological department of Harvard University.

The new library building, of which Messrs. Peabody and Stearns were the architects, is built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. Such ornamental details as enliven it are of a pointed Gothic character; but, in general, the building is very simple, as a theological building ought to be, depending on thick walls and a pleasing group of gables, chimneys, and porch to give it a substantial, serious, and simple, while attractive character.

The entrance is by a pleasing masonry porch into a spacious hall. Opening from this hall on the right is what is known as the faculty-room. Here the faculty hold their meetings and the dean receives students. Here, also, are the large glass cases for the library museum, which, we trust, will grow to be something worthy the name in future years. The Assyrian tablets, acquired by the University and described in an article in the *Christian Register* by Dr. Lyon, will be placed in this room. Here too are busts of Dr. Gilman, Dr. Bellows, and Dr. A. P. Peabody. The room is further adorned by portraits of representative preachers. Another large room on the same floor is devoted to lectures and recitations. The blackboards on the four sides are used by teachers and students in writing their Hebrew exercises, one of the most pleasing occupations of the theological student. On the second floor of the main building are two more spacious lecture-rooms, which, like the one below, are in daily use.

Opening from the entrance hall on the left-hand side is the library reading and delivery room, with alcoves on each side and a great fireplace at the end. This room is lighted by high windows in the alcoves and a skylight from the central area. The whole of the main building and library are constructed on the mill frame principle, the same that is used in the Unitarian Building in Boston. This consists in using large sticks for the floor beams, and plank and mortar deafening for the floors, encasing all exposed work in iron-wire netting covered with plaster. This renders the building unusually secure from danger by fire. The great bulk of the library,



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

From the Christian Register.

however, is contained and protected in the large fire-proof stack-room, which opens from the reading-room. This has masonry walls and the latest patterns of iron staircases. In the reading-room is a full-length portrait of Dr. Hedge, painted by Miss Cranch, and also a large portrait of Dr. Lant Carpenter. On the spacious wall over the fireplace, directly meeting the eye as one enters the room, will be an inscription to Dr. Ezra Abbot, whose valuable library of four thousand volumes was generously given to the Divinity School by his wife. The condition wisely made, that a suitable fireproof building should be erected for its preservation, furnished the needed stimulus for supplying a want long felt by the School. The generosity of the Society for Promoting Theological Education, and the earlier liberality of Mr. Williams, who founded the Williams Fund, which the Society administers, will be commemorated by tablets in the entrance hall.

The new building is situated in a place where it can get light all around, and the architects have let in the sunlight with boundless generosity. There is not a sombre room in the building.

Great pains have also been taken to secure ventilation. Surely these are desirable conditions for a theological school—plenty of light, plenty of air, and plenty of warmth. The warmth is secured by large boilers in the cellar, which heat the building through the method of indirect radiation. The element of conscience is well represented in the thorough and substantial way in which the contractors, Messrs. Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, have done their work.

The library of the Divinity School now numbers twenty-one thousand volumes. About a thousand volumes, selected by the professors, pertaining especially to their lecture courses, are kept in the alcoves of the reading-room, with dictionaries, encyclopædias, and other reference-books, and are accessible to the student at any hour. Each student is furnished with a key to the reading-room, which is supplied with tables and drop-lights, and may work there until the closing of the building at nine o'clock in the evening. In this respect, divinity students have an advantage over those in the undergraduate department, who can use the college reading-room only by day.

The theological department is very fortunate in securing as librarian Dr. D. J. H. Ward, a graduate of the School, who received his degree of Ph.D. from the University at Leipzig. Dr. Ward is now engaged in classifying the books under a new system of arrangement, which will group them under more natural divisions.

Daily prayers are held, as formerly, in the chapel of Divinity Hall, also the Friday evening sermons. The debates and conferences are held in one of the large lecture-rooms in the new building. The students still have a newspaper reading-room in Divinity Hall for papers to which they collectively subscribe. It is the intention next summer, however, to make over the lecture-rooms in the old building into dormitories.

It will thus be seen that, as far as brick and mortar are concerned, a large apparatus of accessible books, and all the external conveniences which relate to the machinery of instruction, the divinity student at Cambridge is now exceptionally favored.

But no external aids, however valuable or abundant, can take the place of strong men to teach, guide, and inspire; and in this respect the Divinity School is even more richly endowed. It is also gratifying to note that the students who are now availing themselves of such opportunities for knowledge and inspiration are of a high quality of character and attainment. The Dean of the School, in his report to the President this year, records his opinion that never since his connection with the School has the preaching, taken all through, been of such high order as it was last year. Fears were expressed by some a few years ago that the attempt to put the School upon a higher plane of scholarship would make bookworms, and not preachers. The practical experience of the School has exhibited the groundlessness of this fear. Knowledge and inspiration may go hand-in-hand. Harvard University is now doing for the ministry what it did in the early days of its history, when it turned out men who were distinguished not more for their scholarship than for their power in the pulpit and in the community.

THE WOODS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

THE Woods Memorial Library was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Dec. 30, 1887, at Barre, Mass. Mr. C. Brimblecon, president of the Library Association, made an address of welcome and recited the history of the association, reading the act of incorporation and the deed of gift of the building, closing with an eloquent tribute to the generosity of the donor. Judge P. Emory Aldrich, of Worcester, delivered the address, which was thoughtful in matter and happy in manner.

"The founding of a public library," he said, "is an event of more than local importance. It touches the vital interests of every person in the State, since it immediately becomes a part of the system of organized effort for the education of the people. The public library is the real people's university, for all can secure its benefits without conditions and pursue their studies without limitations as to time. It is the most enduring of human institu-

tions, for the taste for good books is perennial." It is often said that the three great factors that have made New England what she is are the church, the common school, and the town meeting. Shall we not add to these the public library as the fourth great factor? But it is not the mere existence of libraries that is productive of good. They must be made susceptible of being generally used, or they become mere depositaries for books, museums of antiquities as it were." Continuing, the speaker sketched the history of the origin and growth of the free public library system, particularly in this country. The old social and subscription libraries were described, and the acts of Legislatures regarding public libraries epitomized. "Thus the amplest provision has been made for the fostering of the system. But legislative enactments," said the speaker, "do not found libraries and we naturally find that most of our free public libraries are the direct results of the munificence of private individuals. In this fact is seen another expression of the distinctively American principle of throwing the doors open to all men, and making all men practically what they are theoretically, free and equal. Barre has now taken her place among the towns favored with substantial tokens of the love of their sons. Let her remember that the value of a library depends upon the quality of the books rather than upon the quantity, and manage her library accordingly. Let her have a librarian of broad intellect and wide experience in matters of library economy."

At the conclusion of the address Rev. J. T. Gaylord offered a dedicatory prayer. The visiting guests were then called upon. Gov. Ames, who was warmly welcomed, briefly expressed his pleasure at being present, and the gratification the State always feels at each addition to her number of libraries. Mellin Chamberlain, of the Boston Public Library, said that "next to God and our parents we owe most of what we have attained to the influence of our birthplace. Why, then, should not a son of Barre pay this debt he owes his native town if he so chooses? And surely Mr. Woods has paid the debt in the most appropriate way. For who shall limit the influences that shall go forth from this institution? How many thousands will owe to it impulses toward the right and true? As to the mode of its administration, the prime requisite is that it be representative of the community. It should, moreover, not be unfriendly in its attitude toward works of fiction. The American people, in particular, should not fail to give due prominence to the products of the imaginative faculties. We can never have the cathedrals of the old world to inspire, but we can have the world's literature, which is better." George S. Hale, of Boston, spoke feeling of his love for the town, and gave many interesting reminiscences of Ginery Twichell, who was an adopted son of Barre, and George F. Babbitt, of the Boston Board of Health, briefly voiced his ever-increasing affection for his native village. Letters of regret were read from Senator George F. Hoar, ex-Gov. G. D. Robinson, ex-Congressman W. W. Rice, Rev. William Crawford, and Charles E. Felton, the latter former residents of the town. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. H. H. Manser.

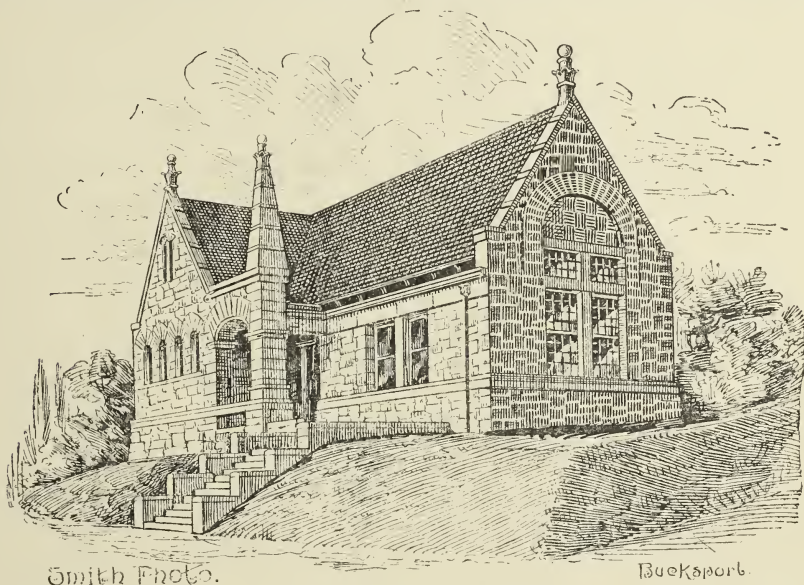
THE BUCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

From the Bucksport (Me.) Clipper.

DURING the life of R. P. Buck, Esq., he many times expressed a great interest in the matter of establishing a library in this his native town. Yet the cares of his immense business in New York, no doubt, prevented him from carrying out his plans while alive and caused an omission in his will of providing for its establishment. His widow and daughter, Emma, understanding well the wishes and desires of Mr. Buck in this matter,

ants' room at the end of the hall is 10x7 feet. Adjoining the attendants' room is a cloak-room and the entrance to the cellar. The cellar containing the furnace is a model of neatness and workmanship.

This building with all its appurtenances has been deeded to the following named trustees: S. B. Swazey, O. P. Cunningham, N. T. Hill, P. Spofford, A. L. Skinner, Geo. Blodgett, R. B. Stover; to have and hold the same for the use of the people of Bucksport. The old social library organized in the year 1806 has been merged into



Smith Photo.

Bucksport.

THE BUCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

From the Bucksport Clipper.

undertook two years ago to carry them out, and the result is the beautiful Buck Memorial Library, erected on the corner of Main and School Streets, a cut of which heads this article. This building is built of Bluehill granite and lined with brick. Its exterior, as is shown in the cut, is of a tasty design and pleasing effect. The interior is finished in hard pine, coated with a hard oil surface showing every grain and natural spot on the wood. The lower walls throughout are sheathed with beaded finish, while the upper walls and ceiling are coruscant cornices and frescoed in panels, the whole effect being beautiful and pleasing to the eye. The library-room is in the west side and is 27x19 feet with book alcoves on three sides and a finely finished open fireplace on the other. It is lighted by three large and costly hanging lamps. The reading-room is in the east end and is 23x19 feet. This is fitted up with a very nice large hardwood table and has a fireplace, over the mantelpiece of which a fine crayon portrait of Mr. Buck looks pleasantly down upon the visitors. Two very pretty chandeliers containing two large lamps depend from the ceiling. The porch and hall are lighted by large dependent lamps. The hall is 10x12 feet, and the attend-

ants' room at the end of the hall is 10x7 feet. Adjoining the attendants' room is a cloak-room and the entrance to the cellar. The cellar containing the furnace is a model of neatness and workmanship. This building with all its appurtenances has been deeded to the following named trustees: S. B. Swazey, O. P. Cunningham, N. T. Hill, P. Spofford, A. L. Skinner, Geo. Blodgett, R. B. Stover; to have and hold the same for the use of the people of Bucksport. The old social library organized in the year 1806 has been merged into

AUTO-DA-FÉ IN A LIBRARY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

From the New England Galaxy, March 1, 1882.

At the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Hereford Permanent Library in England, Dec. 18, Purdon's Materials for thinking, 2 vols., 8vo, 5th edition, and the Apocryphal New Testament, published by Hone, were, by a large majority, condemned to the flames, and immediately burnt. The celebrated works of Bayle, Hume, and Gibbon were also ordered to be destroyed, as containing sentiments of an immoral and irreligious tendency; and it is in contemplation to purge the shelves of the library, in the same rational manner, of all the works in which the established religion of the country is in any way attacked.

Library Economy and History.

BARRE (Mass.). A gift to Barre. The Woods Memorial Library; its dedication; address of Hon. P. Emory Aldrich. (In *Worcester Gazette*, Dec. 30, 1887.) 2 col.

BARRE'S jubilee. The Woods memorial building; its formal dedication, with addresses by Judge P. Emory Aldrich and Gov. Ames. (In *Worcester Spy*, Dec. 31, 1887.) 2 col.

BARRE'S Memorial Library. (In *Springfield Republican*, Dec. 31, 1887.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col. il.

BROOKLYN Library. What the new book bulletin sets forth. (In *Brooklyn Eagle*, Dec. 23, 1887.) $\frac{4}{5}$ col. Total number of vols. 96,912. — Of books and readers. Habits and tastes of library constituencies. (In *Eagle*, Dec. 25, 1887.) $\frac{4}{5}$ col. Signed B. [*i.e.*, W. A. Bardwell].

CALIFORNIA State Library. The Wallis charges to be partially investigated. (In *San Francisco Morning Call*, Jan. 17.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col. — Investigation of the Governor's charges commenced. (In the *Examiner*, Jan. 17.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col. — (In *Bulletin*, Jan. 17.) 1 col. — Proceedings abruptly stopped. (In the *Call*, Jan. 18.) 1 col.

Mr. Freeman, president of the board of trustees, stated "that even if every one of these charges were substantiated he would not vote for the librarian's dismissal;" as a unanimous vote is necessary for the removal of the librarian, the prosecution withdrew. It is said that the Governor will carry the matter into court and thus secure Mr. Wallis' dismissal on a conviction.

CARPENTER, Frank G. Mr. W. W. Corcoran at 89. Description of his house and library. . . . His wonderful collection of autograph letters. (In *N. Y. World*, Dec. 27, 1887.) 2 col. il.

CHICAGO'S libraries: The Free Public Library, the Historical Society's, and the Newberry. (In the *Chicago Journal*, Jan. 9, 1888.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

CONGRESSIONAL Library. Work done, and preparations made for constructing the massive building. (In the *Washington Evening Star*, Jan. 14.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ col.

DENVER (Col.) Public Library. An institution which has grown rapidly in a very short period. (In the *Denver World*, Jan. 18.) $1\frac{3}{4}$ col. — Business men to the front. (In the *Republican*, Jan. 13.) 3 col.

FAIR field for women, A. Work of the Columbia College School of Library Economy. (In *New York Press*, Jan. 8, 1888.) $\frac{2}{3}$ col.

FREE and subscription libraries. (In Paterson, N. J., *Daily Press*, Jan. 6, 1888.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

GREATEST of all libraries. (In Washington correspondence of *Baltimore American*, Dec. 22, 1887.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col.

"Here securely stored in the magnificent State, War, and Navy Depts., the great library of the U. S. rests. What is this great library? Why, it is a library of over one hundred thousand volumes, the library of the war, an autograph library of the great rebellion. It consists of the regimental and company books of all the regiments of all the states engaged in the suppression of the rebellion."

HAUNTED by queer people; quaint characters found at the Astor Library. (In the *N. Y. Press*, Jan. 1, 1888.) 1 col.

Wholly drawn from the imagination of some impecunious reporter anxious to furnish an extra supply of "copy" to a new journal. — N.

KIRCHHOFF, Albr. Zur Geschichte der Pflicht-exemplare. (Abdr. aus dem Börsenbl. f. den Deutschen Buchhandel.) Lpz., Trübner, 1887. 8 p. 8°.

LADIES' Library Association. A history of the old year's events. (In *Port Huron, Mich., Commercial*, Jan. 9, 1888.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ col.

The annual reports of the president and recording secretary.

LOITER in libraries. Daily scenes in city hall rooms. (In *Chicago Herald*, Jan. 15.) 1 col. +.

Of people who use the books provided for the public—preachers and inventors, novel-writers and students, poets and tramps.

M., D. C. A sketch of magazines which may be seen in the Brooklyn Library. The older and younger issues of the English periodical press. (In the *Eagle*, Jan. 1, 1888.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ col.

MACALESTER College Library. Interesting Americans; no. 5. (In *St. Paul Press*, Dec. 19, 1887.) 1 col. — Portraits of Washington and Hamilton; Document addressed to Pres. Lincoln. Museum of Archæology. (In the *Press*, Jan. 2, 1888.) 1 col. Signed "Rambler."

MANCHESTER Free P. Ls. Handbook, historical and descriptive. Manchester and London, J: Heywood, 1887. 59 + [1] p. O.

MULLINS, E. Roscoe, sculptor. Preston, Eng., Harris Free Library. Figures from the pediment. (In the *Builder*, Jan. 21, 1888.)

NASHVILLE'S bookworms. People who spend afternoons at Howard Library. (In the *Banner*, Dec. 21, 1887.) 1 col.

NEED of a University Library. (In *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 7, 1888.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

NEW library building, The. Complaints about the delay in the construction. (In *Washington Star*, Jan. 7, 1888.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

NEWARK Historical Society. More room needed; badly cramped in its present quarters; valuable books and relics crowded together; Gilbert Stuart's portrait of "Don't give up the ship" Lawrence. (In *Newark, N. J., Call*, Dec. 18, 1887.) 2 col.

NOLHAC, P: de. La bibliothèque de Fulvio Orsini. Paris, 1887. 17 + 489 p. gr. 8°. (Vol. 74 of the *Bibl. de l'École des Hautes Études*.) Orsini was one of the chief Italian collectors of the 16th century. The work describes 494 mss., and contains an inventory of his library by Orsini himself, and a list of the books found in his house after his death.

OAKLAND (Cal.) Free Library. The free reading-rooms and their accommodations. (In the *Oakland Herald*, Jan. 13, 1888.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

OUR public libraries. Athenæum. (In *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 20, 1887.) 1 col. — Pennsylvania Historical Society. (In *Ledger*, Dec. 27, 1887.) 1 col. +. American Philosophical Society. (In *Ledger*, Dec. 29, 1887.) 1 col. — Franklin Institute. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 10, 1888.) 1 col. — Academy of Natural Sciences. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 17.) 1 col. — College of Physicians. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 19.) 1 col. +. — Pennsylvania Hospital. (In *Ledger*, Jan. 24.) 1 col.

OUR two noble libraries: the great helpfulness of the Astor for reference; the special field of the Lenox Library — its particular catalogues. (In the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 14.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

PALMER, W: L. New state-library building; necessity for one; some facts and suggestions. (In the *Richmond, Va., Dispatch*, Jan. 15, 1888.) 1 col.

Calls attention to the invaluable collection of historical mss. and books in the Virginia State Library, and to the pressing need, emphasized in the Governor's message, of a new building for its safe keeping.

PATENT Office Library. The most valuable collection of works on applied sciences in the world. (In *Detroit Press*, Dec. 21, 1887.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

PEOPLE who read: an inside view of the two local libraries. (In *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Dec. 25, 1887.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"Book-making and book-reading are not popular occupations in St. Louis. Authors do not grow on trees and drop before they are ripe as they do in Boston. Still there are some St.

Louisians who write books and make hits with them as did Miss Murfree, and there are many who read books. . . . There are others again living in brown-stone fronts who don't know a book from a brick. There are two facts which speak volumes on the subject of the disposition of St. Louis towards books. One is that there is not a circulating library in town, and the other is that there is not a real book-store in town. There are news-stands and stationary (*sic*) stores with book-stalls attached to them, and there are second-hand book-stores, but a real first-class establishment where all the latest and finest may be obtained in stock or on brief notice is not to be found. . . . The lack of circulating libraries is simply a wonder, and is both an advantage and a disadvantage. It is an advantage because there is no open gate to the sluice of trashy fiction which floods communities with them, and on the other hand it throws the burden of furnishing the trash on the two large libraries and thus diverts funds to keep them in copies of rather worthless novels which might be applied to the purchase of rare and valuable books. With no other means of supplying the demand for fiction except through the cheap editions, the libraries must keep a good stock on hand."

The writer then describes several classes of habitués and their peculiarities, and closes by naming upwards of fifty of the frequenters of the Mercantile and Public libraries and the kind of books preferred by each.

REGENTS of the University in annual session; the needs of the State Library; eloquent tributes to the memory of Librarian Homes and Regent Leavenworth. (In the *Albany Express*, Jan. 13, 1888.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"The condition and needs of a State library were considered at length. The dangers to this valuable collection of books, if continued in the present temporary quarters, were discussed, and the chancellor and vice-chancellor delegated to urge upon the legislature the necessity for completing at once that part of the capitol set apart for the library. Immediate action on the appointment of a librarian was postponed until the destination of the library is fixed by the legislature. In view of the extra work and additional responsibility which have devolved upon Acting Librarian Howell, his salary was raised to \$2000 to correspond with that of the law librarian."

SIoux CITY Public Library. History of the library and how it originated. Transfer of the library to the city, and its status at present. (In *Sioux City Journal*, Jan. 1, 1888.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

The Young Men's Literary Association was organized in Nov. 1869. In Dec. 1877 it transferred its library to the city to be maintained as a free public library. In Sept. 1885 the city paid \$8000 for a site for a library building. The library has over 3000 v. Its fund is mainly derived from a tax, the levy this year being one mill on the dollar. Miss Agnes Grady is librarian.

SMITHMEYER, J. L. Testing for the foundations of the Congressional Library. (In *Amer. Architect*, Feb. 4.) 2 col.

In the same number is an editorial defending Mr. Smithmeyer from some attacks made on him in regard to tests of cement for the foundations.

WARD, W: Hayes (D.D.). The oldest libraries. (In the *Philadelphia Book News*, Jan. 1888.) 4 col.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Books for clerks. Department libraries and what they contain. (In the *Star*, Dec. 24, 1887.) 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

REPORTS.

Altoona (Pa.) Mechanics' L. Added 45 members; total 280; added 532 v.; total 6685 v. The rooms consist of the main library-room, periodical-room, chess-room and reading-room, and in addition to these there is a large, neatly furnished lecture-room. The librarians are Mr. L. H. Piper and Miss Anna Snyder.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt Free Library. Circulation nearly 408,000 v.; periodicals several thousand more than in first year; 31,800 persons registered; largest daily circulation 1284 v.; expenditures for books during year nearly \$20,000; for salaries, etc., \$20,000. A German dept. with about 700 v. will be opened shortly, and the same number of French books may be expected in May. By the agreement entered into, the city must pay \$50,000 annually until the original fund of \$833,333.33 has increased sufficiently to produce an annuity of \$50,000. At present the fund is in such a condition that for the past year it produced \$40,700. The fund and accruing interest is, from time to time, invested in city stock, and some of the investments mature in 1890, and the money will have to be reinvested. It is stated by city authorities that the fund will have reached the proper amount for producing an annuity of \$50,000 in 1892, when the amount paid by the city will be a little over \$400,000.

Cincinnati, O. Mercantile Lib. Receipts \$10,887.51; expenditures \$10,068.25; total assets \$44,289. Novels taken out \$28,772; read in library 1470; miscellaneous books taken out 25,885. Added 622 v. Endowment fund \$31,013.33.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. Added 6884 v.; total 168,444 v.; condemned 2460 v.; rebound 4085 v.; average daily circulation 681 v.; reading-room use 471 v. per day; Sunday average use of reading-room 1189 v. Enrolled members 18,112.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. Circulation for December 18,397 v., 47.16 per cent. of which was fiction, and 12.95 per cent. juveniles. Mr. Brett remarked: "There has been a great deal of fun about the catalog, but I have just put the library into the condition it should be in, and I am now ready to get out a catalog in short order. A card catalog has been completed, and the shelving of the books is perfect. This is a state

of affairs which never existed in the library before." The Board voted to advertise for bids for printing the new catalog, and a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the Assembly, asking for an increased tax levy, so that branch libraries may be established.

Columbia (Conn.) Library Assoc. The year has been one of prosperity for the library, and it was never more appreciated than now.

Denver, Col. Merc. Lib. Circulation 38,273 v., of which 32,473 were books of fiction; history and biography 2556; voyages and travels 1407; science and art 805; poetry and drama 327; miscellaneous 705. Used in reading-room books and magazines 25,100; attendance 36,729. A large catalog has been issued.

Detroit P. L. Added 12,080; total 80,167; home use 181,921; lib. use 22,245; reading-room 87,267. The largest accession was of bound volumes of periodicals, upwards of 3000. The library now has about 7000 v. of periodicals, comprising nearly the whole ground covered by Poole's Index. Of the circulation about 65 per cent. was fiction, and about 7 per cent. history, biography, and travel. 1500 shelves have been added. The Edison electric light was adopted in August last. The books of the library have been renumbered according to the Dewey decimal classification system, with the Cutter author numbers.

Glendale (O.) Lyceum. Added 407; total 2037; issued 2346.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. Sch. L. Added 653; total 17,243; home use 72,986; lib. use 2128. Mr. Carr says:

"To make it a public school library in the true sense of the word (since that is the legal title of this library, and the ostensible reason of its being) calls for the application and supplying of more means and resources in many directions, not only the purchase of needed books, but sufficient room for both work and growth, and also thorough cataloging."

Hartford, Conn. Watkinson Lib. Added 238 v. and 544 pm.; total 42,152 v. 405 v. were transferred from the Sargeant Library to the Hartford Library Assoc. Expended for books \$750. Present funds of the corporation \$100,180.48. Total expended for Watkinson Lib. \$91,650.33; for books for Hartford Lib. Assoc. \$12,000.

Harvard Univ. L. (10th rpt. of J. Winsor.) Added 11,924; total 325,793 v. and 268,011 pm.; home use of the College L. 62,861; lib. use 12,041; vols. reserved 6280; Sunday visits 2880.

In Mr. Winsor's ten years' service "the collection in Gore Hall has increased from about 164,000 to 250,000 volumes. The entire University Library has increased nearly 60 per cent. in this time. Ten years ago the annual increase of the Gore Hall collection was about 4000 volumes; the usual increase now is more than double that number, and in one year it has been three times as large. The system of laboratory and class-

room libraries has been begun, and the growth in this direction is likely to be large. The pamphlet collection, which is mainly in Gore Hall, shows even a larger rate of increase, since the current accessions are double now what they were in 1876.

"In 1876 about 20,000 volumes was the number of issues then for a year; about 75,000 is the extent now; and this does not include a large use of which no record is made, and which has necessarily increased with the greater facilities which have come into vogue. In 1880 an organization was given to methods of admitting students under certain restrictions to the shelves. In the succeeding years the use of this kind has increased ninefold. In 1876 the system of reserving the most useful books, in connection with the different courses of study, for the convenient access of students, was hardly begun, and was more or less looked upon as of doubtful advantage — and it is not even now maintained without certain drawbacks for those not pursuing the courses which the books are intended to elucidate. Helped by the changes in the method of instruction in the college, the system has so appealed to the staff of instructors that nearly 60 of them now employ it, selecting on an average over 100 volumes each. The delay in remodelling the old Gore Hall, which has put off the time when a large collection of books could be conveniently arranged for the students' constant inspection, has of late led to a plan of placing within their reach a considerable number of titles of polite literature, in the principal modern languages, for practice in reading foreign languages and for familiarizing the students with characteristic specimens of their own tongue. Something short of 2000 such books are now in position for the ready use of the students. There has been no more gratifying symptom of progress for these ten years than the large increase in the proportion of the students using the library. In 1876 not over half were users of the library; in 1887 nine in every ten were more or less frequent visitors at Gore Hall.

"The reading-room has now been open on Sundays for seven years, and in this time the use of it has increased 60 per cent.

"We had 19 in the upper service in 1876, we have the same number now, with the addition of an officer in charge of the maps — a department not cared for then at all. In the less costly service of the pages, something of the measure of increased labor is indicated in the employment of one boy then and four now.

"Ten years ago the maintenance of the administration of the library was dependent almost entirely upon the unrestricted money of the college. To-day that expense is two-thirds met by special funds derived from benefactors. The endowment for the purchase of books then was \$173,000, to-day it is \$275,000."

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. Library was closed for five months, while the whole collection was reclassified and a card catalog made. Added in 1887 2245 v.; total nearly 15,000 v.; subscriptions \$1200; circulation 7903 v.; used in reading-room 20,112 v. and 5551 current magazines.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. Added 1468 v., 392 pm.; circulation 98,972 v.; lost 12 v.; worn out and discarded 243 v.; total in library 26,781 v. exclusive of duplicates, and 3878 pm.; borrowers registered 808. Fiction 49.5 per cent.; juvenile 25.9; periodicals 4.5; history 2.9; travels and description 2.7; general literature 2.6; biography 2.

Lowell (Mass.) City Lib. Added by purchase 2461 v.; gifts 687 v., 562 pm.; whole number 33,986 v.; circ. 106,937 v.; circulation of books other than fiction increased from 13 per cent. in 1885 to 23 per cent. of total in 1887; ref. v. consulted 6050; library open 307 days; names registered 1546; total registration 12,583. Pressing need of new quarters.

New Haven. City Lib. 6500 v. in library; about 6500 cards issued; expended in 1887 \$9000; appropriated for 1888 \$10,000; 1500 v. to be added at once; only about \$2000 of the appropriation for 1888 will be available for books and newspapers; the directors say that at least \$10,000 should be spent for books this year, in order to keep up with the demand.

New Orleans, La. Fisk F. L. Treasurer Strong of Tulane University reports the receipts of the Library fund as \$2373.06; disbursements \$2185.70; added 588 v.; total 9500 v.; attendance 50 to 60 daily.

New York City. The Astor Lib. Endowment fund \$1,430,112.23; fund for maintenance of lib. \$411,550; receipts \$26,307.25; expenditures \$25,632.80; total number of vols. 227,654; readers 60,449, of which 9269 were alcove readers.

N. Y. Free Circ. L. (8th rpt.) Added 3685; total 29,008; issued 221,509, less by 12,939 than the previous year. The decrease is ascribed to the fact that several other libraries have become free.

Network (N. J.) Lib. Assoc. Added 543 v.; total 28,260; circulation 28,000 v. Amount of stock taken \$32,250. Citizens are urged to subscribe for the remaining \$17,750 allowed by the charter. Work on the new building progressing favorably. G. J. Hagar has been engaged as an assistant librarian to rearrange the catalog on a new plan.

Oakland, Cal. Odd Fellows' Library. Total vols. 5000; patrons 700. Was started in 1867 by a gift of 295 v. from the Oakland Philomathean Library Assoc.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. Added 2352 v.; circulation 90,820 v.; reference use 5000 v.; magazines issued 4500; visitors to reading-room, estimated, 100,000. Expenses year ending June 1, 1887, \$9498.85. Fiction has fallen from 83.2 per cent. in 1883-84 to 79.04 per cent., while solid reading has increased from 16.88 to 20.96 per cent.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Apprentices' Lib. Circulation 92,627 v.; reading-room circulation not counted. 321 v. added during last two months of 1887.

Philadelphia, Pa. Mercantile Lib. Co. Receipts for 1887 \$20,455.20; expenditures \$20,417.23; added 3076 v.; total 158,637 v. and 8890 pm.; circulation 111,689 v.; visitors to lib. 355,020. "The diminution from year to year of the income and membership list forces to our attention the future of the library. As a result of the public libraries being endowed all over the country, it has become manifest that no library can be maintained upon a proprietary basis. The free public library has taken so firm a hold upon the public that it is vain to expect any library to be self-sustaining. The time has passed for the library to depend for its maintenance upon those who use it, and if it is to advance to a position of greater influence in the community, and even to maintain its present standing, it will have to have increased endowments."

Philadelphia. Univ. of Pa. The trustees desire to secure \$300,000, a moiety of which they propose to use in the erection of the new library building, the remainder to be set aside and judiciously invested as a perpetual maintenance fund. It is notable that the University of Pa. is the only prominent seat of learning in America which is without a library building. The request should be promptly and liberally responded to by the wealthy sons of the venerable institution. \$95,000 has already been raised, a large portion coming from wealthy women, whose liberality ought to open the University to their sex.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Lib. Added 429 v.; total in library 21,047 v. Present number of members 757.

Port Huron, Mich. Ladies' Lib. Assoc. Added 218 v.; circulation 1250 v. to 71 persons; 3669 v. in lib.; open 52 times. Receipts and expenditures \$212.73.

Portsmouth (N. H.) P. L. Added over 500 v.; total over 8000 v.; circulation over 21,000 v.

Rochester, N. Y. The Reynolds Lib. About \$600 have been expended for new books in the reference department within the past three months. The trustees intend to make this section of the library as complete as possible in all branches of science and art, before much is done with the circulating department. Nearly 1700 v. for reference are open to the public in the reading-room, besides others that may be had on application to the librarian. 10,572 v. have been cataloged, and about 5000 v., mostly pub. docs., still remain uncataloged. Orders are out for a large number of new books.

Southwark (Phila.) Lib. Co. This company was created early in the present century by citizens of the old District of Southwark. 6000 v. were loaned to contributors last year; receipts \$2874.72, being \$291 in excess of expenditures. The library is composed chiefly of historical and biographical works, as well as standard works of fiction, but has also miscellaneous works on a wide range of subjects.

Stoughton, Mass. Ames Free Lib. Added during 1887 481 v.; total 11,872; circulation 13,181 v.; fiction 6121; juvenile 3468; description and travels 475; biography 480; history 468; art, fine and industrial, 447. Whole number of patrons 1099. Collected for fines and damages \$34.26.

St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc. (42d rpt.) Added 2167; total 68,732; issued 151,911, daily average 546; fiction and juveniles 42.8 per cent.

Trenton, N. J. State Lib. Added 1338 v.; total 33,308 v. Arrangements have been made for increased accommodations.

Troy, N. Y. Young Men's Assoc. Circulation 47,428 v.; reference 12,558 v.; no books lost; 102 v. removed from circulation; collected for fines \$49.17; added 528 v.

Warren (Pa.) Lib. Assoc. Number of v. 4565; circulation 5248 v.; ticket holders 185; receipts \$1334.34; expenditures \$1139.37. The library building cost \$35,928.15 more than the \$50,000 donated by Mr. Struthers. That gentleman conveyed the building to the Association free from incumbrance, taking the bonds of the Association to secure to him one-half of the proceeds from Library Hall for twenty-five years, or for a shorter period, provided the profits should reach \$20,000 before the expiration of the specified time. In May Mr. Struthers offered to give \$4400 towards a fund of \$20,000 for the purchase of books and for running the library, but the difficulties in the way of raising the amount seemed so great that no action was taken in the matter.

Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. added 2787 v., 1996 pm.; total 60,772 v. (incl. 5240 v. of newspapers), 62,727 pm. A department of books by Wisconsin authors has been begun; 53 v. and 55 pm. have been received for it.

The following paragraph is quoted from the *Des Moines (Iowa) register*:

"If a county history or pamphlet upon almost any subject is published in Iowa, it speedily finds its way into the magnificent historical library of Wisconsin; but here at home we practically ignore them as alike unworthy of notice or preservation. A little history of this city was published 25 or 30 years ago. You will find a well-preserved copy in that historical library. Wisconsin would not part with it for its weight in gold. It ought to be in our state library, but we are afraid it is not; and so of thousands of other materials, which are yearly being destroyed. Gov. Gue, who has lately spent several weeks at Madison, in order to consult authorities there for his forthcoming history of Iowa, says that in the library in Wisconsin there is two times as much of the historical records of, and material for a history of Iowa, as there is now preserved in this state itself! . . . The state of Wisconsin possesses one of the most varied and valuable historical libraries in the Union. Probably in storing up the results of original research she leads them all. Whoever would now attempt to write the history of any of our western states east of the Rocky Mountains, must go to Madi-

son, Wis., and make his studies in that important library—for the materials which it contains can be found nowhere else.”

Aberdeen P. L. Added 1910; total 17,738; issued 232,201 (fiction 56.88%).

“All returns ought to be received with some qualification if they are to be taken as indexes of the reading taste of the community. The only certain fact demonstrated by them is, that a certain number of books, more or less accurately described as belonging to certain classes, has been handed over the library counters to borrowers; but whether they are the books which the borrowers really desire to read, or will read, there is nothing to show. As the result of some experience and observation it would seem that, in the matter of books of fiction more particularly, the public are largely under the influence of names and titles, and not seldom finding both misleading, take out many books ‘on chance,’ which prove little to their liking, and which accordingly they take the earliest opportunity of returning, practically unread. The result is a large apparent issue of works of fiction, and an exaggerated estimate of the voracity and capacity of the public for absorption of that form of literature. In other departments of literature this element of fickleness and uncertainty is much less likely to operate, and consequently in these it is generally found that a book once taken out remains out for a reasonable time.”

Leeds Free P. L. (17th rpt.) Total 155,289 (incl. 76,823 in the 25 branches); issued 823,005; visitors to the Central News Rooms 573,595; to the Branch Reading-Rooms 573,504. “The committee have accepted substantial covers to protect the magazines and periodicals on the reading-room tables, in return for which permission was granted for a limited number of advertisements to be inserted therein.”

Toronto P. L. (4th rpt.) Added 4142; total 27,257; issued 275,066. Besides the periodicals on the tables, “196 additional copies of the most valuable are placed in circulation.” Special effort is made to collect local matter. “A system of competitive examinations for intending assistants in the library was introduced after long and careful consideration, and has had one satisfactory trial. This system if continued must operate beneficially on the staff, for it will insure the employment of those candidates only who are most competent and capable.” At the annual stock-taking only 15 v. were missing.

Watford (Eng.) P. L. Added 551; total about 7000; issued 11,353. Hitherto a small charge was made to home borrowers, bringing in about £50 a year. This has been given up, the library is entirely free; an increase of use is expected, and to provide for it an indicator has been put up, the books rearranged and renumbered, and a new catalog compiled. To this latter the librarian, Mr. J. Woolman, “has had to devote much extra time to get it finished.”

NOTES.

Albany, N. Y. State Lib. Appalling gaps appear in the State Law Library walls, where once only crevices seamed the granite and sandstone.

Albuquerque, New Mexico. A single seed has been sown which in due time will bring forth fruit. An enterprising citizen in a brief letter suggests the organization of a literary or library association, which “would demand a suitable library and result in much good, socially and intellectually.”

Augusta, Ga. The *G. T. Barnes Lib.* opened Jan. 23, Miss Mary C. Green, librarian. 368 v. and scores of magazines have been presented by citizens interested. The privileges are within the reach of all, the charge being only ten cents a month.

Baltimore, Md. The new *Mercantile Lib.* was formally opened Jan. 12, in the presence of about 100 ladies and gentlemen. Pres. D. C. Gilman nominated ex-Judge Dobbin as chairman, who said it was “sixty-five years since the first public library was started in Baltimore by a number of philanthropic men, among whom were Edw. J. Cole, and Philip Voltz, who gave books from their own shelves and received contributions. Rooms and service were given gratuitously, and I, as a boy, felt great honor in being one of the librarians. Having no financial resources, the library in a few years was handed over to the Mechanical Fire Company. The only other public library was the old Baltimore, the subscribers to which were its readers. It finally had but one reader. An attempt to resuscitate it resulted in building the Athenæum Building. Several private libraries existed—one on North Howard St., one kept by Mr. Roach, on Frederick and Baltimore Sts., and Rawlinson’s on Calvert St. In those days people would await the coming of a new Waverley novel as to-day they would wait for a war bulletin. We have now the Peabody, the excellent Pratt Free Library, the Library of Applied Sciences of the Maryland Institute, and the Johns Hopkins admirable collection.” The library is owned by a joint stock company, the shares in which are \$250 each; the subscriptions are \$5 per annum a person, and \$12 for a family of four; non-residents \$1 a month.

Bath, Me. The *Patten Lib. Assoc.* has been reorganized as the Patten Free Lib. Assoc., and plans have been drawn for a new library building.

Brooklyn, N. Y. The name of the “Youth’s Free Library, Brooklyn Institute,” has been changed to the “Brooklyn Institute Free Library.” The library is entirely free to all persons. — LOUISE N. ROSE, *Librarian.*

Canton, O. The *Allegheny Mechanical Library Association* has recently been organized.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Over 700 members, besides a number of life members, have joined the movement for the establishment of a public library. The committee reported to the Chamber of Com-

merce, Jan. 12, that the library is an assured fact.

Chicago, Ill. The Library of the University of Chicago was closed with the University itself on Sept. 7, 1886.

Columbus, O. The Board of Education passed resolutions in December last, looking to a readjustment of the relations between the Public Library and the School Library, now under control of the city as a joint library. Fiction was 33 per cent. and juveniles 27 per cent. of the circulation in December, 1887.

Detroit, Mich. The Detroit News Co. were the highest bidders for the privilege of purchasing books for the library at discounts of 12, 20, and 33½ per cent. on regular prices.

Jersey City, N. J. The police officers of the Fourth Precinct station have levied upon themselves a small monthly assessment for the purchase of books for a library for the station.

La Crosse, Wis. It is expected that the library of the Young Men's Library Association will, during the spring or early summer, be merged into a "Free Library."

Luverne (Minn.) P. L. The Board of Directors met Jan. 4, and elected officers for the ensuing year, and voted to hold regular meetings on the first Wednesday evening of each month. Committees were appointed to recover outstanding books belonging to the library, and to draft rules and regulations for its government.

Madison, Wis. State Univ. Lib. The Board of Regents have adopted a new system of appropriating money for the library. Fifty per cent. of the incidental fees, except those of the law students, will be used for this purpose, ten per cent. of the fees of the law students will be used for the law library; twenty-five per cent. of the tuition of non-residents of the state, excepting the colleges of law and pharmacy, will be used to purchase books and material for the seminaries of the different departments. \$500 of unused salary of the professorship of agriculture will be used to buy books for the agricultural department.

Massillon, O. Energetic efforts are being made by the workmen of the city to establish a library and reading-room. Though styled the Mechanics' Library, there is nothing to hinder any person from joining.

New Haven Free P. L. (1st.) Opened June 7, 1887. Stock, Oct. 27, 5757; borrowers 5555; issue in 4 months 42,427. The trustees say: "The success of the library from the day of its opening, June 7, 1887, has been phenomenal. With but 3500 volumes to use, the number of persons drawing books soon exceeded the number of books in the library and a necessary result was the impossibility to furnish such books as were desired; and although the number of books has since been increased about 2000, no relief from the pressing demand has resulted, as the persons drawing have increased in number equal to the accessions."

The librarian says: "The number of people who came to obtain borrowers' cards and draw books was beyond expectation, and soon caused it to be difficult for any one to get the books which he desired. 1348 borrowers registered the first week, 2794 the first month, 3868 in two months; about the same number as the number of volumes. The popular books of the small collection it seemed impossible for any one to get when he called for them. Although duplicates of the most popular had been provided in anticipation of a special demand for them, it did not seem so. Nine copies of 'Uncle Tom's cabin,' seven copies each of 'Ivanhoe' and of 'Kenilworth' were in such demand that no one seemed to have more success in trying to get one of these than he did in the case of other popular books. The standard books which it would seem most desirable that people should read, it was almost impossible for any one to get. The public had to content themselves with such books as were offered them by the assistants, who strove to suit all comers to the best of their ability. But when a person has put down fifty to one hundred numbers and not one is in, he has a right to feel disappointed.

"The additional appropriation of \$3000 gave some relief. But it was very slight. Though it is not really so difficult to obtain books as before, yet it seems so, and many persons say: 'It is no use to make out a list; what is there that's good?' and we try to suit them as best we can. The number of borrowers is all the time increasing, and will reach or surpass the number of volumes in the library before the next appropriation becomes available, so that no immediate improvement is likely. Never, in the history of libraries, I believe, has there been so small a number of books for so large a number of people.

"So far as the experience of other libraries is any indication of a general law, we may judge that the circulation of the library will show an increase for a few months, maintain the higher monthly figures until next March, when there will be a decrease until July and August. But the small number of books in the library may prevent the working of this law. The difficulty of drawing such books as a person wants has some deterrent effect, and many persons do not think it worth while to attempt to use the library. The circulation really reached is large absolutely in figures, and very large, indeed, when the smallness of the library and the difficulty of obtaining books is considered. In amount it is equal to that of Worcester, Mass., with a library of 65,000 volumes, and a population about the same as ours. It is fifty per cent. larger than that of Providence, R. I. By the special act under which the library was established the city is forbidden to appropriate more than \$10,000 a year for the library. The Legislature meets next year, and then there will be an opportunity to have the limit set higher. The city appropriated the full amount for this year."

New Orleans. A meeting was held Dec. 29, 1887, in the rooms of the Woman's Decorative Art League, for the purpose of organizing an art library and scientific club in connection with the

Tulane free drawing classes. The president of the Woman's Art League tendered the use of a room in their building for the new library.

New York City. The Library Committee of the Gaelic Society called a conference meeting of the friends of Irish literature, Jan. 14, for the special purpose of devising means of increasing the library facilities of the society.

New York City. Members of the School of Library Economy at Columbia College have formed a club to discuss subjects interesting to the library classes, and have elected Miss E. W. Rose, President, and Miss Nina E. Browne, Recording Secretary.

New York City. At a meeting of the Shakespeare Society W. H. Fleming read a paper on "The First Folio Shakespeare in New York City." He said the literary value of the first folio of Shakespeare's plays could not be overestimated. Twelve copies were owned in New York City. The Lenox Library, outside of the British Museum, possessed the largest number of copies of the folios. It had two of the first folio, seven of the second, two of the third, two of the fourth, and two copies of a reproduction of the first on rice paper. S. W. Phoenix had bequeathed a copy to Columbia College, absolutely perfect, and from it Ignatius Donnelly had taken the photographs which he intended using in his work on the cipher. The Astor Library had a first folio purchased from the Stowe Library, and with the Duke of Buckingham's crest on the cover. It was a made-up copy, collected from different folios, and not first-class. It cost £76. Charles H. Kalbfleisch owned a wonderfully perfect first folio of large size, and in good condition. He bought it for £480, but had since declined offers of £800 and £1000. Charles W. Frederickson had a made-up copy, with some of the pages a reprint. The estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy owned a folio with a fac-simile title-page and the Duke of Sussex's book plate. Brayton Ives had a handsomely bound and good copy. Elihu Chauncy had an imperfect copy. Robert Hoe's copy was the largest so far discovered. Its actual measurements were $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches high by $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide. It had been supposed that the "Daniel" owned by the Baroness Burdett Coutts was the largest, but Mr. Hoe's exceeded it in size, and besides the pages of the "Daniel" were rotten from cleaning. Another novelty in Mr. Hoe's copy was the uncut edges. It originally belonged to Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Lincolnshire, England. Henry Sewall had an imperfect copy with a number of pages from a reprint. Augustin Daly had just purchased from Dodd, Mead & Co. one copy of each of the four folios.

Stevens, one of the earliest commentators on Shakespeare, believed that the first edition of the first folio was only 280 copies. Mr. Fleming thought it remarkable that New York, after a space of 260 years, should possess so large a number (12) of the copies, and of these three or four the most perfect in the world. No city in the world, except London, where most of the

plays were written and published, owned so many. The absence of continuous numbers in the paging of the folio, Mr. Fleming thought, was due to the fact that, in those days, no printing-house could undertake the issuing of such a heavy work, and it was issued in parts by different printers, who each numbered their portions separately.

Appleton Morgan, president of the society, commenting on the paper, said that he thought Mr. Fleming's suggestion about several printers combining in the production of one work was not only original but valuable. It was an effective answer to Mr. Donnelly, who affected to see in this inconsecutive paging the wily hand of Francis Bacon.

Newark (N. J.) Lib. Assoc. The collection of pamphlets begun some months ago now numbers some 1150, which have been carefully arranged and fill 138 cases. The new card catalog now contains over 11,000 cards; it has been delayed by the serious illness of Librarian Layton. The pencil fiends have been at work making their marginal notes on many of the books; and those meanest of sneak-thieves who mutilate books. From the Encyclopædia Britannica the entire article on "The horse" has been cut, and a double-page map of New York has been stolen from one of the largest and best atlases; and many other books have been despoiled. A bill for the punishment of these offences, based upon the New York statute, will be presented to the present Legislature, and is expected to pass without opposition.

Norton, Mass. The building erected by Mrs. Eliza B. Wheaton, at an expense of nearly \$20,000, for the Norton Public Library, was dedicated Feb. 1. It occupies the most commanding site in the village. It is from designs by Stephen C. Earle, of Worcester, architect, and while it is modest in style and dimensions, it is built of the best materials in the most thorough manner, brick and Longmeadow brownstone being used for the walls, with a base of rose-tinted granite, and a steep slated roof. The front of the lot has a handsome curbing and posts of granite, similar to that of the base of the building. Passing under the archway made by the branches of two fine elm trees, one enters the east side of the building by a Romanesque open porch, with blue stone floor, stone columns, carved caps and massive archway, guarded by two owls looking as wise as stone owls can look. By a double door of quartered oak entrance is gained to the vestibule, which is 6 x 8 feet, with tiled floor, brick walls and panelled wood ceiling. A wide door directly opposite the entrance opens into the library, and a door at the left into the reading-room. The library is a fine room 24 x 34, and 18 feet high, with dado of pressed brick and terra-cotta, with brick finish around the doors and windows, and with the remainder of the walls plastered directly on to the hollow brick-work, no furring being used on the walls here or elsewhere in the building. The plastered walls are painted a rich tint to harmonize with the brick and terra-cotta finish, and the ceiling is sheathed with whitewood, and has beam finish of quartered

oak. The room is well lighted by windows on the east, north, and west sides, extending the full height of the walls, with transoms separating the upper and lower portions. The oaken bookcases are, at present, placed along the walls only, but the plan has been arranged with the expectation that, as the books increase in number, alcoves will be made. Still further shelving may be had by means of a second tier of alcoves, and the ample room in the rear of the building suggests enlargement in the future by means of wings, when more room for books shall be required. A librarian's desk of oak, with a plate-glass screen above it, is arranged for book delivery, and the space devoted to those waiting for books is furnished with an oak settee. From this public corner of the library, a door leads to the reading-room, which is about 15 x 20, and which occupies the southeast corner of the building. This is a pleasant and cosy room, finished and furnished with quartered oak, including floor and panelled dado. A large table for periodicals occupies the middle of the room, a case for books of reference stands on one side, and a fireplace finished with brick and terra-cotta on another, while windows on the other two sides, the east and south, afford a pleasant outlook, and admit the cheering sunshine nearly all day. A little stained glass in the transom lights gives a tinge of bright color, and the walls and ceilings are treated in soft, harmonious tints. At the southwest corner of the building is a librarian's room, 11 x 14, connecting directly with the library, and separated from the reading-room by stairways leading to the basement and the attic. This room has the same general style of finish as the reading-room. In one corner a fireproof vault is built in. The attic is unfinished. The basement, which is high and airy, is devoted to the fuel and a Magee furnace for heating the building. The building is amply lighted by gas from a Springfield gas machine.

Omaha, Neb. The city appropriated \$10,000 for its Public Library for the current year. The library was opened Jan. 21 in its new quarters in Ware block.

Pasadena, Cal. The *Public Lib.* was started in 1864, with 329 v. secured by an entertainment, the admission to which was the donation of one book. There are now 2400 v. in the library, which is a stock affair; the dues are 25 cents a month. \$10,000 were realized from the sale of a building lot, and this amount has been increased to \$25,000, which will be used in erecting the new building already begun.

Paterson (N. J.) F. L. Librarian Hill has been consulting with some of the public school principals with a view of increasing the use of the library by the teachers and pupils of the schools, as an aid to education. Some steps to this end will soon be taken. Mr. Hill was requested by the Board of Trustees to see if it might be possible to obtain from one of the lecturers before the Columbia College Library School an address explaining library work, and stimulating public interest therein.

Pawtucket (R. I.) Free P. L. The new quarters in the Sheldon Building were opened to the

public Jan. 10. The room is lighted by twenty-four large windows, including two handsome bay-windows on the front. Sixty-two incandescent electric lights furnish light in the evening, and there is a good supply of gas-burners, in case the electric lights should give out, through accident. The room is heated with steam. The librarian's office is opposite the entrance in the centre of the room; the art table is between the office and entrance. At the left of the entrance is the reference department; the delivery-desk is located at one side of the building, with the children's and ladies' tables; the men's tables and newspaper stands in the rear. The book-stands at the end of the building opposite the entrance.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Franklin Institute. As the privileges of the library have been abused by persons not members, and valuable books and the patent records have been mutilated, the Library Committee will adopt stringent rules governing the use of books by persons not members, though without taking any steps that will affect the title of the Institute to rank as a free public library.

Pittsburg, Pa. The acceptance on the part of the City Councils of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's munificent offer to erect a library building, as soon as the city would undertake to provide for the maintenance of the library, assures to Pittsburg the erection of as fine a building as that in Allegheny City, with such improvements as may seem to be called for upon the completion of the latter.

Port Jervis, N. Y. The Board of Education expect soon to purchase books as provided for by the appropriation voted at the last annual meeting of the district. A number of citizens have donated books for the library.

Portsmouth (O.) P. L. After having been closed for four months for cataloging and rearranging, the library was again opened Dec. 19, 1887. The new catalog was made by Miss Nana A. Newton, assisted by Mrs. A. B. Alger.

Richmond, Va. State Lib. The Joint Library Committee of the General Assembly reports "that the necessities of the State Library require more ample accommodations," as the present "are very insecure by reason of the danger from fire; they therefore recommend the erection of a separate fireproof library building."

St. Louis (Mo.) Merc. Lib. At the annual election in Jan. R. S. Brooking was elected president; Julius S. Walsh, vice-pres.; B. Eisemann, corresponding secretary; J. R. Lionberger, treasurer; and S. M. Kennard and E. Whitaker, directors.

Sacramento, Cal., has "a *Free Lib.* in a handsome building owned by the city; the Y. M. C. A. maintains a useful establishment, where there is a well-supplied reading-room, a lecture-hall and other attractions for young men. There is also a fine library founded and supported by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while the State Library is one of the finest and best-stocked of all state libraries, ranking, we believe, second

among the 38 state libraries of the Union." — *Record-Union*.

San Francisco. The *French Library* was established in 1875 and has nearly 400 paying members; 14,000 v. on its shelves; membership includes a number of American ladies, thoroughly conversant with the French language; entrance fee \$1, dues 50 cents per month.

San Francisco. The *Mercantile Library* trustees have at last decided to sell the present building and move uptown. It is estimated that their present quarters will bring \$175,000. The building was constructed mainly from the proceeds of a lottery sanctioned by the state. High manufacturing establishments now surround it and cut off the light and sunshine. The library has an admirably selected general collection of books, and would flourish if in a convenient location.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. J: Vance Cheney says: "There were a thousand and one things that had to be done when I came here. Things had been allowed to run behind. First, I had to organize some system among employes so they would be doing their full duty to the best advantage to the public. . . . Then properly cataloging the library is now taking the time of my first assistant, A. J. Rudolph, and myself. The books received since 1884 had not been cataloged, except by authors in a written register of which there was only one copy. Some 9000 v. were classified only in this way — about one-eighth of the whole library. We are now making up for these books a supplementary catalog with titles arranged alphabetically, and by authors' names also. When this is done I propose to revise the catalogs back of this date and arrange all together." About July next the library will be removed to the new City Hall. The library now contains 71,000 v.; annual receipts nearly \$25,000. More is desired this year. The trustees stopped the circulation of books in December on account of the small-pox, until the epidemic should be over, as it was the opinion of physicians consulted that circulating books was a prolific source of contagion. As a result the inside use has increased to such an extent that Librarian Cheney reported that with the assistance he now has he is unable to carry on the business of the library. The advisability of establishing free reading-rooms in various parts of the city, particularly at North Beach and the Mission, was discussed and referred to a committee to report estimates of expense, etc. Five branches will probably be established at once.

San Francisco. The *Spanish-American Library*, once quite a flourishing institution, was dissolved about a year ago, and most of its 2500 volumes were returned to the donors. Some of the more enthusiastic founders hope that it will be re-established.

San Francisco. The *Ticinese Liberal Society* has a library of nearly 1000 v. in Italian, English, and French; established about six months ago by the Ticinese or Swiss Italians, so called because they come from the canton of Ticino. Solid books on international law, government, and so-

cial questions adorn the shelves, and are constantly being added to. Membership fee \$1; monthly dues 50 c. \$400 raised at a recent celebration.

South Coventry, Conn. The Lib. Assoc. has accumulated within a short time nearly 2000 v., and is now talking about the erection of a suitable building to accommodate their library. The towns of Ashford and Coventry have excellent public libraries.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ. Lib. The trustees make a strong appeal to citizens for \$30,000, with which to complete a fire-proof library building before November next, this being the single condition made by Mrs. J. M. Reid, of New York City, upon which she presents the Von Ranke library. If the building is not completed by November 1 the library will go elsewhere. Mrs. Reid has already been offered more than double the amount paid for it. The building plans adopted provide for an edifice with a front of 80 feet, and 90 feet in depth. It will be fire-proof, of Trenton brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, resting upon a limestone foundation. The main room will be 50 x 70 ft., with capacity for 130,000 v., and space for consulting tables, well lighted from above by windows. The front will contain rooms for the librarian, souvenirs, mss., etc. In the basement will be ample provisions for packing, cataloging, and binding.

Trenton, N. J. Union Lib. A reading given by Charles Dickens in the Opera House, Jan. 30, netted the library \$236.

Wilmington, Del. Pres. Isaac T. Johnson, of the Wilmington Institute, sent out a circular the first of the year to prominent business firms in which he says: "One of our prominent firms has just sent us a subscription for 26 tickets to be given as New Year's gifts to their employes at the beginning of the year. This strikes us as being a move in the right direction and a good investment for the employer. Many a young man and woman will give better work and more attention to business in return for such a gift. We hope this suggestion will be worthy of your attention and that we may hear from you soon."

Wilmington (N. C.) Lib. Assoc. gave a public entertainment, Jan. 16, to raise funds for the benefit of the library.

Yale College Library. The new memorial library building, the gift of Hon. S. B. Chittenden, will front on the campus, with the rear on High St. The walls are to be of dark Longmeadow stone, with trimmings of a lighter shade of the same material. All surfaces are to be of rock face freshly broken. The main building is to be 110 feet on High St., with a depth of 100 feet, of three stories, with the main entrance on the campus. In a wing or extension, 46 ft. square and of one story, on the Art Gallery side, is to be the reading-room, to have a glass roof. The front portion of the building, on the campus, is to be set apart for quarters or offices for the librarian, secretary, and the apartment for coins. The remainder of this floor, as well as the second and

third, is to be used for library purposes. On the side facing the old library is to be a stairway, with entrances from the campus and High St. The main entrance on the campus is to be through a roomy porch connecting with a vestibule. Over this porch is to be a Norman arch, with arched-over windows, curved caps, and splendid friezes. This entrance is to be exceedingly elaborate, and will form a striking feature of the beautiful front. The other elevations will be imposing and artistic.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Bethnal Green F. L. A meeting is to be held in March to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the opening of the Bethnal Green Free Library. Lord Brassey will take the chair.

Birmingham Central Lib. For some months past the chiefs of departments have been perplexed by the demand for books which could not be found; but it was not till one of their junior assistants was suddenly missing last week that the inquiries were instituted which led to the discovery of the theft. Rare and expensive editions of Shakespeare and precious works on architecture are stated to be among the missing property. It is satisfactory to know that 200 volumes have been traced to local second-hand booksellers in the neighborhood, who had bought them, as they state, in "the regular way of business." About 100 more are missing. Happily, the progress of the free library movement has not hitherto been impeded by any very serious book robberies. It is said that the volumes were not stamped with the corporation seal. One of the first questions ought to be why this usual and obvious precaution was neglected.

British Museum. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* complains of the number of non-workers in the reading-room of the British Museum. Some people, he says, doze or go fast asleep over their books, while others wander around noisily comparing notes.

"The British Museum reading-room is appreciated more and more heartily by the public as time goes on," says the *London Graphic*. "Twelve years ago the daily average of readers was 300, but in 1887 it reached 604, while the total number of readers during the year amounted to 182,778—5885 more than during 1886. Just upon 3800 new tickets were issued, together with 3400 temporary permits. The daily average of books consulted was 1163, an increase of 199 on the numbers of only three years since. From 14 to 15 minutes was the average time of procuring the books, though before the present rearrangement of attendants to certain sections from half to three-quarters of an hour was required to get a book, even when the daily readers were half the present number."

England. Reports of Free Libraries have reached us from Cardiff, Cheltenham, and Wandsworth. The library at Cardiff has hitherto suffered from lack of funds, but seems to be overcoming its difficulties. From Cheltenham the report is cheerful, and at Wandsworth Dr. Longstaff has provided a handsome reading-room at his own

expense. The Huddersfield Reading Society has published (Huddersfield, Brown) a useful syllabus for its members. It is, unfortunately, rather dear. From Kimberley, in South Africa, come a report and catalogue (supplementary) of the so-called Public Library, which appears to be a subscription library enjoying grants of public money. About three hundred volumes have been stolen during the five years since the library was opened, and the committee have only now found it out. — *Athenæum*.

Paris. Special efforts have recently been made to push forward the catalog work in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France. Thus far the work has been brought down to books which were in the library previous to 1872. Some time ago it was decided to proceed with an alphabetical catalog of the additions since that date, and it is for the carrying out of this decision that the special efforts are now being made. The other buildings upon the same square have been purchased by the Government and demolished, thereby securing the whole space for the extension of the library building, and very much diminishing the risk of fire.

Windsor, Eng. "There is a splendid library," says *London Truth*, "in the private apartments at Windsor Castle, containing some 45,000 volumes, among which are many typographical rarities of great interest and value. In an adjoining room is one of the finest collections of drawings and prints in Europe, and also a unique series of miniatures, which begin with Henry VIII. and his queens, and come down to the grandchildren of Her Majesty. The Prince Consort took great interest in these various collections, and they were admirably arranged under his superintendence. They had been much neglected, but he had what Carlyle would have called a 'thoroughly varicose' appreciation. Such matters and royal collections generally were materially benefited by his intelligent interference."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Quicklime is said to be the best thing imaginable to save books from the ill effects of damp. A small vessel full of lime placed near a bookcase is better than a blazing fire for this purpose. The lime must be changed every two or three days.

Index books divided thruout alphabetically have usually the letters A, B, and so on, either printed on lathern tags or directly on the first page of each division. When such books are chiefly used for the last written folios of the divisions, an improvement in manufacture is to print, say, the initial A directly on each folio set apart for A. The A on the first folio is directly over all the A's on the other folios. When the first folio is filed up and has past out of active use, the A is cut out on that folio, exposing the A on the second folio, and so on, making the book an index practically always new; the initial letter always opening to the folio in active use. To guide the pen-knife and exclude any writing which it cuts away, each letter has printed at its back a neat little square. — GEORGE ILES, Manager Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

Librarians.

BARNWELL, J. G. It is quite curious to note that this familiar name appears twice in the ranks, Mr. James G. Barnwell being the well-known librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia and of the University of Pennsylvania, while Mr. John G. Barnwell occupies the same position in the South Carolina College at Columbia.

COBB, Rev. W. H., has taken charge of the Congregational Library, Boston, succeeding the late Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy.

COLVILLE, Miss Jennie, has been elected librarian of the Public Library at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and is now engaged with Mrs. Dixon in arranging the books. Miss Colville is unfortunate in having to meet and overcome a feeling of jealousy against her appointment because she happens to reside outside of the city limits.

DOUTHWAITE, Mr. D. W., has been appointed Assistant Librarian to Gray's Inn Library, London.

DULLES, Rev. J. H., has succeeded the Rev. W. H. Roberts as librarian of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J.

HALLAM, John, of Toronto, Can., having been elected a member of the city council, can no longer serve on the library board. Mr. Hallam, who may be called the father of the free library system of Ontario, as well as the founder of the Toronto institution, has served on the board from the first, bringing to the work the vigor of an enthusiast. He will therefore be much missed by his fellow-directors, though he will no doubt continue to give all the time he can spare from other duties to the advancement in an unofficial way of the library's interest. — *Toronto Globe*.

KOOPMAN, Harry Lyman, who has for the past two years been engaged in classifying and arranging the library of the University of Vermont, has just published through Moulton, Wenborne & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., a volume which shows that library work does not make all those devoted to it *prosy*. "Orestes : a dramatic sketch ; and other poems," contains within its 192 pages many fine specimens of genuine poetry. "Orestes" is happily conceived in the classical spirit, and drawn in terse and vigorous poetic diction. The guild may take a real pride in the fact that one of their number has had "the courage of his own convictions," and in the face of popular prejudice against books of verse has modestly offered this handsome but unpretentious little volume to the lovers of real poetry for their consideration.

LANE, W: Coolidge, has been appointed Assistant Libn. of Harvard University L., from Sept. 1, 1887. He has written "The University during the past six years," filling pages 112-132 of the "3d report of the Secretary of the Class of 1881."

MAZZINGHI, T: J: de', M.A., F.S.A., librarian of the William Salt L., Stafford, has written "Sanc-

tuaries, Stafford, Holden & Son, 1887," 7+116 p. O.

PERRY, Amos. It is quite evident that the librarianship of the Rhode Island Historical Soc. forms but a small portion of this gentleman's labors from the fact that the census of Rhode Island, of which he was appointed superintendent in 1885, has been published and forms a volume of 660 pages, with many valuable statistical tables giving details of population, manufactures, fisheries, illiteracy, and agricultural work, as well as much other interesting information. Mr. Perry and his work were highly spoken of in the Governor's recent message. The libraries of the State receive attention in the report.

THURSTON, Miss E.. Peabody, has been chosen librarian of the Newton Public L., to succeed Miss Hannah P. James, Dr. Pierce's appointment for six months having expired. Miss Thurston was Miss James' first assistant and succeeds by the civil service rule, "promotion of the competent." It is gratifying to notice every fresh instance of this practice.

TILLINGHAST, W: Hopkins, has been appointed Assistant Librarian of Harvard Univ. L., from Sept. 1, 1887.

WATKINS, Miss Margaret, lately in charge of the accession book at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and Miss Fannie STEWART, of the catalog department, have left that institution to accept positions in the New Mercantile Library, Baltimore.

WINTERS, W: H. At the stated February meeting of the New York Law Institute, William H. Winters, graduate of Miami University and of the Harvard Law School, was unanimously elected librarian to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aaron J. Vanderpoel. John M. Lode-wick was appointed superintendent.

Gifts and Bequests.

Ashburnham, Mass., is to receive, by the will of G: F. Stevens, a lot of land for the site of a public library and \$10,000 for erecting and furnishing a building, which must be finished within one year of the reception of the bequest.

Augusta, Ga. The *Young Men's Library Assoc.* was presented, Jan. 5, with a fine portrait of Joseph Adams Eve, M.D., LL.D., one of its original members, the gift of his son, Hon. W. Fred Eve.

City Liberal Club, London. "The committee have exercised a wise discretion in laying down the rule that their club library shall be mainly composed of works relating to politics and commerce. The latter subject appeals to the members as City men, the former attracts them as Liberals. In forming their collection they were aided by a generous donation of £1000 from the widow of one of the members, and by the gift from Mrs. William Newmarch of a large portion of the volumes which her late husband had accumulated."

Concord (N. H.) P. L. Mayor Robertson has received from W: P. Fowler an official

notification in behalf of himself and sister, Miss Clara M. Fowler, of their intention to present to the city a public library building in memory of their father and mother, and that the building will be ready for occupancy August 1, next. He asks that an advisory building committee be appointed.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. 2000 v. of general literature have just been presented to the library by Mr. G. W. Seney; 800 v. in rich bindings; "many valuable additions, no rarities, but all good," says Mr. S. H. Berry.

Los Angeles Co., Cal. The library of the University of Southern California, West Los Angeles, Cal., has recently received a gift of \$10,000, which will be available shortly for the purchase of books, the donor requesting that it be immediately expended in increasing their, at present, small collection rather than in adding to their endowments.

Norton, Mass. Mrs. Eliza R. Wheaton has given the town of Norton, Mass., a new public library building worth \$20,000. Nearly half of the 2200 books in the library are also her gift.

The *New York Academy of Medicine* has received an addition to its library of 6000 standard works, the gift of the late Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, of Rutland, Vt., a friend of Dr. John C. Peters, librarian. The bequest was made in a singular way. He had not embodied it in his will, and his daughters, who were anxious to carry out his wishes, were told by their lawyers that in the absence of a verbal or written conveyance the big library would have to be sold with the rest of the estate. They watched him anxiously and only a few hours before he died he became conscious and said in response to an inquiry: "Tell Peters to come on and get the books."

On Gifts and Bequests to libraries in the U. S. The report of the Wisconsin State Historical Society summarizes the gifts and bequests to libraries in the U. S. during 1887:

"Charles Pratt, a wealthy philanthropist of Brooklyn, N. Y., has erected in that city a fine six-story building to be devoted to a large free library and schools for mechanical training. Charles T. Hubbard has given an elegant memorial library building to the town of Ludlow Mills, Mass. David H. Moffat has built the Moffat Library for the people of Washingtonville, N. Y. At Northfield, Mass., James Talcott has given a beautiful library building to the people of the town. The Maine Historical Society and the public library of Portland, Me., have been joint beneficiaries of the generosity of J. P. Baxter, who is now erecting for them a structure worthy of the two institutions it is to house. In Lexington, Mass., the heirs of the Carey estate have given a site, and Col. W. A. P. Tower has promised to erect upon it a free library building. On the 4th of July, the corner-stone of a public library was laid, the gift of Mrs. Hannah M. Darlington. An \$8000 library building has been given to Simsbury, Conn., by Amos R. Enos. Buildings worth \$10,000 each are being erected

in Middleton, Mass., by B. F. Emerson, and at Peekskill, N. Y., by Courtland de Puyster Field. At Littleton, Mass., an unknown benefactor recently offered \$10,000 to purchase books for a public library, if the town would contribute a \$10,000 building and appropriate \$2500 per annum for running expenses—and the proposition was accepted. Albert C. Raymond left \$12,000 to found a free library at East Hartford, Conn., and a park in which to place the building. G. R. Sherman presented a fully-equipped library and building to the village of Port Henry, N. Y., at a cost of \$15,000. G. Sargent has willed \$16,000 and some real estate to the Library Association of Hartford, Conn. In Concord, N. H., William P. and Miss Clara M. Fowler have bought for the people a building costing \$12,000 and will spend \$10,000 more in fitting it up for the city library. The widow of Dean Richmond gave \$25,000 for a library building and site, to the village of Batavia, N. Y. T. Jefferson Coolidge gave a \$25,000 memorial hall and library to the town of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., and it was formally dedicated Oct. 13. The late W. Merrick, who died suddenly in January, left \$30,000 for a free library at Springfield, Mass. A like sum was left to Shrewsbury, Mass., for a similar purpose, by the will of Jubal Howe. Col. C. M. McGhee gave Knoxville, Tenn., a public library costing him \$40,000. In New York City, a branch of the city library has been built and equipped by Miss Catherine W. Bruce, at a cost of \$50,000. A \$12,000 site and a \$50,000 library building are to be given to Springfield, Ohio, by Benjamin H. Walker. James G. Clark, the founder of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., has given nearly \$2,000,000 to that institution, one item being the sum of \$100,000 as an endowment fund for a university library. F. H. Rindge has offered to Cambridge, Mass., a site worth \$50,000 and a library structure worth \$75,000, and efforts are being made there to raise, by popular subscription, a fund for the maintenance of the institution. Miss Annie F. Howard is about to erect a great public library in New Orleans, to accommodate 150,000 volumes; the structure is designed to be the handsomest public building in the South, and the Howard family propose to maintain the library on a first-class scale. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Isaac Osterhout bequeathed \$200,000 for the erection and establishment of a free library, but his widow has generously doubled the bequest, so that the fund is now \$400,000, and the building to be erected is to eclipse any other library in Pennsylvania. The Historical Society at Los Angeles, California, has just been made the recipient of \$100,000, from a public-spirited person whose name is not given.

Worcester, Mass. The late Judge Francis H. Dewey bequeathed to the Old Men's Home \$1000, the income to be applied to the purchase of books and periodicals for the use of the inmates; to the Worcester Horticultural Soc., \$1000, to be applied to the purchase of books for the library; and to the American Antiquarian Soc., \$2000, to be applied to the purchase of the biographies and miscellaneous writings of distinguished judges and lawyers of Worcester.

Cataloging and Classification.

NIZET, F. Les catalogues de bibliothèques publiques. Brux., Vanbuggenhoudt, 1887. 25 p., 4°. 2 fr.

Treats, *inter alia*, of systematic and alfabetic catalogs. In the first he disapproves of minute classification; in regard to the latter he complains that if one has forgotten the author's name he cannot find the work wanted and dislikes the entry of anonymous works under the first word. But he praises a "catalogue idéologique," in which works are entered under the word which best expresses their subject, so that all works treating of the same thing (as Jansenism, or Jesuits) will be under the same word. This method, which corresponds to the subject part of a dictionary catalog, has been employed by the author in the Royal Library at Brussels since 1876. This, it may be remembered, is the plan used in Lorenz's *Catalogue de la librairie française*. W. Sch., from whose account in the *Centralblatt* we derive this note, thinks that the method combines the alfabetic and systematic catalog in very unfortunate fashion.

PICOT, Em. Catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de feu M. le baron James de Rothschild. Tome 2. Paris, Dam. Morgand 1887. 595 p. + 8 pl. 8°. 30 fr.

WATFORD (*Eng.*) P. L. Catalogue of books in the lending section, compiled by J: Woolman, libn. Oct. 1, 1887. [Watford, 1888.] 194 p. O.

A title-a-liner, without imprints. Carefully made and well printed. Contains over 7000 v. entered under author, title, and subject. A letter is added to the book no., so that where the title of the book does not sufficiently indicate the character of its contents, the borrower may be enabled to gather its general bearing. 10 letters are used, *e.g.* A Science and art, F works in Foreign languages, J Juvenile books.

"The contents of the principal serial publications have been set out, having been selected with great care, in some cases from the books themselves, in others from reliable catalogues. This will enable the reader to obtain valuable information on many important questions." It would have been much cheaper and considerably more effectual to have bought a copy of Poole's index. Imagine a man who wants to read about Gambetta searching through the Contents of the "Cornhill magazine," more than 2½ pages of very fine type, to see if there is anything in it about him. It is sad to see so much excellent labor thrown away as is wasted in the compilation and printing of these lists of the contents of periodicals.

The *City L. Assoc.* of Springfield, Mass., issues monthly, at 50 cts. a year, "The City Library," a quarto of 16 p., containing a list of books added during the month, miscellaneous matter, and advertisements.

The *Harvard Divinity School Library* has issued a page list of "Valuable and rare duplicates for sale."

The *Merc. L. of Phila.*'s Jan. 1 bulletin continues the list of "Historical novels."

FULL NAMES.

- E: Potts Cheyney (Anti-rent agitation in N. Y. 1839-46);
 Frank S: Child (Boyhood of H. W. Beecher, Record of a Litchfield Beecher Day);
 C: H: Lüders and Stephen Decatur Smith, Jr. (Hallo, my fancy!);
 James Locke Batchelder (The Christ in life);
 W: Montgomery Meigs (Life of Josiah Meigs);
 Dugald J: Bannatyne (Handbook of republican institutions in the U. S. A.);
 C: Ezra Sprague (Handbook of Volapük);
 G: Riker Bishop (Exact phonography);
 B: Silliman Church (Report to the aqueduct commission of N. Y. on the quaker bridge dam).
 B: W: McCready (Thomas Sumter. In Nat. port. gal., v. 4. 1839);
 Daniel Drake Smith (The ethics of B. de Spinoza; from the Latin, with an introductory sketch of his life and writings [by D. D. S.] N. Y., 1876);
 W: Holt Starr (Centennial sketch of New London. 1876);
 B: Bussey Thatcher (B: Lincoln;—E: Preble. In Nat. port. gal., v. 2. 1835);
 Thatcher Thayer, D. D. (Some inquiries concerning human sacrifices among the Romans. 1878). — C: A. N.

CHANGED TITLES.

Furnished by J: Edmonds.

The queen's poisoner; or, France in the sixteenth century. By L. S. Costello. L., Bentley, 1841.

The queen mother. A romance of the days of Henry IV. By L. S. Costello. A new edition. Lond., Bentley, 1844.

Catherine de Medici; or, the queen mother. By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley, 1853.

The "Alkahest" of Balzac, lately issued by Routledge and by Roberts, is the same as "The Alchemist," published in 1861 by Rudd & Carlton.

W. M. Chamberlain. Has *Publishers' Weekly* (Nov. 12, p. 681) been taking a long nap? The fact of Chamberlain's authorship of "Manuela Parédes" was given in the Bulletin of the Merc. Lib. of Phil. in July, 1884. Is there a "Manuel Paredes" by the same author?

Shirly Hall Asylum; or, memoirs of a monomaniac. Lond., Freeman, 1863.

The monomaniac; or, Shirley Hall Asylum. W: Gilbert. N. Y., Gregory, 1864.

An endless chain. By Pansy. B., Lothrop 1884.

Workers together; or, an endless chain. By Pansy. Lond., Nelson, 1887.

Zana; or, the heiress of Clair Hall. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Lond., Ward & Lock, 1854.

The heiress of Greenhurst: an autobiography. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. N. Y., Stephens, 1857.

The heiress; an autobiography. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Phil., Peterson (c.), 1859.

Bibliography.

APPERT, J., and CONTADES, G. de. Canton de Domfront; essai de bibliographie cantonale Paris, Champion. 16 + 162 p. 18°. 3.50 fr.

BARROWS, C. M. Acts and anecdotes of authors; facts for every reader about prominent American books, authors, and publishers; English books and authors; popular translations, dramas, operas, etc. Boston, N. E. Pub. Co., 1887. 4 + 481 p. 12°.

The author in his preface says: "The scope of the work admits only notices of modern books written in English or translated into it. Professional and other authors and works not strictly literary are excluded, with minor British writers for the most part. Perfect accuracy in details is, perhaps, impossible, but an attempt has been made to present a full and correct list of each author's publications, with the dates of issue." French, Spanish, and Italian tragedies, operas, and comedies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries hardly come within the class of "modern books," and as here entered are but rubbish filling space that might have been better filled; there are scores of authors named with not a single date given to any of their publications, and only the most meagre information about the authors themselves. So far as the author has done what his preface promises, his book is a useful one, but the work is badly balanced and more than half its contents should have been omitted or have been better done. — *C. A. N.*

BIBLIOGRAFIA storica alessandrina. Torino, stamp. reale ditta G. B. Paravia e C., 1887. 63 p. 8°. With a table. (200 copies only.)

Extr. from "Bibliografia storica degli stati della monarchia di Savoia," of which it forms no. 7787-8609.

BIGAZZI, P. A. La poesia ed i poeti d' Italia nel 1886; poesie, versioni, teatro. Firenze, tip. A. Ciardelli, 1887. 26 p. 8°. (Bibliographia minima, I.)

A list of 655 works. 100 copies.

BOLTON, H. Carrington. Bibliography of analytical chemistry for 1887. 5 p. (In *J. anal. chem.*, v. 2, pt. 1, Jan. 1888.)

The provisional list of Abbreviations of titles of chemical journals recommended by the Committee on Indexing Chemical Literature, of which Prof. Bolton is chairman, has been adopted by the following journals: *Am. chem. j.*, *Chem. news*, *J. anal. chem.*, and *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*

CATALOGO dei lavori pubblicati dai professori, dai liberi docenti, dagli assistenti, e dagli studenti della regia università di Messina nel decennio dal 1877 al 1886-87. Messina, tip. Ribera, 1887. 114 p. 8°.

CERMENATI, Mario. La Valtellina ed i naturalisti: memoria bibliografica. Fasc. 1 (Cap. 1: generalità). Sondrio, 1887. 64 p. 8°. 1 lira.

ELENCO dei giornali e delle opere periodiche che si pub. in Italia, le cui associazioni si ricevono dagli ufizi postali. Roma, 1887. 125 p. 8°.

ELENCO dei giornali e delle opere periodiche dell' estero le cui associazioni si ricevono dagli ufizi delle poste. Roma, 1887. 159 p. 8°.

FERRARI, Ferruccio. Ricerche bibliografiche sul giuoco di mazza-scudo o del ponte di Pisa, con documenti inediti. Pisa, tip. di F. Mariotti, 1888. 14 + 63 p. 8°, with illust. 2 lire. 180 nos.

GIBSON, J. Westby-. The bibliography of shorthand. Bath, Phonetic Institute, 1887. 244 p. 8°. 5 sh.

HAILLANT, N. Bibliographie des cartes et plans géog. des Vosges impr. et mss. Epinal, Collet, 1887. 28 p. 8°. 1.50 fr.

HOUZEAU, J. C., and LANCASTER, A. Bibliographie générale de l'astronomie. Tome 1: Ouvrages impr. et mss. 1e ptie. Brux., F. Hayez, 1887. 8 + 858 p. 4°. 12 fr.

JOEST, W. Die aussereuropäische deutsche Presse, nebst einem Verzeichniss sämtlicher ausserhalb Europa erscheinender deutscher Zeitungen und Zeitschriften. Köln, Du Mont-Schauberg, 1888. 85 p. 8°. 2 m.

KERTBENY, K. M., and PETRIK, G. Ungarns deutsche Bibliographie 1801-60; Verzeichniss der in Ungarn und Ungarn betreffend im Auslande erschienen. deutschen Drucke. Mit e. wiss. Uebersicht. 2 Bde. Budapest, Kilian, 1887. 8°. 20 m.

LANE, W. Coolidge. The Carlyle collection; a catalogue of books on Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great bequeathed by T. Carlyle to Harvard College Library, Camb., 1888. 22 p. 1. O. (Lib. of Harv. Univ. Bibliog. contrib., no. 26.)

LANGTHALER, J. Wegweiser bei Anlegung und Ergänzung von Kinder-, Jugend- und Volksbibliotheken. 3 Bdchn. Linz, Haslinger, 1887. 111 p. 8°. 1 m.

No. 62 of the Hunterian Club publications, completing the works of T. LODGE, contains a "bibliographical index" of 27 p.

MACALISTER, James, *Supt of Pub. Sch.* Catalogue of the pedagogical library and the books of reference in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Board of Educ., Phila., with

bibliog. notes. Printed by order of the Board. Phila., 1887. 12+184 p. D.

32 classes, with 50 subdivisions. Carefully and so far as we have observed correctly made. Handsomely but somewhat extravagantly printed. The notes are brief and too sparingly given; such a title as "A college fetich," for instance, needs some explanation. The book will take a good place among the few educational bibliographies.

PICARD, Edm., and LARCIER, Ferd. *Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge depuis 1814*. Vol. 2: O-Z. Brux., F. Larcier, 1887. 867 p. 8°. 6 fr.

PRAKTISCHE Bücherkunde, wöchentliches Verzeichnis aller neuen Bücher u. Landkarten in sachlicher Anordnung, als ständige Ergänzung des "Schlagwortkatalogs" von C. Georg u. Leopold Ost. Hannover, Fr. Cruse, no. 1, 5 Jan. 1888. 4 p. O. 1.25 m. a year.

A weekly subject catalog, in alphabetical order, of German books.

PRIME, E: Dorr Griffin. *Notes genealogical, biographical, and bibliographical, of the Prime family*. [New York, Cambridge] printed for private use, 1888. 118 p. 8°.

Each biographical notice is followed by a list of the publications by its subject. A chapter on the Prime family library closes the volume, in which the statement is made that "the library now contains a copy of every book and important pamphlet known to have emanated from any member of the family since the settlement of the country. Some of these were published anonymously, and their authorship was never known to the public, though the record of their origin had been preserved in family mss." If living members of other literary American families would follow this example so well set by the Prime family, the result would be of almost inestimable value to American bibliography.

PROSNIZ, A. *Handbuch der Clavier-Literatur, 1450-1830; hist.-krit. Uebersicht*. Wien, C. Gerold's Sohn, 1887. 26+157 p. 8°. 3 m.

QUARRÉ-REYBOURON, L. *Essai bibliog. et catalogue de plans et gravures conc. le bombardement de Lille en 1792*. Lille, L. Quarré, 1887. 11+121 p. + 2 pl. 8°.

RICCARDI, Prof. Pietro. *Saggio di una bibliografia euclidea: memoria*. Pte. 1, 2. Bologna, tip. Gamberini e Parmeggiani, 1887. 125 p. 4°.

1. Euclide e i suoi scritti. 2. Elenco cronologico delle edizioni delle opere di Euclide.—From serie 4, tomo 8 of the *Mem. della R. Ac. delle Sci. dell' Ist. di Bologna*.

In the series of biographies called "Great writers," edited by Eric S. ROBERTSON, London, 13 v. pub. in 1887, each life has a bibliography of its subject, often of some length, by J: P. Anderson, of the British Museum. The bibliog-

raphy of Darwin, for example, fills 31 pages, with titles of works by and about Darwin.

ROTH, H. Ling. *Bibliography and chronology of Hales Owen*. London, Jarvis, 1887. 53 p. 4°. 2s. 6d. (Index Society, occas. indexes, 2.)

ROZIÈRE, E. de. *Bibliographie des œuvres de François Mignet de l'Acad. Fr.* Paris, Larosse et Forcel, 1887. 28 p. 8°.

SALVERAGLIO, Fil. *Bibliografia della pellagra*. Milano, G. Civelli, 1887. 156 p. 8°.

1173 nos.

STODDARD, Francis H. *References for students of miracle plays and mysteries*. Berkeley, 1887. 67+[1] p.+ folded page. (Univ. of California, Lib. bull. 8.)

A thoro piece of work. In 4 sections: 1. Histories, essays, and works of reference; 2. Editions of plays not English; 3. Mysteries and miracle plays in England; 4. Table of extant English mysteries.

TOMPKINS, Hamilton Bullock. *Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana*; a list of books written by or relating to Thomas Jefferson. N. Y. and L., G. P. Putnam's sons, 1887. 187 p. O. (350 copies.) All the even folioed pages are blank.

E. D. WALKER's *Reincarnation*, Boston, 1888, 16°, contains a bibliography of the subject.

WOODWARD, Frank E. *Reference list of works rel. to municipal government*. *n. p.* [1887]. 9.8 cm.

Those marked with a star are in the Malden (Mass.) Public Library.

WEST, Prof. Andrew F., of Princeton College, was invited about a year ago to edit for the Grolier Club of this city the "Philobiblon" of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, and Lord Chancellor under Edward III. This work—the author's literary last will and testament, containing the bequest to Oxford of his extremely valuable library—is the first book "on the love of books, and the principles to be followed in founding and administering libraries." It was written in 1344, in the questionable Latin of that period. The revision and translation of the work necessitated a trip to Europe last summer, and careful researches in many foreign libraries. A report just issued by the Club says that it has been found necessary to thoroughly revise the Latin texts from the best manuscripts, before translating it; and continues:

"According to Cocheris' edition (Paris, 1856) there were fourteen manuscripts known to be in existence. This number Prof. West is now able to increase to 36—22 of which are in England, and the others in Paris, Brussels, Munich, Bamberg, Erfurt, Rome, and Madrid. Of the 36 he has personally examined 25, including those of most importance, and is still gathering information as to the others. The result of his investiga-

tions is to furnish us a Latin text which is almost exactly what Richard de Bury composed. In so doing it was necessary to purge the existing printed text of at least a thousand errors in some eighty pages of Latin! For the first time, therefore, in the history of the book we may expect to see the true text in print. It is expected that the book will be published by the early summer of 1888. It will include the Latin text, the English translation, an introduction and notes, and the only existing portrait of Richard de Bury; and perhaps, also, a fac-simile of a page of the best manuscript of the Philobiblon. — *Critic*, Dec. 10, 1887.

INDEXES.

ANNUAL index to periodicals for 1887. Bangor, W: M. Griswold, 1888. 23 p. O. (Cumulative indexes, 5.)

PLATY-STAMATY. Table générale du RECUEIL de jurisprudence civile, criminelle, et administrative de Marseille (1862-77). Marseille, imp. du Journal de Marseille, 1887. 364 p. 8°. 12 fr.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Christian Reid. Miss Frances E. Fisher, the novelist, who uses the pen-name "Christian Reid," was married the first week in January at New Orleans to James N. Tiernan, a mining expert. — *Pub. weekly*.

The confessions of a society man; ed. by Miss Blanche Conscience, Belford, 1887, is by S: Williams Cooper.

Dream drops, or stories from fairy land, by a dreamer, Cupples and Hurd, Boston [1888], 4+118 p., D., is by Miss Amy Lowell.

Jak, ps. of Miss Annie Bolles Williams in "Birchwood" and "Fitch Club." — F. E. W.

L. S. Stoneven, ps. of R. L. Stevenson in his first article (except the college magazine paper "An old Scotch gardener") in *The portfolio*. — *Mr. Stevenson's letter to Mr. Iles, of Montreal*.

"*Leader Scott*" is the pseudonym of Lucy E. Baxter.

"*The new Antigone*, a novel, London, 1887," is attributed to Rev. Dr. Barry, a Catholic priest at Dorchester, Oxfordshire. — *Ath.*, Dec. 31.

Poetical illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery of paintings, Boston, 1827, was by W: G. Crosby, afterwards Governor of Maine. — *Ms. letter written by him the day after its publication*.

Toto, ps. used by Hector de Callas (d. 1887) in the *Gaulois*. — *Polybiblion*.

Wallingford: a story of American life, Lipincott, 1887, is by Benton Savage.

Wm. Tirebuck. W. Sharp writes to the *Athenæum* that the statement in *Hazell's annual cyclopædia* for 1888 that he uses Wm. Tirebuck as a *nom de plume* is false. Mr. Tirebuck is a real person.

Private Libraries.

BRIGHTLY, F. C., of Germantown, Pa., who died in Jan., was the owner of two volumes of old laws, printed in colonial days, for which the Pa. Hist. Soc. repeatedly offered him \$1000 apiece. He was 80 years of age, and for some years past had devoted himself to literary work, publishing several books accepted as authorities. His library was his special pride; hardly any other private collection of law-books in this country could compare with it.

FLORENCE, W. J., the comedian, is the possessor of more than 100 v. of rare old plays that were given him by the Duke of Manchester. He was visiting the Duke, and in going about his library expressed his admiration for the fine collection of original editions of old plays. "Help yourself," said his Grace, who, when the actor hesitated to take him at his word, filled his arms full of the books, and told him, if that wasn't enough, to take more. Among them is a copy of the first play-house edition of "Hamlet," which was once the property of Betterton, and is annotated on almost every page by his pencil. — *Harper's weekly*.

POOK, Mr., naval constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, lost his valuable library in the fire that destroyed the ordnance building. He had some of the rarest marine works in existence.

The Pope's Library. The library of Roman Catholic books published in England during the last fifty years, and now being sent to Rome as a Jubilee offering to the Pope, consists of some 1500 volumes. Translations, prayer-books, school-books, and minor fiction have been excluded as a general rule. Apart from this, the library is thoroughly representative. Theology naturally predominates, Cardinals Manning and Newman being by themselves responsible for some fifty volumes; history is represented by many students, from Dr. Lingard to Father Stevenson, S.J.; poetry by Mr. Coventry Patmore, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Mr. R. S. Hawker, Miss Procter, and many others; natural history by writers so diverse as Charles Waterton and Dr. Mivart; travel by Sir William Butler, Lady Burton, Lady Anne Blunt, and Mrs. Mulhall; nor has there been any *index expurgatorius* for the works of Messrs. Burnand, A'Beckett, and Clement Scott, or of the author of "Jim the penman." Periodical literature is represented by sets of the *Dublin Review* and the *Month*, the *Weekly register*, and the *Tablet*. The whole of the books are bound in white leather, stamped with the Papal arms. The bulk of the collection has already reached Rome; but, as it still awaits additions, the presentation has not yet been formally made to the Pope. His Holiness, when he distributes the multitudinous offerings made to him, will, it is supposed, assign this library of English books to the English College in Rome, or to some other institution where it will be accessible to English residents and visitors.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

MARCH-APRIL, 1888.

Nos. 3-4.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

AFTER much planning for the Record Number of this year, in accordance with our design of issuing at the beginning of each year a statistical number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, we have been obliged to forego the publication of such a number this year. The list of private libraries which we had planned to make a main feature has presented so many difficulties that we have been obliged to give it up temporarily, if not permanently, although our judgment of the usefulness of such a number has been rather confirmed than impeached by the returns already in hand. The difficulties in the way of this task were numberless and curious. We have actually received returns from many hundred private libraries in the Eastern States alone, and in many cases correspondents, to whom we owe grateful acknowledgment, have taken pains to procure full information for us as to the private libraries of their towns. Where the information has been fairly complete, it has shown in a remarkable way the unexpected breadth of the field. It is not improbable that there are as many as a hundred thousand private libraries in the United States which contain one thousand volumes and upward. This illustrates the extent of the task we had set ourselves. To carry out the scheme practically, it will be necessary to confine the plan either entirely to special libraries or to libraries of much larger minimum than that designated. While we received from many of the smaller cities really adequate lists, we found that in the larger cities it was practically impossible to cover the field adequately except at the expense of many months' research and verification. We are planning now for a series of articles on the private libraries of the larger cities in which the collections of each city shall be descriptively though briefly treated by a competent writer.

BUT these are not the only difficulties which have beset our task. Many owners of private libraries have resented the attempt to make such a list, for various reasons, some of which are curious indeed. In one or two cases, we were favored with letters from the legal representatives of the parties concerned, implying all manner of legal

threats if we persisted in our wicked course. One of the strongest motives apparently on the part of the objectors arose from our system of the taxation of personal property. Several frankly stated that they preferred not to make any public statement of the size of their libraries lest the local assessors should promptly rate up their taxes. This would be a sad commentary on American morals were it not a notorious fact that the inequalities of personal taxation are such as to release even a fairly strict conscience from obligations to "own up" as to personal property. Still others objected to the flood of circulars and offers from sellers of books which they prophetically saw pouring in upon them in the future. It would be most interesting reading could we print in the columns of the JOURNAL a symposium made up from the comments pro and con in the letters which have come to us on this subject, for, despite such objections as those we have indicated, there has been very general appreciation of the motive of making such a list and of its possible usefulness. From all over the country we hear of special collections in private hands often better and more full than those in the great libraries, particularly, for instance, in the department of Local History. If, as we had planned, there should be a means of acquainting scholars with these treasures, so that those who really have a right to ask could come into communication with the owners, it would be most useful in many ways. We have carefully collated such returns as we have so far got together, and by no means give up the hope of publishing some such list in the future.

We had hoped also in the Record Number of this year to give a full list of the additions to public libraries numbering over 1000 volumes, since the publication of the summary of the Bureau of Education and of our own "Library List" based upon it. Indeed, it has been the understanding with the Bureau of Education that both agencies should work together in making such an annual list adequately from that date. We have failed this year to obtain the coöperation of the Bureau, for the sufficient reason that that useful office is absorbed in a new plan for its record of library statistics, which it trusts will be of greater

permanent value than anything previously attempted. The next report of the Commissioner will contain a classified list of libraries, arranged in classified divisions. These will include (1) public libraries proper, that is, free libraries supported by taxation, under sub-classes, (a) reference, (b) circulating, (c) school libraries; (2) corporate libraries, under sub-classes of (d) reference, not free, (e) circulating, not free, (f) circulating, free; and (3) commercial, that is, private circulating libraries, from which books are let out to the public on payment of a fee, as a matter of private business. The material of last year's list is being carefully revised for this new tabulation. In addition to previous *data*, the increase in volumes during the year, the amount and sources of income, and the name of librarian will be given. Commissioner Dawson has laid down as rules for the governance of all statistical work under the new administration of the Bureau, that the information as to any one institution is to be given all in one place, and that this information is not to be duplicated in any other place. For this reason, libraries of colleges, etc., will be given for the most part in connection with the tables of colleges, etc., and the library list proper will be confined to libraries which have individual existence as libraries. It is intended hereafter to make this list at intervals of five years, the next ending with 1890 or with 1895, and in the intervening years to publish annual lists of additions or corrections. The library profession will be interested in seeing the result of this plan.

THE postponement of the St. Louis Conference to May, 1889, which is officially announced elsewhere, was a necessity of the situation. Mr. Crunden and Mr. Dyer in their recommendations were influenced by several reasons, amongst the foremost of which was the fact that the progress of the new building would not enable our St. Louis friends to offer the special hospitality which they had expected to extend to the members of the Association. It is undoubtedly true, also, that May will be a pleasanter month to visit St. Louis than October, although this could have been foreseen when the date was originally fixed. Meanwhile, there must be regret at the possibility of a lapse in the annual series of meetings, which was broken only in 1884, and the practical question is whether a meeting should be held this year and of what sort it should be. We trust members of the Association will answer promptly the queries put to them by the Secretary.

THE Library Bureau has been from its start so important an element in the library system in this country that its business misfortune is a misfortune to the profession at large. Those who have known the admirable work of Mr. Davidson in connection with recent conferences, and who have also enjoyed the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, will add to this sense of professional loss a hearty feeling of sympathy with him, that he has been obliged, apparently for some years back, to carry a load which was beyond his resources. The Bureau has really undertaken to do more good work than it could afford to do on a business basis, and it is undoubtedly true that the libraries through the country have gained much more than the Bureau or its creditors have lost. Mr. Dewey's desire at the start of the enterprise to make the coöperative library system complete in every detail went perhaps beyond what could reasonably have been expected from the Bureau, and Mr. Davidson, since he took up the active administration in 1883, has been quite as eager not only to meet the desires of the libraries, but to keep in advance of the times. It must be the hope of every librarian that the Bureau shall in some shape or another be continued, and since it can scarcely be continued with success except by those thoroughly acquainted with the needs and the work, it is to be hoped that Mr. Davidson will still have opportunity to continue his association with the Bureau and to retrieve any losses which he may have suffered. The loss has, however, we understand, fallen largely on Mr. Dewey, who, since he left Boston for New York, has not only kept a fostering eye upon the Bureau, but has advanced for it considerable sums of money, and who has now undertaken to buy up the outstanding claims with the purpose of reorganizing the Bureau as a corporation under the Massachusetts law.

WE suppose scrap-books are of great antiquity, though of their origin and age we know nothing, the ordinary sources of editorial omniscience failing us here. They have, we say, been made by private persons for many years and no doubt have been found in some libraries, but probably no library has ever gone into their making in so extensive and systematic a manner as the Brooklyn. We are particularly glad, therefore, that Mr. W. A. Bardwell has consented to prepare a report on this important subject for the St. Louis meeting. If all libraries that have kept a scrap-book or scrap-books will send to him an account of the method followed, the cost of making, and the

amount of use, Mr. Bardwell will be able to give a valuable report on an entirely untouched subject.

An extraordinary illustration of the view taken by many outsiders of library work and the responsibilities of a librarian, was afforded in a recent canvass for a librarianship abroad. The library was of sufficient importance to call out a considerable number of applications, but a few of the citizens of the town, whose sympathy seemed to run away with their judgment, became the advocates of a local candidate, for whom the chief reason urged that he was the son of a well-known professional man who had died suddenly just before. The young man seemed to have absolutely no library experience whatever, and his friends wrote to a prominent librarian, suggesting that a few weeks' experience in a public library would be of great advantage in procuring the situation for him, and asking that he would permit the candidate to have the run of his library and work for a few weeks' under his directions, so as to give him a good show for the place. This particular applicant was not appointed, but the contest was throughout between capable librarians and local applicants whose qualifications were confined chiefly to the fact of birth or residence. This crude view of the library profession the existing library associations and library progress will do much to correct, but it is sufficiently extraordinary even now to hear of such an application as that of which we speak.

American Library Association.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

At the desire of Mr. Crunden and Mr. Dyer, and for satisfactory reasons given by them to the committee, among which was the fact that the new library would scarcely be ready for occupancy at the date fixed for the St. Louis Conference (October, 1888), it has been determined by the Executive Committee to postpone the Conference to May, 1889, the date suggested by the committee at St. Louis. Further particulars will be furnished later.

C: A. CUTTER,
MELVIL DEWEY,
R: R. BOWKER,
Committee.

AN 1888 A. L. A. GATHERING.

THE St. Louis meeting having been postponed to May, 1889, several members have suggested a less formal gathering of some kind during 1888 — for conference rather than papers and formal reports. Most of our members wish for a little outing, and by going together it would be possible to add greatly to the pleasure and profit and to reduce materially the expenses.

Perhaps as much practical good comes from such opportunities of comparing views as from all the other features of the A. L. A. meetings.

To test the wish for such a meeting, those interested are requested to write the secretary promptly, after reading this notice, what each would prefer as to time and place. I suggest for a week:

1. Ocean voyage.
2. White Mountains, Maine coast, Mt. Desert, Campobello, or some seaside resort farther south.
3. Catskill Mountain House.
4. Lake George and the unexcelled Sagamore.

A score of similar attractions will occur to a fertile mind. To secure favorable rates and good accommodations for a party, our time must be early or late in the "season."

If interested and desirous to share in such an outing please write promptly.

MELVIL DEWEY, *Sec.*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, N. Y.

NEW MEMBERS, 1888.

- (701) Eugene L. Ware, *C. E.*, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.
 (702) Richard Bliss, Ln. Redwood L., Newport, R. I.
 (703) Mrs. Moses Wadley, Augusta, Ga.
 (704) Joseph C. Willets, Sec'y Lib. Assn., Skaneateles, N. Y.
 (705) W. N. Goddard, Sec'y and Ln. P. L., Hopedale, Mass.
 (706) * Emma K. Hopson, Chicago, Ill.
 (707) * Isabella R. Marsee, Asst. Ln. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 (708) * Irving G. Stanton, New Bedford, Mass.
 (709) * Henrietta R. Palmer, Providence, R. I.
 (710) * August Knapp, Buffalo, N. Y.
 (711) * Edith E. Clarke, Nashota, Wis.
 (712) * Caroline M. Underhill, Derry, N. H.
 (713) * Mrs. Martha H. G. Banks, New York, N. Y.
 H: J. CARR, *Tr. A. L. A.*

April 16, 1888.

* School of Library Economy, Columbia College.

COMMITTEE ON POSTAL RATES.

At a recent hearing before the Senate Post-Office Committee, Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, appeared in behalf of the A. L. A. in favor of the proposed bill repealing the law giving to cheap publications, really of books, but presented as "periodical" circulation, through the mails at 1 cent a pound.

Mr. Peoples furnishes the following explanation of the position of the committee:

"The committee appointed by the American Library Association to obtain legislation reducing the postage on books, favors the bill, which has passed the House of Representatives and which is now in charge of the Senate Committee, to prohibit the so-called 'cheap libraries' from being carried as second-class matter, for the reason that the committee believes that it will aid, ultimately, in having the postage on all books equalized, and in lowering the present rate, if not to 1 cent per pound, to a much lower figure than 1 cent for each two ounces. W. T. PEOPLES."

Communications.

QUARTERLY VS. MONTHLY INDEXES.

[THE following letters, among some correspondence as to the Coöperative Index to Periodicals, are given as of general interest. — Eds. L. J.]

If, as editor of the L. J., you wish to know which form of the coöperative index I prefer, I will say, emphatically, the quarterly. When a person is hunting up a subject, be he librarian or reader, it is discouraging to have to turn to twelve different places before you can be sure the article sought for is not in the index. Then when you consider that some articles have to be sought for under more than one head, and that the seeker is in a hurry (I wonder why it is that people that are looking up things are always in such a desperate hurry), and that twelve or twenty-four references cover only one year, you will say with me, "Deliver us from monthly indices." Quarterly ones are bad enough, but if the Coöperative index goes back to its monthly form I shall be obliged to discontinue my subscription in order to save one, at least, of the commandment, from compound fracture.

R. BLISS.

I have over 20 years' experience as assistant in the Patent-Office Library, a reference-library of applied science — eminently a working one. I should say that in all possible cases of indexing, use diminishes in some geometrical ratio of the number of alphabets. The difference between quarterly and monthly would be nearly that between useful and useless, before the year were over; in a few years, that between two useleses — a generally so and an entirely so.

E: FARQUHAR.

FROM A LIVE LIBRARIAN.

THE librarian of a New England town library writes as follows:

I enclose our treasurer's check and bill to be receipted. Will you please be sure to return this identical bill receipted, as it bears certain necessary signatures which mark its progress through *our little municipal mill*?

I have departed from our usual custom this year of paying for this with all our other periodicals that the LIB. JOURNAL may have the benefit of what little commission it may have had to allow. The JOURNAL has been a very welcome visitor during all these years since it first started, and though I have never sent a contribution to its columns, I wish to say that I intend to accept the cordial invitation to do so, as the circular has lain on my table some time. I mail you with this a copy of my last report, and would say that it has had here where it was intended it should produce some effect, the good fortune to carry against opposition its points in securing desired funds. So that I shall now give more of my time to library work here, where we hope the library will create and fill a want only

imperfectly felt as yet. I would like to be kept informed of everything of use in a young and growing library.

AN INTERESTING FIND.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1888.

I AM picking up some books over here withal, including not a few in the field of diabolism. My latest find, however, is a little Italian manuscript life of Savonarola, upon which I happened to run the other day; it is apparently an early form of that ascribed (though erroneously) to Burlamacchi, but antedates not only all the printed lives but all the mss. of which I can learn, save the Latin of 1524 described by Villari (in the *Rivista* for 1884), of which it is possibly a contemporary translation, and which it seconds in cutting the ground from under Ranke's strictures.

G. L. BURR.

HOW A BIBLIOMANIAC BINDS HIS BOOKS.

BY IRVING BROWNE.

From the Critic.

I'd like my favorite books to bind
So that their outward dress
To every bibliomaniac's mind
Their contents should express.

Napoleon's life should glare in red,
John Calvin's life in blue;
Thus they would typify bloodshed
And sour religion's hue.

The prize-ring record of the past
Must be in blue and black;
While any color that is fast
Would do for Derby track.

The Popes in scarlet well may go;
In jealous green, Othello;
In gray, Old Age of Cicero,
And London Cries in yellow.

My Walton should his gentle art
In salmon best express,
And Penn and Fox the friendly heart
In quiet drab confess.

Statistics of the lumber trade
Should be embraced in boards,
While muslin for the inspired Maid
A fitting garb affords.

Intestine wars I'd clothe in vellum,
While pig-skin Bacon grasps,
And flat romances such as "Pelham,"
Should stand in calf with clasps.

Blind-tooled should be blank verse and rhyme
And prose of epic Milton;
But Newgate Calendar of Crime
I'd lavishly dab gilt on.

The edges of a sculptor's life
May fitly marbled be,
But sprinkle not, for fear of strife,
A Baptist history.

Crimea's warlike facts and dates
Of fragrant Russia smell;
The subjugated Barbary States
In crushed Morocco dwell.

But oh! that one I hold so dear
Should be arrayed so cheap
Gives me a qualm; I sadly fear
My Lamb must be half-sheep!

HENRY AUGUSTUS HOMES, LL.D.

BY GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY.¹

HENRY AUGUSTUS HOMES was born in Boston on the 10th day of March, 1812. He was of the royal blood of New England, sprung from one of those sturdy families whose roots run back into the heroic ages of our history. His father was a wealthy, benevolent Boston merchant, a pillar of the old Park Street Church, devout, upright, generous, and just. His mother was a noble example of New England womanhood, full of intelligence, kindliness, and piety. Out of the earnest, refining influences of such a home, at the early age of ten, young Homes was sent to Andover, to prepare for college, and in 1826, when only fourteen years of age, he entered Amherst College.

He pursued his course in college with such success as he craved. He was not ambitious for the ordinary distinctions of a college career and cared still less for those which depend on that mysterious quantity called popularity. He read much and thought more, and, although he carried off few of the honors for which men strive in college as elsewhere, he did not fail to gain those more difficult because more intangible and greater honors which come unsought. He was regarded by his classmates as well as his teachers as a boy of unusual mould. He had a certain unique popularity, in which respect for his manly qualities and an appreciation of his striking intellectual personality were perhaps the largest ingredients. He won his share, too, of those college friendships, which abide with a man through life, and these were a source of unfailing pleasure and inspiration to him to the end.

One who knew him well in college (Prof. Tyler, of Amherst) gives a graphic account of him as he appeared in those days. "He had a species of dry wit, sometimes shading off into drollery and sometimes inclining to good-natured satire. His words were few, his sayings brief, pointed, not unfrequently aphoristic. He was an original, unlike any of his classmates, different from other men generally. He had a mind of his own, a will which was well-nigh inflexible, opinions which were not easily changed. Introverted, absent-minded, more or less moody and solitary, naturally reticent, but when he did speak, outspoken, frank, fearless, generous, and just, he made few acquaintances or friends, but

those few were strongly attached to him." How true it is that the man is but the child larger grown! This picture of the school-boy of seventeen is substantially the same as that which the man who has but now gone out from us, had, in more than half a century of a beneficent life, in larger, firmer lines, engraved upon our memories.

At that same early age he displayed also those qualities of liberality and kindly helpfulness which will at once be recognized as permanent traits of his character by all who knew him at any time during his life. Although the son of a wealthy and generous father, and having more money than any other member of his class, it is recorded of him that "he put on no airs, made no pretensions, spent no more on himself than others did, but was always liberal in gifts to his society, the class, the college, to all who were in need." His last act on the day of his graduation is cited as characteristic: it was to "put his hand in his pocket and liquidate some unforeseen expenses of the class at commencement."

He had an honorable though not a distinguished part on the commencement stage. The subject of his oration — "unique like himself," as a fellow-student has characterized it — was "Temperament in Genius," a theme the mere selection of which for that supreme occasion in a boy's life showed the self-reliant and original as well as meditative cast of his mind.

We have dwelt so long upon these four short years of college life, not because of their intrinsic importance in the life of Dr. Homes, not because of the space which they filled in the chambers of his memory throughout that life, but because of the revelation which they afford of his nature, his mental and moral tendencies, the sources of his inspiration, the rooted element of his character. In these essential respects he seems to have changed less than most men do, or perhaps in these respects he was a man long before he had ceased to be a child. Certain it is that this boy of eighteen, as he stood on the threshold of life, had the thoughts, the habits of mind, the set purpose, the grave, quiet demeanor, the generous impulses, the purity of thought and deed, the true nobility of soul which we have all known and gratefully recognized in the friend whom we have lost.

After leaving college he was in no haste to embark on a professional career, nor even to decide definitely what course of life to pursue. He

¹ Minute read before the Albany Institute, December 6, 1887.

seems to have had no strong leaning toward any of the money-getting pursuits and certainly had no ambition to shine in any profession. While not in the least degree indolent he had a good deal of the habit of mind which predisposes a man to await the summons of God or man to his career, and for a long time he waited in vain. He went — as the fashion then was — from Amherst to Andover Theological Seminary, and thence in 1833 to Yale College, where he spent two years in the study of theology and medicine. He then went abroad, lived for a year in Paris, too deeply engaged in the study of Arabic to become at all enamored of the gay life of that city, and then in 1838 offered his services to the American Board and went as a missionary in Constantinople.

It is not known when he first formed the design of devoting his life to the mission cause, but it is probable that it was with this end in view that he went from Andover to Yale, in order to add medicine and some knowledge of the Oriental tongues to his theological equipment. However this may be, he had no sooner resolved upon this career than he threw himself into it with characteristic energy and devotion. His preparation for it was deliberate and thorough. He entered that difficult field admirably equipped, prepared at every point, full of zeal and high purpose. His influence was felt at once in every department of the work of the mission. He preached and taught in more than one of the Oriental tongues whose sounds are heard in that polyglot city; he held daily conversations on personal religion with the natives, of various creeds and nationalities; he taught classes of Turks and Arabs to speak English; he practised the healing art among them. It is recorded that he shrank from no duty and hesitated at no sacrifice.

He early discovered that the great need of the mission was a steady supply of fresh, vitalizing religious literature, and he at once turned his attention in the direction of meeting this want. During nearly the whole period of his fifteen years' service in that field he made this department of the work his own. He wrote, translated, published, and distributed religious books, tracts, and papers incessantly; he became the business manager of the mission, and he found time for all this additional labor without interrupting the work of preaching and teaching and learning which had first engaged him.

Though stationed at Constantinople he travelled extensively over the Turkish Empire. In 1837

he travelled in Syria, visited Beirut and Jerusalem, and spent several months in Damascus studying Arabic. In 1839 he went on an exploring expedition with Dr. Grant among the Koords and in Mesopotamia. Wherever he went he was a careful observer and faithful student of the institutions, character, and condition of the people. His letters and journals, of which copious extracts were published in the *Missionary Herald* during all the years of his missionary life, are full of valuable and interesting information regarding the geography, history, manners, morals, and religion of those countries which are so rich in classical and sacred associations, while at the same time they illustrate his varied and unwearied labors in his missionary work. A letter from the Armenian Christians, as his friend Prof. Tyler informs me, "bears strong and cordial testimony of the wisdom, zeal, and enthusiasm with which he discharged his duties in various departments, and particularly in the preparation and circulation of religious books and in the instruction of youth."

At length, after some fifteen years of faithful labor, interrupted by only one visit to his native land, in 1842, he passed by a natural transition from the service of the Missionary Board in Constantinople to the service of the United States Legation in the same city, for which, by all the experience of those fifteen years, he was peculiarly qualified. He served the Legation with fidelity and success as *chargé d'affaires* during the three ensuing years, until, in 1853, he returned to America to take up the thread of his life again in his native land.

He was now forty-one years of age, at the height of his powers, ripened by travel and experience, enriched by self-denying labor and sacrifice in the greatest of causes, with an honorable career, rounded out with noble achievements, behind him. But it was not until he had finally turned his back upon the first period of his active career, distinguished as that had been, that his true vocation disclosed itself. In 1854, the year after his return from Turkey, he received the appointment of assistant in the New York State Library, becoming in 1862 the librarian of the general library, a position which he held to the time of his death.

What fortunate inspiration guided the trustees of our State Library to this faithful, but unwearied servant of the Most High, this quiet scholar in his retirement in Boston, we do not know; but certain it is that never was wiser choice made. It is no disparagement to his learned and able

associates to say that from the day of his entrance upon his labors in the library in a subordinate capacity he became its presiding genius. From that day to the day when the hand of death was laid upon him, a period of over thirty years, he guided its policy, inspired its development, and directed its energies. As it stands there to-day it is his eloquent monument.

What rare combination of moral and intellectual qualities was required to develop the general library of the state from a miscellaneous collection of 25,000 books into an orderly, harmonious arrangement of 100,000 selected volumes, to put this great collection into the foremost rank among the great libraries of the country and to maintain it there, can be but imperfectly set forth. Here at any rate he found full scope for the exercise of the admirable conservative qualities with which nature and all the experiences of his previous life had endowed him. He entered upon his task in the library in the same spirit of devotion, with the same temperate but unquenchable zeal with which he had carried on the work of Christianizing the Orient. He was industrious beyond the industry of younger men. He labored incessantly. Like the stars — and too often when they were visible in their courses — he pursued his vocation "without haste, without rest." He had no avocation. In fact, a study of his career in the library yonder may well dissipate the impression which has somehow gone abroad, that a librarian is a person of great dignity and of great leisure; that his office is the earthly realization of the *otium cum dignitate* idea. Let that thought perish in the presence of this man of letters who yet had no time to write, this laborious scholar who had not the leisure to inscribe his name in the annals of scholarship, this student whose time was not his own.

Apparently he had no temptation to labor, no ambition to strive for laurels, in other fields than his chosen one. He magnified his office, was content with its labors, and satisfied with the rewards which they brought him.

In fact, Dr. Homes was a born librarian. He was not a learned man in the modern sense of the term; he was not distinguished for profound researches in any department of human knowledge; he knew no one thing so well that he could know nothing else; he had not accumulated such a mass of microscopic facts that the perspective of ordinary facts was destroyed. Without presuming to disparage in the least that minute study of nature and man, which has in our time revolu-

tionized half the sciences, and is now revolutionizing the remaining half, it will be conceded that Dr. Homes gained in range of information, in breadth of view, in flexibility of mind, what he lost in intensity of observation; that he was not less great as a librarian by virtue of his exclusive devotion to the exacting duties of his well-loved profession.

This is a matter of no little importance in these days, when even the chiefs of great libraries look outside of the library field to special lines of activity and research for a more enduring fame. It may well be doubted whether a man is a better librarian by virtue of being a distinguished historian, or editor, or philosopher; whether, indeed, success in a special line of intellectual activity, or devotion to a particular branch of human knowledge, is entirely compatible with that broad and catholic, yet discriminating knowledge of books which it is the peculiar province of the librarian to illustrate.

This intimate and yet comprehensive knowledge of books Dr. Homes possessed in an eminent degree. His interest ranged as wide as the printed word, and his vision kept pace with his interest. All arts, all sciences, all literatures were his province. Nothing escaped him. He knew by an unerring instinct the best books, the books that were destined to survive, in all languages and in all departments of knowledge.

On the other hand he never fell a victim to the fatal confusion of mind of Goethe's traveller, who saw not the forest by reason of the wilderness of trees about him. While preëminently a man of books he never lost the library in the volumes which he accumulated on its shelves; he never forgot that the books he sought were to take their places in the ranks of the great army of occupation which he was marshalling and for which he was recruiting.

Then, too, he was a genuine bibliophile. He loved books and the atmosphere which emanated from them, but he loved them wisely — not too well. With abundant means, and with unrivalled facilities for the gratification of the master-passion of the book-lover, he left behind him but a meagre private library. The unique volume, coveted by the collector, appealed to him in vain; while the sorry pamphlet, caught up out of the ruins of a lost cause, claimed his instant allegiance. He was too sane, too disinterested ever to become the slave of his books. To the end of his loving career among them he remained their master. In these, as in other respects, he

was preëminently fitted for the place which he so long and honorably filled. The mere human bookworm is almost as much to be dreaded in such a position as is his insidious prototype among the leaves. The man with a hobby, the specialist, the collector, the worshippers of tooled edges and book-plates, are all alike to be shunned. If they do not belong to the hateful *profanum vulgus*, against whom the doors of all sanctuaries are closed, they are yet by virtue of their ruling passion conspicuously unfitted for the labor which the late chief of our great library so ably performed through a generation of laborious years.

This combination of qualities which Dr. Homes possessed in so eminent a degree is very much rarer than we are apt to imagine, and as valuable as it is rare. If there exists such an emanation from the Universal Intelligence as the library *Genius*, it can be nothing else than a subtle combination of that comprehensive range of vision, that unerring instinct, that fine sense of fitness and proportion, that catholic yet chastened love, that industry quickened by zeal, which were never more harmoniously joined than in the subject of this imperfect tribute.

With what an exclusive devotion Dr. Homes confined himself within the round of duties of his vocation, has been referred to. What he might have accomplished in the field of letters if he had allowed himself to stray into that alluring path of life, we are forbidden to know. That he had the literary instinct, the habit of mind which predisposes a man to express himself in letters, no one who came into contact with him could fail to discover. The few stray leaves which fell from his table give evidence of his possession of several at least of the qualities which lead men to the heights of literary success. Along with a richly stored mind went powers of acute analysis, close observation, shrewd reflection, industry and judgment in research, and clear and lucid statement. His style was excellent — dignified yet rapid — and his logic invincible. His few scattered writings — scattered at wide intervals along the years and in ephemeral forms — won instant recognition from the masters of the subjects he treated. The wide range of his interest and scope of his information are well illustrated in these rare pamphlets, in which he ranges from Mesopotamian missions to numismatics, and from local history and genealogy to library economy.

There are those who, realizing his qualifica-

tions for a literary career, and failing to appreciate the true importance of the librarian's work in the world, have lamented his exclusive devotion to that work. One of these men — himself one of the greatest historians and not the least among the librarians of America — said recently: "It is a pity that Dr. Homes did not write more. He might have made a name in the field of historical research." The nature of our rejoinder to this and all like regrets has been disclosed. We are not prepared to admit that our distinguished associate, who has gone out from among us, could have done more to make straight the crooked ways of humanity in any other path of life than in that which he so long, so faithfully, and so successfully pursued.

He seems to have had not a trace of that vulgar craving for notoriety from which not even all our great men are wholly exempt. He had no ambition to shine in the world, not even to become prominently known in connection with his library work. Of the many distinctions which attended his faithful service in the cause of learning, he valued chiefly the decree of LL.D. conferred upon him, in 1873, by Columbia College, and in regard to this he wrote to his friend, Professor Tyler, that it was as unexpected as it was undeserved. "I have not the slightest idea," he wrote, "from whence proceeded the influence that had it bestowed on me. I think it such a mark of friendship that I wonder one's friends do not give him a chance to know who loves him enough to go out of the way to do something for him."

The men of this sort, who are content to do the chosen task faithfully and unostentatiously, who deem themselves unworthy of the honors which meaner men seek all their lives to gain, such men are not so common in the world that they run much danger of being overlooked. Accordingly Dr. Homes did not — especially during the latter part of his life — lack the satisfaction of appreciation and honor at the hands of those who were fitted to recognize his worth. The bed on which he lay those long months, waiting with resignation the approach of death, was watched with anxious foreboding not only by the faithful wife and son and the friends of his hearth, but throughout the land by the men whom we would wish to breathe a regret over our graves — the men of letters and learning, scholars in high places, the presidents of our great colleges, the chiefs of our great libraries, all those who by the masonry of learning and the insight of wisdom and high service recognize those who are akin to themselves.

AN EXPERIMENT IN "UNIVERSITY EXTENSION."

BY J. N. LARNED, LIBRARIAN OF THE BUFFALO LIBRARY.

THE scheme of lecture organization which Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, urged so forcibly upon the librarians at their Round Island meeting last fall, was an opportune and important suggestion to me. I was prepared for it, by an intention already determined to undertake *something* in the way of systematic lecture-work in connection with our library. The new building for the library had been planned with that intention in view, and is well provided with rooms that are commodious and convenient for lectures and classes. Various projects were in my mind, but I had formed no plan of work that satisfied me half so well as that which Prof. Adams brought before us. It was his suggestion that the libraries of this country offer agencies better prepared than any other for introducing and carrying forward, in America, a movement of popular education analogous to that in England which, under the name of "University Extension," is bearing remarkable fruits. The aim of the movement, as I would describe it, is to make an itinerant of the college professor, or of some younger special scholar well trained to represent him and to speak and teach in his likeness; to take him out of the secluded lecture-rooms and class-rooms of a university town and send him travelling abroad, from city to city, to plant his "chair," for the time being, wherever he can find pupils and listeners and a transient hearing, for a term's course of three or four months in his own specialty of instruction. In other words, it is an undertaking to carry college methods of systematic lecture-teaching and class-quizzing and discussion outside of the colleges, into popular lecture-rooms through the country at large.

It seemed to me that Prof. Adams was right in looking to the public libraries for the introduction and organization of this kind of work in our country, and I accepted his suggestion, at once, as a new duty imposed upon me. On my return to Buffalo I conferred with several gentlemen whom I expected to find in sympathy with the plan, and had no difficulty in securing their coöperation. They readily consented, that is, to join me in guaranteeing the small expenses of an experimental course of the character proposed, and it was decided that the economic questions of the day — more especially the labor question in all its bearings — should be the subject of the course.

With the advice of Prof. Adams, we made an engagement with Edward W. Bemis, Ph.D., of Springfield, Mass., for twelve weekly lectures, with class instruction to accompany them. Dr. Bemis came to Buffalo and established himself in a convenient room in the library building, where the books and periodicals which he thought best to bring into use, as a temporarily specialized collection, bearing on the topics of his lectures, were gathered and placed at his command. These were kept on open shelves, accessible to readers in the room, and, for the time being, were only let out to borrowers for use at home during a single evening or two. The lecturer had his desk in the room, and it was understood that he might be found there at certain hours daily, for consultation and conversation.

It was the original plan of the course that there should be one lecture and one meeting in class (for those who wished to enter it) each week. But it was found on the first night that almost everybody present would go into the class, if its discussions could follow the lecture, on the same evening; while not many were willing to give a second night per week to it. The plan was accordingly changed. No distinction was any longer preserved between lecture-course and class-course; they were merged in one, with season tickets priced at \$2 and single admissions at twenty cents. Season tickets were sold, however, for \$1 in the trades-unions and wherever it seemed specially desirable to place them.

The hour from eight o'clock until nine was occupied by the lecturer. Questioning and discussion then followed for another hour — sometimes for an hour and a half, when the topic proved particularly stirring. These discussions were partly controversial, between different speakers — each being allowed five minutes — but consisted in the main of questions asked and answered, objections urged, illustrative facts cited, and a general turning inside out of the topic under consideration. They were almost always animated, intelligent, interesting, and instructive. Every shade of opinion was represented in them; for it was a peculiarity of the course that it brought together the most remarkably mixed company of people that we ever saw assembled in our city. The workmen were fairly well represented, by the leaders of their organizations more particularly; prominent business men and capitalists were

usually present ; professional men came in numbers ; ladies were fully half the audience, and even ladies of fashion found the matter interesting to them ; followers of Henry George, disciples of Marx, and other socialistic sectarians, were always in attendance, ready to defend their doctrines. Our lecture-room, which seats about 250 people, was generally filled, or nearly so.

The city newspapers interested themselves in the course and gave excellent reports, which created interest in a wide circle outside of those who attended the lectures and discussions. The general result was to awaken in our city a degree of attention to these economic questions which they never received before ; to give them a really extensive introduction among the common topics of thought and conversation, and to afford to a great many people some glimpse of the actual nature of the social problems of the day, with some understanding of the economic laws that dominate every possible solution of them. Much more than that was the result for a smaller number, who have become genuine students of economic science, and who have organized a most promising Economic Association in Buffalo to carry forward the good work which Dr. Bemis' course commenced. It is especially the purpose

of the Association to investigate local economic conditions and questions arising out of them.

The lectures of Dr. Bemis were plain, unembellished, scientific discussions of the questions of wages, profits, coöperation and profit-sharing, labor-organization, labor-legislation, immigration, education, taxation in general and Henry George's propositions particularly, monopoly, and all the various theories of socialism and anarchy. They were distinguished by two conspicuous qualities : 1. The lecturer's fulness of information, derived not merely from books, but also from personal investigation of social and industrial facts in many places. 2. The judicial temper with which he examined all sides of opinion on controverted questions. The representatives of all doctrines had the feeling that their beliefs were being fairly treated by him, and every listener acquired confidence in his scientific honesty as an investigator. The secret of the success of the course is to be found mainly in these qualities.

In conclusion, I may properly say that, although we expected to have some deficiency in the proceeds of the course to make up by contribution, we did actually cover the expenses by the receipts, and had a few dollars over.

AN ENGLISH LIBRARY IN 1486.

BY SETH SMITH, BANK OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

IF we were transported for a little into the England of 400 years ago, though much would be strange to us in the ways and life of Englishmen then, yet we should still find much that would be familiar. Let us visit one of the Midland English shires, in the spring of 1486. Constantinople had fallen to the Turks about 30 years before. Italy was full of Greek scholars, and Europe was bright with the light of the Renaissance. The dark skins and picturesque dresses of the Moors were still to be seen among the vineyards of Southern Spain. Martin Luther, now two years old, was beginning to totter about the house without the aid of his mother's skirts, and Columbus was airing his project from court to court, set down as a crack-brained visionary, alike by the unthinking vulgar and the self-constituted *savants* of the day. Ireland was still loyal to the lost cause of York and was devoting herself to support the claims of the impostor Simmel. Scotland was filled with adverse factions that were soon to break out into the rebellion which cost James III. his life.

England was beginning to breathe freely once more. The long struggle of the Roses, with its 12

battlefields, was at an end, for Crookback Richard had fought his last fight on Bosworth field the August before and men spoke well of the young king from over the seas.

With the end of the war of 30 years was to come the beginning of better times. The light of the new learning had not reached England as yet, but already eminent Englishmen sat at the feet of Politian in Florence. The great feudal system was a thing of the past, and with the slaves set free the all-powerful middle classes were to arise. Printing was in its very infancy, but was soon to diffuse knowledge among the homes of the people, when men would read and think for themselves, and not far distant was the bright dawn of commerce, of Protestantism, and of literature.

Man and nature remain substantially unchanged ; but, in a morning walk in the spring of 1486, we should undoubtedly encounter many things that would make us open our modern eyes. Instead of the smoke and din of a manufacturing town, we see meadows, dew-covered and sparkling in the morning sun, and a hamlet

near, from which one or two tiny smoke-wreaths are beginning to rise. The cheery clang of the smith's hammer is borne to us across the fields. A little apart stands a massive and somewhat sombre building, the like of which thickly dotted our England of the fifteenth century. It is a monastery, and we need not wonder that there is a hoariness and a sleepiness about it, for even in 1486 it reckoned its age by centuries. There are signs of life now, however, for it is the hour of matins; through the open door we see dark-robed forms gliding about, and, as we draw near, we can hear the monks chanting within. By this time service is over, and the monks are dispersing, some to visit their flock in the country round about, to gather their contributions, and to dispense in turn the spiritual bread; others to their posts of duty within the monastery, not a few to the Scriptorium. Into this we shall glance for a moment, as being the birthroom of the mediæval library.

On the desks lie the traces of their daily task, manuscripts in many stages of progress, all of vellum, and covered by skilled hands with those exquisitely clear and elegant characters which no modern can rival, for the faculty has perished with the occasion for it. Each chapter or section is introduced by an elaborate capital, interwoven with delicate tracery — the labor of days, or perhaps of weeks; in the more richly illuminated there is a scroll-work of imagery, forming a sort of running commentary on the text. Nor need we wonder at the laborious beauty of the workmanship, for the years went more slowly and evenly in the old monasteries than nowadays, and many a life was passed in the production of a very limited number of such volumes. As they bend over their work some may be speaking of this mysterious art that has come over from Germany — too surely an invention of Satan; for did it not promise that by its means an unlearned man should multiply books faster than ten good scribes?

When the monks came trooping out of the chapel, there were two who lingered behind the others. The one is an ascetic-looking man who may be nearer 60 than 50 years of age; the scanty hair round his shaven crown is already grizzled, but his eye is keen; the marks of deep thought are in his face, and withal almost a sadness in his gaze, when not turned on any object, but fixed on the depths of space. And, as the others brushed by him, a close observer might have remarked a tinge of unrest and of unsatisfied yearning in his countenance and whole demeanor, as of

a man who has felt the stirrings of the infinite within him, who is pained, therefore, by the low aims of those around him, and who would fain raise his fellows to nobler thoughts and pursuits, were it not that his advances are met by cold suspicion and coarse-minded indifference. But the other lingerer approaches him, and we see that his countenance is radiant with the freshness and ingenuous confidence of youth. The elder monk brightens at the sight of his young friend, and says at once: "Ah! you are here, my son. Let us go to our morning lesson." He leads the way out of the chapel, and we follow him across the enclosed court and along the narrow corridors till we reach the library of the monastery.

The room into which we are ushered is but of moderate size, and along its walls there may be ranged, on a rough calculation, about five hundred volumes, such as we saw preparing in the Scriptorium. Let us walk round, and see on what food the intellect of four centuries ago nourished itself. Contrasted with a well-appointed library of to-day, with its long lines of shelves laden with the countless volumes that constitute such a majestic collection, the few hundred manuscripts of the fifteenth century seem insignificant indeed.

But while in the modern thousands, beside much that is good and noble and true, there is not a little that is weak and trashy and false, in this narrow, monkish chamber we shall find, I think, nearly all of intrinsic worth. Had it not been for collections like this, hoarded through times of ignorance and barbarism, our modern libraries would be poor indeed. First, then, we have copies of the Bible, in whole and in parts, and, beside them numerous breviaries — missals, psalters, homilies — for the service of the church and for private use. Theology was naturally the staple in such libraries, and accordingly we find, near the Bibles and the breviaries, a tolerably large collection of the Fathers, as well as of ecclesiastical treatises, controversial and otherwise, from the first dawn of knowledge among the Gothic tribes. Next we come upon the ponderous tomes of mediæval philosophy, the works of the Schoolmen. The endless disputes of the Realists and Nominalists are amply represented here, but these we pass by and proceed to the further end of the room. This is the part set aside for the pagan authors of ancient Rome. We shall not find any of our Greek friends here, for the language was little known in the countries of Western Europe, though in a Latin garb they did possess some Greek authors — Aristotle, for example, the foundation on which the Schoolmen

built their systems. But of Latin authors there is a goodly collection, and many familiar names among them. Here is a gaily illuminated edition of Horace, tastefully bound in velvet, and another of Virgil; history is present in Cæsar's Commentaries, while Cicero's multifarious writings fill several volumes.

In one of the corners is a small pile of books over which a mystery hangs, for no one in the monastery can read them — no, not the Lord Abbot himself. It is not known when they were transcribed, or by whom, only Father Francis, the oldest of the brethren, says that they were lying in that same corner when he was a young man. If we were to disturb the dust that has gathered upon them, we should find them to be in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, and perhaps a manuscript of Cædmon, our first poet, or a copy of the "Chronicle" among them. Then we have, all in Latin, histories, chronicles, tales, and apoloques, like the *Gesta Romanorum*; and were it not so far inland, we might have met with French romances founded on that wonderful collection. We are astonished, perhaps, that we have seen no English books as yet; but a moment's reflection convinces us that literature must be scarce in the vernacular, for to write in English is the exception and not the rule, and must long continue so.

The first English prose is scarcely more than a century old, English poetry but little older. But there are still one or two shelves beside the window, at which we have not looked, and there in scanty compass we find a century of English literature. Chaucer is there — his *Tales* and a few other works — Gower's tedious *Confession*, Langland's homely "*Vision*," Lydgate's "*Storie of Thebes*," and other works of less note belonging to the last fifty years, besides a number of metrical chronicles and romances. The poverty in prose is more marked still, for Wycliffe, our first considerable master in this species, has been banned by the Church, and his works and followers shared his fate — they lurked in obscurity till the Reformation. Hence we find that, except Sir John Mandeville's *Travels* and one or two pieces by Chaucer, there is nothing original to show — the other English manuscripts comprising but a few translations of Latin authors which are neither of sufficient importance nor interest to detain us.

While we have been making this survey of the apartment, our two students have seated themselves by the window, which is beginning to be touched by the rays of the morning sun,

They have each a book in their hands; and, if we look, we shall find that it is the Vulgate. The younger monk is reading, and the elder helps him with difficulties in the language, explaining from time to time the meaning of what he reads. Presently they have finished, and we hear the younger say: "How is it, father, that the Bible and the Breviary are not translated into English? I am sure the people of the village do not understand the words, when we chant the service on fast-days."

"The Church, my son; has forbidden the reading of the Bible in the vulgar tongue. It was once translated into English by Dr. John Wycliffe very long ago; but his books were burned, and I doubt if you could find a copy now in all the shire."

"Wycliffe," said the young man hesitatingly; "was that the heretic whose bones were dug up and thrown into the river at Latterworth only two years ago, by order of our Holy Father?"

"It is the same; but judge him not hastily, for he was a holy man and a right zealous preacher?"

"But was he not excommunicated by the Holy Father? Brother Thomas told me he was a bold, bad man, who had sold himself to the devil (Our Lady defend us!), and that he was struck dead as he was preaching to the people one day."

"My son," said the other seriously, "I would not have you believe all that Brother Thomas says; he is full of such tales, and as ignorant and credulous as the vulgar. I know that Wycliffe was excommunicated, but that will never make me call good evil."

There was a look of astonishment on the young man's face, which almost deepened into horror, at hearing such words from the teacher he revered. Seeing this, the elder added:

"Do not be troubled by what I have said, nor puzzle yourself by thinking of it; your business in the meantime is to obey our father, the Abbot, and to perform your daily duties. Be sure, also, that you do not repeat any of my words to Brother Thomas or the others; they look askance enough at me already, and would be right glad to see me burn as a heretic."

The younger monk clasped his preceptor's hand at the thought of the danger he had suggested, but the latter still continued:

"I believe that better days are coming, when wise counsels will rule the Church, and holy men no longer be persecuted for their doctrines. You may live to see it, my son; but there will be many years of angry tumult before the birth of

the better time. I have often prayed that these things might be, and I live in hope."

They sat in silence for some time, each buried with his own thoughts; and the sun shone in upon them, as it does upon us to-day, lighting up the pale, thoughtful features of him who had spoken. The young man's eyes were filled with tears, as he thought of the day coming, when he would be left alone in the struggle and confusion of this strange new time of which the elder spoke with such solemn hope.

And the elder thought how often he had been thwarted and misunderstood, and how little after all was the outcome of his life. But he was not discouraged, for he knew that he had been faithful and true; and the bright sunlight seemed to say: "I light the world ever onwards, and neither your example, nor your endeavors, nor your thoughts, shall be lost; they are of the Truth and they live forever, in their degree lighting men onward in their never-ending progress."

ADVERSARIA.

BY C. A. CUTTER.

2.

"AMONG the works of the classical philologists of the 16th and 17th centuries are certain collections of detached remarks, criticisms, notes, called 'Adversaria,' partly, perhaps, because they were taken from the margins of their books where they had been set down 'over against' the passages commented upon, and partly because there was generally a strong spice of opposition in them." So I began in 1877 the first of a series of papers in the LIBRARY JOURNAL which was never continued. The first was the last. There have been some things written in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in the decade that has intervened that had "a strong spice of opposition;" but they were not called Adversaria.

I have been looking over the report of our last two conventions and I think I see a good chance at last for issuing a second number. Imprimis I do not understand one point in Mr. Cole's paper on "Close classification." In the *Recapitulation* he says: "I have attempted to show . . . that approximate rather than strict alphabetical order should be used." I turn back to *Alphabetical book numbers* and find "in minute classes . . . strict alphabetical order instead of being a great convenience becomes a disadvantage," but not a word to show how or why it is a disadvantage. Further on he recommends in small classes "an approximate alphabetical arrangement . . . by simply using the author's initials followed wherever necessary by numerals in regular order of accession, *i.e.* B, B1, B2. In many small classes this will give us a strict alphabetical arrangement, and in many others it will be so nearly so as to occasion little if any inconvenience." Now as we were told just above that strict alphabetical order was a disadvantage, if this plan gives it, it

must be a bad plan. There is an inconsistency between the attack on alphabetical arrangement in the first quotation and the evident satisfaction at having nearly secured it shown in the second. I do not believe Mr. Cole meant that there is any evil in having one's books arranged alphabetically. For my part I find it useful, even in small classes, and I never before heard any one find any fault with it. What is the objection? If it is, as I suspect, long author numbers that are obnoxious and not alphabetical order, I will ask why a single number taken from Cutter's table should be any larger than an accessions number. Why is it worse to mark Belsham B4 (being the correct number for Bels) than to mark it B2, because the book happened to be the second B that came into the class? This economy of numbers—employing initials only in the very small classes, initials and one figure in the medium, initials and two figures in ordinary classes—has been recommended from the beginning to those who used Cutter's author numbers. It has an advantage over Mr. Cole's plan in this, that as the class grows the alphabetical order can be preserved by simply lengthening the numbers, whereas Mr. Cole's must be entirely renumbered or left far from "approximately alphabetical."

I do not dislike the idea of an order only partly alphabetical, but I do not see the wisdom of letting slip that chance of preserving the order of the alphabet as long as possible which will come from the use of the author table and will certainly be lost by the use of accession numbers. I should say, do not desert the regular table numbers till you find that you can save by so doing; then only you may let your order become approximate,

ON CATALOGUING MARRIED WOMEN'S NAMES.

BY G. WATSON COLE.

PROBABLY few callings impose upon their followers greater attention to details than the cataloguer's. Happy indeed is he who, at the outset, can formulate a set of rules that will prove adequate to guide him in every emergency that may arise, or better still, adopt a code of rules already carefully worked out from the experience of others. Unless he is of firmer fibre than most men, occasions will frequently arise when he will feel impelled to lay aside his rules and make new ones to meet the exigencies of each case. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that in no other calling is there so little uniformity of practice, especially in its minuter details. The element of personal equation of necessity enters largely into the work, and as a result it is to be feared that cataloguing can never be reduced to one of the exact sciences. Yet it seems as if by a careful consideration of these minor points of variance, some general rules could be deduced that would commend themselves to the judgment of all.

It is with this feeling uppermost that we venture to call the attention of those interested in the subject to the treatment of the names of female authors, and especially of those of married women.

Unfortunately for the peace of mind of the cataloguer, the names of authors do not always appear upon the title-page in the form in which he would wish them to appear in his catalogue. We assume that the fullest form of the name is the one he desires. If so, the hidden meaning contained in each initial will be eagerly sought for, and nothing but the complete name will satisfy him. The names of unmarried women will cause comparatively little trouble. They have not, as yet, undergone that metamorphosis which occasions the cataloguer so much perplexity.

But when he finds, upon some title-page, the name of Mrs. Thomas Smith or Mrs. R. T. Brown, his troubles begin. The closest examination of the copyright, preface signature, and other catalogues and biographical dictionaries, often proves unavailing, and the only course that remains is to enter the book under the name as it appears on the title-page.

If such an examination of bibliographical aids as we have intimated brings to light the full name, including of course the maiden name, as well as that acquired by a former marriage or marriages, all obstacles are removed to a satisfac-

tory solution of the question. No faithful cataloguer will be satisfied to accept unquestioned the name as it appears upon the title-page and use it for his author entry. That the name used on the title-page is an unsafe one to follow, is too well known to need explanation. If one is at all sceptical upon this point, he has but to follow the title-page and see whither his temerity will carry him. It being conceded that, in order to secure uniformity of entry, resort must be had to bibliographical aids, it would seem that only the fullest form of the author's name should satisfy the painstaking cataloguer. Where all other means fail, the practice that is pursued at the Harvard College Library may be adopted — that of writing to the author or his publisher.

Occasionally, it is true, one stumbles upon cases which seem to set all his canons at defiance. A single instance may be cited as an illustration. Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller, though the wife of Mr. F. N. Ford, still retains her maiden name, and their children bear the name of Fenwick Ford. It is to be hoped that few, if any, of our American ladies will imitate her example in this respect. Other anomalous cases have without doubt come within the experience of every cataloguer. Such cases, of course, call for special treatment.

The rules laid down for the treatment of married women's names, as far as we have been able to learn them, are very meagre, and are usually couched in language similar to the following: "Enter married women's names under the last well-known form," thus leaving it to the personal judgment of each cataloguer to decide which form to employ. With all due deference to cataloguers of larger and more extended experience, and in the interests of uniformity, we would suggest that it is time to formulate anew the rules upon this point.

One has but to examine a limited number of catalogues to discover an enterprising variety of entries. We give a few taken at random from catalogues at hand when this paper was prepared: Blair, (Mrs.), —; Bryne, (Mrs.) William Pitt; Hunt, *Mrs.* Alfred W.; Child (Mrs.) Lydia Maria; Latimer, Marg. E. *née* Wormley; Flaxman, Ann, wife of John Flaxman; Craik, *Mrs.* Dinah, formerly Mulock; Craik, (Mrs.) Dinah Maria (formerly Miss Mulock); Matthews, Helen B., now Mrs. Reeves; Barker, (Lady) Mary

Anne (wife of Frederic Napier Broome); Barker, Mary Anne, *Lady* (Mrs. Frederic Napier Broome); Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza (Kempe Stothard); Jackson, Helen H., formerly Mrs. Hunt and known as H. H. More might be added.

These various forms are no doubt often due, not only to the limited means for ascertaining the full name, but also to the desire on the part of the cataloguer to give the public the benefit of all the information that he may possess regarding the author's name. There is no cataloguer, however limited his field of investigation, but may be able to obtain information which is inaccessible to others pursuing the same paths of inquiry. We refer to that respecting local writers, which cannot be secured by others except at an expense wholly incommensurate with the value of the information when obtained. Librarians should make it a matter of duty to work up the names of their local authors and send the results to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for publication.

The question arises whether these awkward and unwieldy entries of women's names cannot be reduced to some simple and uniform practice. After giving the subject no little thought, we are prepared to advance the following propositions in hopes that they will afford a satisfactory means of arriving at a solution of the whole question :

1. Unmarried women's names:

- a. When only initials are given, use the prefix *Miss*, e.g.: Coulton, *Miss* — ; Harris, *Miss* E. F. S.
- b. When feminine name is given with surname, omit the prefix *Miss*, e.g.: Aguilar, Grace ; Alcott, Louisa May.

2. Married women's names:

- a. When only initials, husband's forename, or woman's forename is given, use the prefix *Mrs.*, e.g.: Beesly, *Mrs.* — ; Arey, *Mrs.* H. E. G.; Bell, *Mrs.* Martin; Campbell, *Mrs.* Maria.
- b. Whenever possible, ascertain maiden surname, enclose the same in parentheses, and omit the prefix *Mrs.*, e.g.: Agassiz, Elizabeth (Cary) ; Austin, Jane (Goodwin).

3. Refer from initials, pseudonyms, maiden name, and all other forms of name used by the writer to the form used in the author entry, e.g.: K., M. A. See Kelly, *Mrs.* Mary Anne ; Holt, Harry, *pseud.* See Le Clerc, Clara ; Havers, Dora. See Boulger, Dora (Havers); Binney, *Mrs.* J. G. See Binney, *Mrs.* Juliette Patterson.

4. Enter the names of all married women under the last known form, e.g.: Cross, Mary Ann (Evans) Lewes, (*George Eliot.*)

5. "The title *Lady* in Great Britain," says J. W. Davidson in his book entitled "The correspondent," "is prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is of rank not lower than *Knight*, or whose father is a nobleman not lower than *Earl*." In cataloguing the former let the *lady* follow the Christian name, and in the latter let it precede it ; e.g.: Brassey, Annie, *lady* ; Eastlake, Elizabeth (Rigby), *lady* ; Tautphœus, Jemima (Montgomery), *baroness* ; and for unmarried women, Butler, *Hon. Lady* Eleanor.

The title *Lady* is prefixed to the names of all the daughters of dukes, marquesses, and earls. In such cases the title should precede the Christian name ; e.g. Grey, *Lady* Jane. These titles are allowed by courtesy, as it is termed, and are retained after marriage, even when the woman marries a commoner, or one who has no title. After marriage the title *Lady* should follow the Christian name ; e.g. if Lady Jane Grey should marry plain Mr. Peter Martin, she would still be styled *Lady*, but the title should now follow the Christian name, thus : Martin, Jane (Grey), *lady*.

Lady should be used after the Christian name of all married women, when the husband is a duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron, baronet, or knight. Properly speaking, the title of *Lady* belongs only to the wives of baronets and knights, the wives of those of higher degree being styled duchess, marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness, as the case may be.

"As late as the days of the second George, 1727-1760," says Davidson, "unmarried women were usually styled *Mrs.* ; as Mrs. Lepel, Mrs. Belleden, Mrs. Blount," and among writers Mrs. Hannah More. "Pope's letters of that period show this abundantly, and to-day in England an elderly spinster is frequently called *Mrs.*" Such names in cataloguing should be treated according to the rules already laid down for those of unmarried women.

The title *Hon.*, one or two examples of which have been given, is, if we mistake not, prefixed to the names of the ladies of the Queen's household, and should only be used to designate such.

REFERENCE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, AND REFERENCE LISTS ON AMERICA.—II.¹

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

HAVEN, S. F. *Archæology of the U. S., or sketches, Historical and Bibliographical.* New York: 1856. B 146

Also in *Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge*, VIII.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Voyages and Explorations.)

No. 188 contains a Catalogue of Bibliography and Catalogues. *See also* No. 11.

Classed under

General Works.

Maps.

Collected Voyages.

For Special Nations, *see* Ethnology.

For Special Regions, *see* Political Divisions.

For Individual Explorations, *see* Individual.

General Works.

AA, Van der. *Catalogue of books on Geography*, [in *Bibliotheca Selectissima*, II, pp. 375]. Amsterdam: 1729. A 147

ASHER, A. *List of authorities*, [in Henry Hudson, *the Navigator*]. London: 1861. B 148

ASHER, G. M. *See* No. 46.

BARLOW, S. L. M. *See* Nos. 49 and 145.

BARTLETT, J. R. *See* Nos. 52 and 53.

BECKMAN, J. *Literatur de älterem Reisebeschreibungen.* Göttingen: 1807-9. B 149

BOEHMER, G. R. *List of Voyages, etc., in America*, [in *Bib. Scriptorum Historiæ Naturalis*, I, i]. Lipsiæ: 1785. I 50

BOUCHER DE LA RICHARDERIE, G. *Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages.* Paris: 1808. B 151 || *

BURE, G. F. de. *Collections of Voyages and Relations*, [in *Bibliographie instructive*, p. 66]. Paris: 1768. B 152

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THE ORDER OF IMPRINT DATA:

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Thomas Wentworth Higginson in "Men and Women,"
pub. by Harper & Bros.

JUST as there is a good deal of anxiety wasted in regard to our free public schools, especially on the part of those who have never entered them, so there is some misplaced solicitude in regard to our libraries. The free town or city library is one of the few things in our democratic society that would have pleased the splenetic Carlyle, who mourned in one of his early letters that every village in England had its jail, but none its open library. It is a pity, therefore, when a man of high standing and great influence writes of these institutions thus hastily (I take the passage from a well-known literary journal): "Among the forms of beneficence for which our own generation has been conspicuous is the Free Library. . . . But it is, I apprehend, no exaggeration to say that such well-meant generosity has *oftener than otherwise* [the italics are my own] been chilled and discouraged by its results. Appreciative readers are few, the best books are largely let alone, and the cost of the 'plant' and the taste which are put into it are often in most painful contrast to the appreciation which they have received." Now, while every count of this last sentence may be a true indictment, it is easy to show how little it sustains the verdict. "Appreciative readers" are few in the most cultivated circles, if their appreciation must be tested by "the best books" only. It is not easy even to know what the best books are, if we may judge by the tiresome failures in making out the list of them; and suppose that they were known, do we find many clergymen or bishops who habitually read Plato, Æschylus, and Dante, rather than "Ben-Hur" or "The lady or the tiger"? It does not therefore follow that people are unworthy of public libraries because "the best books are largely let alone;" the question is whether even the second best may not be good reading. We have the medical authority of Hippocrates for saying that the second best medicine may be better than the best, if the patient likes it best. So in regard to the fine buildings, the success of republican government happily does not depend on how far our citizens appreciate the architecture of the Capitol at Washington and the State House at Albany; and it is surely the same with libraries. Grant a few over-fine library buildings, built to please some private benefactor; grant a few mismanaged public libraries — though where these buildings or these libraries are I do not myself know — does the kindly writer of these lines mean to be understood as saying that "oftener than otherwise" our free public libraries are failures?

If he does, he can only be said that this remark adds another to the innumerable illustrations of that invaluable remark of Coleridge that we must take every man's testimony as to the value of what he knows, and distrust the worth of every man's testimony to the value of that which he does not know. All experience shows how easy it is to construct an institution out of one's own consciousness and then condemn it; we see this daily in what is written of our public school system. In General Butler's brief career as Gov-

ernor of Massachusetts he made a severe attack upon the Normal Art School in Boston, and cited a pathetic instance of a fallen girl who undoubtedly (as he urged) received her first demoralization from the study of the nude in that school. It turned out on investigation that he himself had never entered the school, and that the young girl herself made no such charges; that there never had been any studying from nude models in the school; that she had attended it but a month or two, and this in its early days, when it did not possess so much as a plaster cast of a human foot or hand. No matter; the charge was reiterated up to the very end of His Excellency's career in office, and is believed by many worthy people to this day. It is equally easy to bring general charges against public libraries, and equally hard to remove their impression, however unjust and even cruel they may be.

What are the facts? There has just been a great Librarians' Convention assembled from all parts of the country, and keeping together for many days. Did a single speaker at that Convention take the ground that "oftener than otherwise" the benefactors of public libraries were chilled and discouraged? On the contrary, it was reported that such benefactors were never so active, and their benefactions were never so large. The tone was not one of discouragement, but of buoyancy and hope. Every one admitted the vastness of the educational engine created by the free library system; every one had his own suggestion by way of improvement or development, but every one expressed a cordial faith in the community, and reported encouragement in all work well done. The simple truth is that the creation of a system of such libraries is like the creation of a great railway system; it must be an evolution, not a creation outright. The wisest librarian in America fifty years ago had no more conception of the free library system of to-day than had Benjamin Franklin of our postal methods; nor can any one now foresee what fifty years of development will do for either. The truth is that every step in any great organization brings out new possibilities, new dangers, and new resources. Side by side with the perils of free libraries — as of too much light reading, and the absence of proper appreciation of the best things — there are evoked resources to meet these dangers.

Outside the library there come up the "association to promote study at home," and the vast Chautauqua "reading circles" — all these being essentially based on the free library system, and implying it for their full development. Inside the library there grow up such methods as those of Mr. S. S. Green, City Librarian of Worcester, Massachusetts, whose ways of making such an institution useful to all sorts and conditions of the people may take rank with Rowland Hill's improvements in postal service, as to their results on democratic civilization. He has succeeded in linking the library and the public schools so closely that he and the teachers acting in concurrence, indirectly control the reading of the whole generation that is growing up in that city. The details must be sought in his reports — as, for instance, one from the *Library Journal* of March, 1887, which is printed as a

leaflet; but the essential thing in managing libraries, as in managing schools, is to have faith in the community in which one lives, and to believe that people do, as the Scripture has it, "covet earnestly the best gifts," if you will only show them how those best gifts are to be obtained. Put into school and library methods one-half the organizing ability brought to bear on railways and telegraphs, and we shall stand astonished at the results within our reach. Those already attained, if fairly looked at, are sufficient to encourage any one. The writer has at two different times and in two different States been a director in these institutions. Whenever he needed a little stimulus toward doing his duty it was his custom to go and look over the rack containing the books lately brought back by readers. With all necessary deduction for the love of fiction — a love shared in these days by the wisest and best — the proportion of sensible and useful reading was always such as to vindicate the immense value of free public libraries.

THE GREAT LIBRARIES OF PARIS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

THE French student at Paris has no home. He usually lives in the cafés and brasseries when he is not actually engaged in hearing lectures or reading the few standard books on his subject. At his favorite cafés you are sure to find him at almost any hour of the day or night. There he smokes, reads the papers, drinks beer, coffee, absinthe, and the forty other liquids which happen to be in vogue at the moment. There he sings, chats, and frolics in the kittenish way for which the French students are famous. His own room is merely an abiding-place for the night, and he has no more thought of working there than he has of flying. But if one is not a typical student, and does want to do a good deal of work in Paris, he lives in the libraries instead of the cafés. Now the libraries of Paris are famous. They are the greatest and the richest in the world, the encyclopedias say. Well, they are great and rich, but as for me, or any other ordinary student, give me a good working library like that of Harvard University or the Athenæum, and preserve me from further experience with the great and rich libraries of Paris.

For example: I began with the library of St. Genevieve, which is in the Students' Quarter and is supposed to be a working library for students. It is open from 11 to 3 and from 6 or 7 to 10. That is to say, there are about four hours a day when it is available for students, for if one breakfasts at half-past 11 he cannot easily get to work much before 1, and there is the same loss of time after dinner. Except in the rarest circumstances no one is allowed to take books out of the library, so one must work there and then or never. My first experience was something like this: Hurrying through breakfast I got to the library at 12. As I entered the door an official handed me a slip of paper. On this I wrote my name and address and the title of the book which I wanted, with the names of

its author and publisher. This I presented to official No. 2, who was busy reading a newspaper, but finally consented to make the necessary visa on my slip. Then I carried it to official No. 3. He put on his glasses and asked me to read him the title of the book. No; he had never heard of the book — it was a perfectly well known one. I must ask the Director of the catalogue. So I went to official No. 4. He consulted the badly-indexed and incomplete manuscript catalogue, and said they had no such book. "But you must have it." He stared at me and looked again in vain. "Won't you let me look?" He stared at me again, but consented. I found the proper entry without any difficulty, at which he seemed much surprised and vowed in his heart, I have no doubt, to report me to the "administration." So he wrote the number of the book on my slip and I took it to official No. 5, who tried in vain to find the book. I then returned to official No. 4, who said that he had made a mistake and that I would find the book in the special room down-stairs. So I conferred with official No. 6, who let me go out. Down-stairs I began again with a new slip, and when I got an old edition of the book I tried to concentrate my thoughts on it and to keep warm in the badly-heated reading-room for the little time there was left. But that was almost the only book I ever got from St. Genevieve, though I tried many times. Modern foreign books in any language they did not have, and French books only in a fortuitous fashion which was amusing.

Then I tried the Mazarine. It is in the buildings of the Institute of France, and is about as large as the Harvard Library, and possesses a large force of librarians (whose business it seems to be to occupy themselves as much as possible with their own private affairs), another badly arranged catalogue in manuscript, and three or four "pages," whose memory and lazy movements are only to be quickened by a judicious expenditure of small silver. There I found a good collection of French books, open to the public from 11 to 4. I had my breakfast very early, went promptly at 11 and worked steadily till 4, frequently in a room where I could see my breath. All this soon became unbearable. I found I was getting poor in flesh and narrow in mind — as a rail. How I longed to handle books freely again, to rummage among them, keep up with the times, and feel a man generally. That I never could do under the red-tape rules and lazy officials of the Mazarine.

So, after the necessary formalities, I got a card of entrance to the Bibliothèque Nationale. But even there I had hard work to arrange things conveniently. It was fifteen minutes' walk from the Sorbonne and the Collège de France, where my lectures were, and that necessitated a great amount of tramping round. There were yards and yards of red tape, as in the smaller libraries, no public catalogue, but, in its stead, a host of bibliographies, disconnected and sometimes contradictory, which, notwithstanding my experience in handling books, it took me a fortnight to learn to use. The reference library, poor in comparison with that of the British Museum, is still not bad, and the working-room is large and

comfortable. For a book one must wait usually half an hour, and sometimes twice, and rarely three times as long, and then there are stories about books that could not be found for several days. The periodicals are lamentably selected, and after a year's work in France I feel in many respects hopelessly behind the times. Even in the National Library they have no American and very few important English reviews. The selection from German and Italian reviews is nearly as weak. All in all, the department of periodicals in all the Parisian libraries is surprisingly meagre, and that is a bad sign in many respects. For the ordinary reader periodicals may be a dangerous diet, but to the young special student they are almost a necessity. By them he learns of the progress of scholars of his own department all over the world, and by them alone can he keep himself thoroughly in sympathy with the great band of earnest workers the world over, who make every month's records a complete but fascinating problem of human development.

So you see, friends, who look forward with eagerness to working in the "vast and rich" libraries of Paris, that for general use they are not all what they are cracked up to be. Such a deplorable lack of practical common-sense in their management, such a frightful waste of time and effort to all concerned. The expert may indeed find in them rare manuscripts or costly books that he could not hope to lay his hands on anywhere else, but as for the young man who wants to read widely and well, let him stick to good ordinary libraries wherever he can find them — and nowhere are they better, all things considered, than in Boston or Cambridge.

I find much pleasure, however, from time to time in watching my neighbors in the great working-room of the Bibliothèque Nationale. At my left sits regularly a man of some 60 years or so, with the peculiar traits of countenance that mark the French professor. He is preparing a school edition of Xenophon, I think, and he is certainly as industrious as his age will let him be. He comes early and works steadily verifying references, consulting all sorts of books, mostly the older French and English reference-books, rarely anything in German, till late in the afternoon. At 3 he eats a roll of dry bread behind the covert of a huge Latin commentary, and at just half-past 4 he puts away his sheets of notes, finely written, in the small, old-fashioned French hand-bag, puts on his respectable silk hat, and disappears. Next him is a medical student copying some plates from a dog-eared treatise on something or other; opposite him a young lieutenant with a book on the theory of projectiles. Then comes a pretty Portuguese girl reading a novel, a German with enormous spectacles whom I have seen at Maspero's lectures, a cheery-looking priest making a tremendous citation from one of the fathers, and stopping now and then to tell some very jolly bit of news to a tall, lank brother with a roll of manuscript under his arm. I recognized several young Americans.

I would tell you more, but an official at the end of the room announces loudly in the set formula that "one goes to close," and so I take the hint.

HARVARD, 188-.

READING BY SCHOOL-CHILDREN AND COLLEGE STUDENTS.

At a recent meeting of the Study Committee of the St. Louis School Board, Mr. F. M. Crunden said: "Gentlemen, I came before you for a certain purpose, and that is to make the library of which I have charge of some service to the public schools. I have spoken with Superintendent Long, and he agrees with me on this point. In looking back at my own experience as a student I sincerely wish that I had devoted less time to my text-books and more time to good, every-day standard literature.

"When I began to teach I read to my scholars, and found that this practice awakened their minds. I met with great opposition from some of the teachers at first, but toward the end of the year they all agreed with me, finding that the scholars got their lessons better when their minds were stimulated by good reading. The man who stood at the head of my class in college made the poorest showing in after life, and the man who stood at the foot is the greatest of all. The President of Amherst College said the class in which Henry Ward Beecher graduated was the poorest the college had ever turned out, yet it was a notable fact that every one of that class reached a high position. They were reading men and neglected the routine and tread-mill for reading. Children, after school is dismissed each day, naturally talk on some subject. Now, an example in arithmetic is not a very interesting subject for children, but if they all were studying a very interesting piece of standard literature they would naturally converse on the story. If they had something like this to talk about the boys would not learn to use slang or the girls to chatter and gossip. I know from purely practical experience that a child will take more interest in a book like 'Pilgrim's Progress,' than any text-book."

Mr. Crunden then read the interesting paper written by Miss M. Burt, of Chicago, which was read at the Thousand Islands Conference.

Supt. Long, who was present, endorsed what Mr. Crunden had said, and told of efforts that had been made by some principals in the line suggested by the librarian. Several schools had libraries built up by picnic and other funds, and in one the principal had a stereopticon which he used to illustrate subjects.

Chairman Miller requested Mr. Crunden to confer with Superintendent Long and formulate some suggestion on introducing standard literature in the schools and submit it to the committee so they could recommend it in the board.

Miss Caroline A. Blanchard, Librarian of the Weymouth (Mass.) Public Library, recently read a paper before the teachers of the Weymouth schools, which is printed as an appendix to the school report of the town. We make some extracts:

"Is it of any use for the teachers of the lowest grades to try to interest such young pupils in books of any kind? Yes. If only for entertainment, with so many books beautifully illustrated, and written especially for children,

"Borrow the books, keep them on the desk, and as a reward for good lessons or good behavior, allow your pupils the privilege of looking at the pictures, and sometimes read them a short story, or talk with them about the pictures.

"In the next higher grades, if the teachers can, during the week, spare a half hour for a talk on natural history or science, the library may be of much help. There may be found books treating these subjects in such a way that even young pupils, with the teacher to assist, cannot help being greatly interested. I know from experience that the regular required work is enough to greatly tax the strength and patience of a teacher; but I know, also, that an exercise outside of the routine will awaken and brighten the minds of children and give an impetus to all other work. . . .

"Cannot, you, the teachers of Weymouth, help the children of our town in forming a taste for good reading? If, while young, they read some of the best books, they will not in after life be satisfied with trashy novels, or simply juvenile stories. I remember a bright, intelligent-looking lady coming into the library, anxious to obtain an interesting story, who, when asked to tell us the style of story she enjoyed, said, with as much pride as if it were Hawthorne's romances or Thackeray's novels, 'Oh! I like the stories in the *Family Story Paper*.' Yet I suppose that she had, at least, completed the grammar-school course.

"Another young lady, to whom I had suggested Scott's 'Kenilworth' (she had wished to read something of the best fiction), returned the book after a few days discouraged, saying that she was very sorry, but she was unable to get interested in it.

"Some people care to read only the most trashy fiction. Many, indeed, of the scholars of the high schools enjoy nothing above a simple juvenile story.

"It is true, the father and mother should oversee their children's reading, and select the books for them; but many parents are not competent, and too often, even in the homes of the most cultured, where in every other respect the children are surrounded with refining influences, the parents, unmindful of the great need in this direction, pay no attention to what their children read, letting them meet in their books characters that would shock them, if seen as real boys and girls. A number of cases brought to our notice through the newspapers testify to the demoralizing influence of bad books.

"If so many parents either cannot, or do not, oversee the reading of their children, will not the teachers, by suggesting books to their pupils, help them in their reading for entertainment? With so many books for the young, written by the best authors, and our library furnishing so great a choice, need the children read really bad books?

"Children that have read and enjoyed the stories of Mrs. Burnett (her 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' is delightful reading for young and old), Miss Alcott, Mrs. Molesworth, Jacob Abbott, Miss Clark, 'Susan Coolidge' (Miss Woolsey), Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Flora Shaw, Mrs. Ewing, Elijah Kellogg, Frank Stockton, etc., will not be likely afterwards to be happy in reading ill-written, low stories.

"You that teach in the grammar and high

schools can do much to help your pupils acquire a love for good books.

"With the novels of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Hawthorne, George Eliot, George Macdonald, Mrs. Burnett, Trollope, Bulwer, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Stowe, and other noted writers still unread, yet many of the young ladies of our High School choose 'Airy Fairy Lilian,' or some as trashy novels. I have thought that, if a short course of reading—good novels and poems—could be prepared, and the reading of two or more volumes a term be required, it would aid in this work. I suggest nothing more solid, heeding this advice of Charles Francis Adams: 'The first thing in trying to stimulate a love of reading is to be careful not to create disgust by trying to do too much.'

"English literature is studied in the high schools, but a love of good reading, which can only be acquired by reading good books, will be vastly more beneficial to the scholars than knowing the names of many authors, with the titles of their most important works.

"What is learned by studying literature in this way will soon be forgotten, but the benefit of reading even a few good books will last forever.

"Only a short time since a young lady, a graduate of one of our high schools, returned one of Scott's novels, in which she had been much interested. She expressed the desire to read 'Ivanhoe' again, saying that she read it while in school because she had been obliged to, but did not like it very well. She may not have really enjoyed it then, but had it not been required, in all probability Scott's novels would never have been taken from the shelf for her, whereas she has now read many of them. This is only one instance, but it should encourage you in this work.

"In the recitations and declamations of the scholars, insist that pieces of real value be chosen, not such as serve simply for the amusement of the school. I have shown many boys a little book, edited by W. K. Fobes, 'Five-minute declamations,' a collection of extracts from the speeches of Webster, Phillips, Everett, Gough, Beecher, and other eloquent speakers, but seldom have I prevailed upon one to select a declamation from it, each preferring poetry. Have the boys no patriotism that they do not feel inspired by such eloquence, or are such pieces old-fashioned?

"An effort to interest the teachers in the work of guiding the reading of their pupils was made by the trustees of the library in 1881, when a special card was sent to each teacher, on which three books at a time could be had for school use. In some instances the teachers have availed themselves of the privilege, but many of the cards have been seldom used, and, I am sorry to say, that some, never.

"At the library are duplicates of each teacher's card, on which is kept a record of the books borrowed. This is often valuable, in showing what books have proved the most desirable; but I would ask you to inform me of any books that you find to be especially useful, that additional copies may be purchased."

Following this is a 13-page classified list of books from which pupils of the high schools are recommended to read in connection with their studies,

THE ISSUE OF FICTION.

MR. CRUNDEN sends us two lists showing the issue of a number of popular novels at the St. Louis Public School Library, selected as being the books most in demand, though other books not included would have shown a larger issue. This is necessarily the case from the basis on which the lists were made up; *i.e.*, taking only one novel (presumably the most popular) by each author.

DURING JANUARY, 1888.

Ben-Hur, by Wallace was issued 46 times.
David Copperfield, Dickens, 34.
Last days of Pompeii, Bulwer, 28.
Les misérables, Hugo, 28.
Scarlet letter, Hawthorne, 27.
Count of Monte Cristo, Dumas, 26.
Huckleberry Finn, Clemens, 24.
Ramona, Jackson, 23.
Vanity Fair, Thackeray, 22.
St. Elmo, Wilson, 22.
Ivanhoe, Scott, 21.
Strange case of Dr. Jekyll, Stevenson, 21.
John Halifax, Craik, 15.
Uncle Tom's cabin, Stowe, 14.
Jane Eyre, Brontë, 14.
Barriers burned away, Roe, 13.
Romola, George Eliot, 10.
Ten thousand a year, Warren, 10.
Charles O'Malley, Lever, 7.
Hypatia, Kingsley, 4.
Tempest and sunshine, Holmes, 3.
Airy Fairy Lillian, Argles, 2.

IN FEBRUARY, 1888.

Ben-Hur, by Wallace was issued 72 times.
Les misérables, Hugo, 35.
Scarlet letter, Hawthorne, 34.
Count of Monte Cristo, Dumas, 33.
Anna Karénina, Tolstói, 30.
St. Elmo, Wilson, 29.
Last days of Pompeii, Bulwer, 27.
Ivanhoe, Scott, 27.
Huckleberry Finn, Clemens, 23.
Uncle Tom's cabin, Stowe, 23.
Vanity Fair, Thackeray, 22.
David Copperfield, Dickens, 20.
Ramona, Jackson, 20.
Opening a chestnut burr, Roe, 20.
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Stevenson, 17.
Romola, George Eliot, 15.
Scottish chiefs, Porter, 15.
John Halifax, Craik, 11.
Actress's daughter, Fleming, 11.
Gold Elsie, Marlitt, 11.
Molly Bawn, Argles, 10.
Mr. Isaacs, Crawford, 7.
Jane Eyre, Brontë, 6.
10,000 a year, Warren, 5.
Between two loves, Clay, 4.
Hugh Worthington, Holmes, 4.
One summer, Howard, 4.

In some cases, as in that of "Les Misérables" above, the issues of the month doubtless show the influence of new editions of certain authors or specific works. Reviews in the local press have often also a special influence on the circulation for a given week or month.

A NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE LIBRARY.

RE-CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING AS
CARRIED OUT BY AMATEURS.

THE librarian of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, sends the following interesting account of the work in progress at his important library:

"In catalogues we are sadly deficient. We have a catalogue (1848), 1st supplement (1858), and 2d supplement (1868), all classified; thence to date annual lists of books in alphabetical order.

"There are 18 classes with numerous divisions and sections, arranged on the shelves in 29 divisions, the works in each shelf division (which, for the most part, corresponds to a class of the catalogue) being arranged by authors, except biography, where the arrangement is by subject. Neither class nor book numbers have been hitherto used, nor have the shelves been numbered. A few class titles which, by the addition of new books, have long ago become misleading, are the only guides to the reader.

"The library is estimated to contain rather more than 50,000 volumes. Controversial theology, novels, and practical medical and legal works are prohibited by our rules. Members have of course the fullest access to the shelves.

"The past year we have taken up the subject of a new catalogue. Our intention at first was to frame a new scheme, using the Dewey Decimal Classification as a basis, but substituting letters for figures, in order to obtain the advantages of the 26 base. But a perusal of your Classification revealed (1) the enormous difficulty of our task, and (2) the admirable manner in which the Dewey system has been carried out, and we have resolved to adopt the system *en bloc*, or nearly so.

"Our first business was to order from the Library Bureau a complete outfit for a card catalogue, which has proved thoroughly satisfactory. Next we enlisted the services of some of our members, and of a few outsiders who gave their assistance in return for the use of the library during the period of service, and set them to work to cut up into separate book titles the before-mentioned catalogues (copies of which had been gummed for us by the printers), and to mount the titles on cards. One card catalogue has been thus made and will form the classified catalogue. A second copy intended for the alphabetical author list is well under way. We have not yet determined to cut up a third copy for a list of titles. Our next task is to collate the card titles with the books to insure fulness and accuracy. As a preliminary measure we are having the shelves numbered to facilitate reference. The collation will be done by two persons, one reading from the book and the other checking the card. If the entry is correct, or, without unduly delaying the collation, can be made correct, it will be done and a label denoting the number of the shelf division put on the book. (This number will enable us to bring together books that have strayed.) Otherwise a plain round label is to be put on the book, the required correction briefly indicated on the back of the card—perhaps by reference to the numbered rules—and the card put into a box for a third assistant, who will complete the card. There

will be a box for cards of missing books and the date of examination will be marked on the card to enable the ledger to be consulted.

"As soon as this preliminary work has been accomplished we shall begin to classify on the Dewey system. We intend that the classification shall be done by experts, our own members, and we hope to obtain from them short introductions which, if we print our catalogue, will be prefixed to the several classes or divisions. We shall sell these classes, etc., separately. The introductions, or guides, will be printed in any case, and will probably distinguish between books for the general public and works for students for whom a course of study may be mapped out.

"If the catalogue be printed, as we hope, we intend to mount the pages containing one or more sections on a board and hang it on or near the case where the books catalogued are shelved, so that, wherever the reader may stray, he may find a complete catalogue, or rather shelf list — complete, that is to say, to the end of the then preceding year. Later numbers denote accessions.

"These lists ought to have the skeleton of the classification, *i.e.*, the classes, printed at the head, and perhaps the divisions and sections of the class to which the books listed belong. Or such divisions and sections might best be shown on separate boards hung in sufficient numbers to be easily accessible.

"We subscribe to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Library Notes*, both of which have afforded us most material help.

"With the exception of such time as our librarian can spare from his duties the work is being done by amateurs, without remuneration.

"FRED. EMLEY."

THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

UNDER the heading of "The Public Library; one of the finest library buildings in the world approaching completion; history of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, which furnishes the nucleus for the collection," Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, gives in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of Jan. 1, 1888, a 2½ col. article on the past and future of the Minneapolis Library, which we condense.

"It is singular, though most appropriate, that the foundation of this institution, which is to form the nucleus of the future great library of the Northwest, should have been instigated by the most American of American men of letters. When Minnesota had been a state but two years, it was Bayard Taylor who sent word that he would visit Minneapolis and lecture before any literary society that desired it, the proceeds, deducting expenses, to go to the benefit of the society. In response an association was formed, the lecture was delivered. It netted \$83.50. In 1860 the association was incorporated as the Minneapolis Athenaeum. Various other lectures were given, whose proceeds went to the purchase of books. In 1863 a subscription-paper was started to raise \$1500 for a building site. By 1866 \$11,000 was collected, the land bought, and the building erected. It is the one still occupied by the Athenaeum. That the institution had passed safely those half dozen critical years of

its growth was due in large measure to the earnest and persistent efforts of Mr. T. Hale Williams, its first librarian."

Dr. Kirby Spencer died in 1870, and by his will left property in real estate, now worth nearly \$200,000, to trustees for the benefit of the Athenaeum, the income to go solely to the purchase of books of certain designated classes, so very broad as to admit the purchase of all classes of literature except dogmatic theology. In the winter of 1884 a committee of three from the city council drafted a library act for Minneapolis, which passed the legislature in the following spring. This act was the most advanced legislation for a public library that had thus far been enacted. [For copy of the act see *L. J.* 10 : 85.]

"Another act authorized the issue of city bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the erection of a library building, on condition that \$50,000 additional should be contributed by private individuals. A clause of the library act authorized the library board to make any arrangement it might see fit with existing organizations to further the purposes for which it was created." By a contract made under this clause "it was agreed that the Athenaeum should place its entire collection, together with any future additions, in the city library building; that the books should be under the general supervision of the city board, and open to the public on the same conditions as those owned by the city. In return for this the city was to pay the entire expense of their removal, and of their future maintenance, and the salary as well of a special attendant to be selected by the Athenaeum and to look after its interests. It was further agreed that the Athenaeum should subscribe \$8000 towards the new building."

"The Trustees of the Spencer fund, anxious to secure a disposition of the bequest which should honor the high purpose of its donor, . . . welcomed cordially a change which, while preserving the conditions of the bequest in directing its proceeds still to the Athenaeum, insured the maintenance of the collection in a manner suitable to its dignity."

The site of the new building is 132 feet on Hennepin Avenue, and 190 feet deep on Tenth Street. "The foundation was laid in the fall of 1886; two stories have been completed, and the third and last is under way. The front of the building occupies 116 feet on Hennepin Avenue; the main wing runs back over 140 feet on Tenth Street. Both elevations are of Duluth (brown) sandstone. The chief entrance is on Hennepin Avenue, half way from the corner. The massive portals whose lintels, weighing twelve tons each, are supported on heavy columns of polished granite, lead directly into the staircase hall, 30 feet square, which stretches clear to the roof. Directly back of this hall, reached by a few upward steps, is the delivery-room, 24 by 56 feet. To the right and left, flanking the staircase hall, are the main reading-rooms, each forty feet square. A third reading-room of like dimensions, designed for newspapers, is in the corner of the high basement. It is reached by a separate entrance on Tenth Street as well as by downward stairs from the main hall-way. The shelf-rooms,

located back on Tenth Street, occupy the main floor and the basement of this wing of the building. They are 70 feet in length and 25 feet in width. Together, they will accommodate about 150,000 volumes. In the upper one on the street side, and corresponding to the high arched windows, will be alcoves for student reference. Between these shelf-rooms and the corner reading-rooms will be on the main floor a general reference-room with a 'query' clerk, and in the basement a room for bound newspapers and public documents; probably for patents also. The administration rooms will be to the right of the delivery-room on the main floor, the full height of the room (18 feet), admitting of a mezzanine story which gives double the area of floor space. Dressing-rooms and cloak-rooms will be to the right of the staircase hall in the basement. . . . The plan as thus indicated forms but one-half of the entire design. The structure, when finally completed, is to be a quadrangle enclosing an open court. . . . The cost of the land was \$63,000. The cost of enclosing the part of the building now under way will be \$128,000. The interior work can scarcely be done under \$70,000, as the building is to be fireproof throughout. The total cost will thus be nearly \$263,000." The total funds available are: city bonds, \$101,800; taxes, 1885-87, \$100,000; private subscriptions, \$61,165, making in all \$262,965.

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

From the N. Y. Times, Feb. 27.

THE State of New York has the finest library of any State in the Union. At a modest estimate the contents are worth \$500,000. On Sept. 30 last there were in the library 134,394 bound volumes, besides thousands of pamphlets and tens of thousands of manuscripts, constituting a vast storehouse of legal and historical learning. The manner in which this treasure is sheltered is a curiosity in the treatment of great libraries, a disgrace to the State, and a triumph in the art of cheese-paring practised spasmodically by the Legislature.

The library was already beginning to suffer from lack of room, when in 1883 the growth of the new Capitol rendered it necessary to clear the ground of the old State Library Building. In the summer of that year the trustees of the library were notified that the demolition of the old building had been decided upon, and the permanent rooms had been set apart in the new Capitol which should at once be fitted up in a suitable manner for the reception of the library. In the meantime and until these new quarters could be prepared for the reception of the library, rooms in different parts of the building were hastily made ready for the temporary storage of the several collections. The books of the general library were arranged with some attempt at order on shelving put up in the abandoned Court of Appeals chamber; the books of the law library in a similar manner in the golden corridor, which was then and is still used as a passage-way from the east to the west sides of the Capitol. The large and invaluable collection of duplicates of the library (numbering not less than 75,000 volumes) were stored in rooms in the vaults of the Capitol, where they still

lie, wholly inaccessible and suffering irreparable damage from intense heat, dampness, and other causes. The great collection of manuscripts was distributed among several custodians, some portions of it in the southwest pavilion of the Capitol, others in dark store-rooms connected with the temporary quarters of the general and law libraries, very many of them for the time being practically useless and some of them of the greatest value being lost, damaged, and destroyed.

The statement of the Regents is a conservative one. In its present quarters the general library is cramped and crowded. The "reading-room" consists of a space or aisle 10 feet wide on one side of the big room. In this there are six small tables. The law library is in a public corridor, attractive enough in its decoration to be one of the show places of the Capitol. There is no room in which to display the important collection of casts, portraits, and similar treasures belonging to the State Library and now stored in the attic. High temperature is believed to have already greatly injured the collections of duplicates stored in the basement, the great value of which is thus referred to by the Regents in their memorial:

"These (duplicates) consist for the most part of session laws, Senate and Assembly documents, and other publications of our own and other States, and when once destroyed can never be replaced. An important, if not the most important, source of the growth of a great library like that of the State is the system of exchanges with individuals, Governments, and other libraries, and the material for these exchanges is the library of duplicates to which reference has been made. When these are stored in inaccessible quarters this system is hampered and the natural growth of the library is checked. When these are destroyed the system ceases to operate and the natural development of the library from this source comes to an end. In the case of our own collection of duplicates the former state of affairs has long existed, and the latter can be avoided only by speedy action on the part of the Legislature."

In the general library are books worth, literally speaking, almost if not quite their weight in gold. Among them are some very rare and curious. The library has a nearly complete set of the early Jesuit Relations. It also contains the famous Usselinx manuscripts, including 404 pages of papers and reports of Willem Usselinx for the period from 1614 to 1646; Ptolemy's Geography of 1611; a collection of Japanese books presented by Dr. David Murray, and one of the best and most complete collections extant of books relating to the civil war.

In the four years that have elapsed since the library was thrust into its present quarters over 14,000 volumes have been added to the collection by gifts.

"In the meantime," say the Regents, "the books in both departments of the library are suffering serious damage from the heat and dust to which many of them in their present quarters are necessarily exposed, the public who use the library are subjected to daily and hourly inconvenience, the work of caring for the collections is enormously increased and unsatisfactorily and uneco-

nomically performed, and a much-needed reorganization of the library force which has long been in contemplation is compelled to wait from year to year, to the great detriment of the work which the institution is called upon to perform."

To complete the quarters designed for the State Library would require, according to the plans and estimates prepared by Capitol Commissioner Perry, \$125,000 in money, and not more than two months' time. Mr. Perry's plans provided for a noble home for the State Library. The library and Regents will occupy the third and fourth floors and attic of the entire western section of the building, except three rooms on the fourth floor given up to the Board of Claims. The Regents have three rooms on the third floor and a like number on the fourth. The grand western staircase, which when completed will be one of the finest pieces of architecture around the Capitol, leads directly up to the main entrance to the library, and two elevators will also take the visitor or student to the third or fourth floor in that section of the building. The main entrance opens into the general reading-room, a magnificent room 73 by 42 feet and 52 feet high, being carried up through the fourth story. At the two ends of this room are two tiers of galleries supported on clusters of red granite columns and freestone arches of the same color, and a gallery stretches across the east side. In this room there will be shelving for 16,000 volumes. South of the reading-room and adjoining it is a stack-room 27 x 30 feet, divided by perforated iron floors into three stories 7 feet 3 inches high. In these stand the bookshelves, made of galvanized iron and supported on iron stanchions. By the use of mezzanine floors in a corridor on the east, and in another room 15 x 30 feet on the south, shelving is provided for 55,488 volumes.

Directly over the last-named rooms and corridor in the fourth story is a room 45 x 48 feet by 26 feet high, with an open space 15 x 24 feet in the ceiling for the admission of light through the glazed roof for lighting the centre of the room, and for the accommodation of the iron stairs, which start from the floor in the centre of the book-room and extend up to the attic floor, with landings on each of the intermediate floors. This book-room, as now planned, has a capacity of 136,488 volumes, making the total capacity of the general library 207,976 volumes.

The law library is at the north side of the reading-room, occupying on the third floor all the space between the reading-room and the north wall of the Capitol and also a room on the fourth floor. Mezzanine floors give additional room, space being provided for 95,000 volumes of law-books. The law library rooms are nearly complete, and so are the stack-rooms for the general library. In both the shelving is in its place. The bookcases in the law library are made of quartered oak, richly designed in panel-work, with a moderate amount of well-executed carving. The ceilings and walls of two of the rooms are painted and decorated.

In the great reading-room, lighted by six win-

dows, part of the stonework is already in place and much of the stone yet to be set is cut and on the ground. If completed according to Mr. Perry's plans it will be one of the handsomest rooms in the Capitol. The whole attic of the western section is to be used as part of the library. It is 35 feet high and well lighted in its central part by a glazed roof. The north and south sections of the attic are each 53 feet square and lighted by ordinary windows, the view from which will be one of the sights of the Capitol.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH NATIONAL LIBRARIES.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

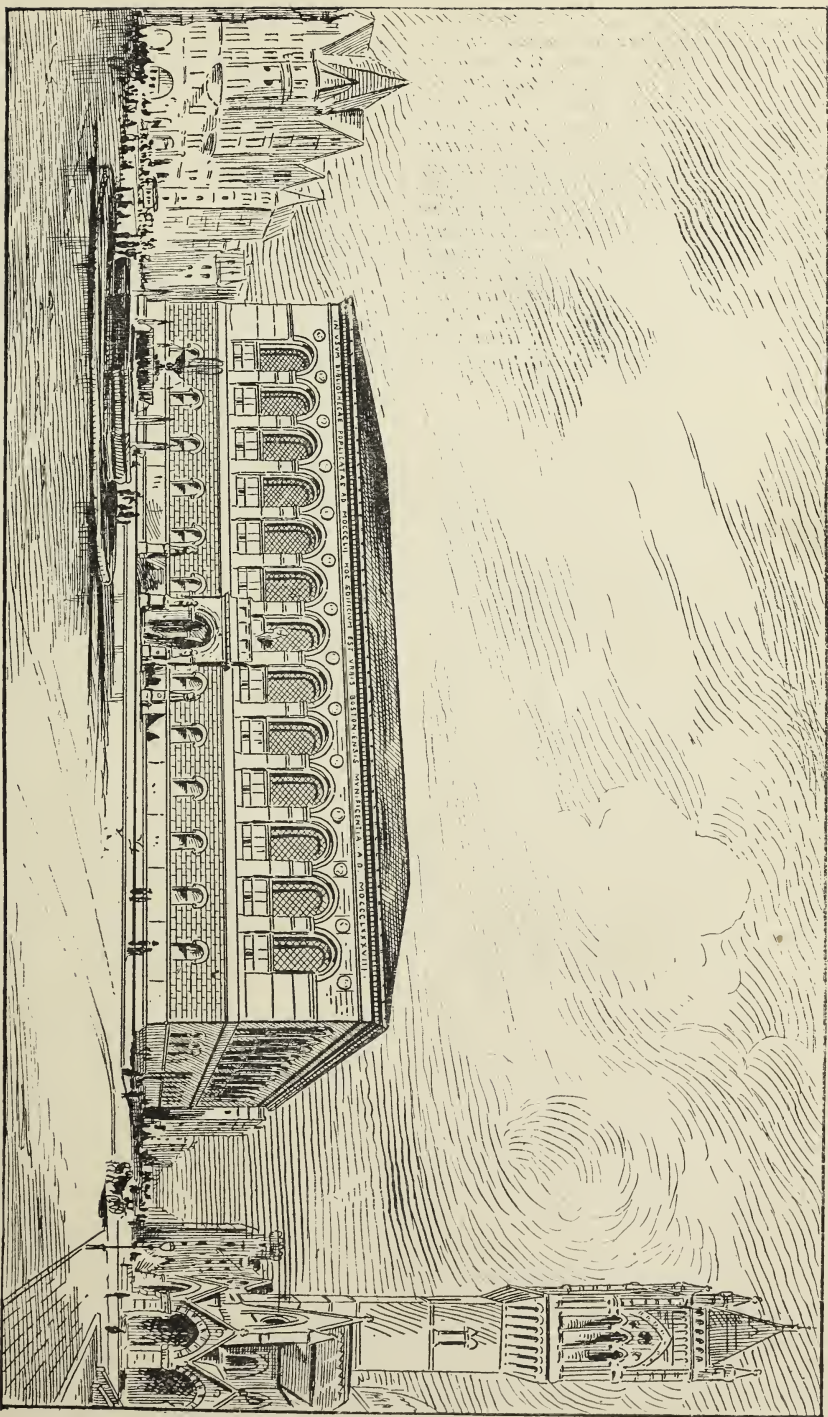
THE statistics of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris show that 71,932 readers used that institution during the course of a year and borrowed 213,744 works, or an average of three books to each reader. In the British Museum during 1844 there were 154,729 visitors to the reading-room, who borrowed 1,100,450 works; in 1886 the numbers were 176,893 and 1,247,888 respectively, giving in each case an average of between seven and eight books per reader. Thus, while the readers in the British institution are more than twice as numerous as in the French, each of the former borrows from two to three times as many books as the French reader. This is not wholly due to the greater literary voracity of the frequenters of the British Museum, but rather to different organizations and different systems of working. In Paris the number of volumes which a single reader can obtain in the course of a day is limited to three or four; in London a reader can have as many as he likes; in Paris the reader is not allowed to examine the catalogue, this is done for him by the officials. He writes his ticket, returns after twenty minutes to see if the work is procurable; if not, he writes another, waits another twenty minutes, and so on until he gets a work he wants. In London the catalogue is open to every one, and the books are delivered by attendants at the readers' seat; the result is vast saving of time and great convenience to readers.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY'S NEW HOME.

WE give herewith, by the courtesy of the publishers of the Boston *Globe*, an outline sketch of the proposed building for the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, facing the Public Gardens. We hope to give plans and detailed description in a future issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

On April 16 a plaster model of the new Public Library, with a number of sketches, was placed on exhibition in the rooms of the Bostonian Society in the old State House. The model was placed upon an elevation in the rear of the old council chamber, and brilliantly and effectively lighted from above. It is on the scale of half an inch to the foot, and gives an excellent impression of the appearance of the completed structure.

At either side of the spacious entrance on Copley Square are groups of classic statuary, and a



THE PROPOSED BUILDING OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(By courtesy of the Boston Globe.)

row of tablets runs along the entire front of the building inscribed with the names of the thinkers and writers of all ages, from Moses, the sage, up to Thackeray, the satirist. Along the crown of the building, in large letters, are inscribed the name and purpose of the institution. The frontage on Dartmouth Street amounts to 225 feet, and the height from the pavement to the cornice is sixty-nine feet, while the St. James Avenue and Boylston Street sides measure 229 feet.

About the walls of the room are hung some interesting studies of the court, the Dartmouth Street façade, together with a bird's-eye view of Copley Square, showing the Art Museum, Trinity Church, etc., while in an adjoining room is a sort of dioramic display of Bates Hall, with its majestic, richly-designed arches. A large number of architects were among those who examined the model and designs.

THE LIBRARY BUREAU FAILURE.

WE regret to state that the Library Bureau, 32 Hawley St., Boston, was compelled during April to seek an arrangement with its creditors. A meeting of creditors was held, at which a committee was appointed, and at an adjourned meeting, April 21, the committee reported that the liabilities were: accounts and bills payable (\$87) \$7426.98; note due F. A. Schermerhorn, \$5000; claim of M. Dewey, \$15,500; total, \$27,926.98; while the assets were: accounts receivable (243) \$4525.89; stock on hand, \$18,611.41; total, \$23,137.30. The books were properly kept. The stock was of such special nature that a forced sale would realize not over 20 per cent. cash, while legal proceedings would stop the business and reduce any dividend to a very small per cent., and to determine the legal relations between Mr. Dewey and Mr. Davidson would cost more than the results would warrant. The committee had therefore invited cash offers from Mr. Dewey and Mr. Davidson; Mr. Davidson was not in a position to buy; Mr. Dewey had offered 35 cents, taking the stock and assets and releasing Mr. Davidson from all indebtedness. This was declined, and an arrangement made by which Mr. Dewey would pay 40 per cent. in 10 days, provided five-sixths of the creditors in number and value would assent. In response to questions as to Mr. Dewey's position Mr. S. J. Elder, his legal adviser, stated that on his leaving the business he made a sale and transfer to Mr. Davidson, taking a mortgage to protect himself, which transfer was perfectly clear and legal. Mr. Dewey, it was understood, had since advanced \$5000 cash in addition to obtaining the loan from Mr. Schermerhorn. The creditors present, after some discussion, agreed to accept this offer. Mr. Elder stated that he had advised Mr. Dewey, as a matter of business, to surrender the business to the creditors, but that Mr. Dewey, in the interests of library work, preferred to provide, if possible, for its continuance. Mr. Dewey, we learn, proposes to reorganize the Bureau under the Massachusetts law, as a corporation with paid-up capital; meanwhile, orders from the libraries will be filled as usual.

Columbia Library School.

WE give below the roster of the second year of the School, 1887-8, just concluded:

SENIORS, CLASS OF 1888.

- Lilian Howe Chapman, Cottage City, Mass.
Librarian Cottage City, Library Association, 1885-86;
Asst. Librarian Y. W. C. A. Library, New York City, 1887.
- George Watson Cole, New York City.
Cataloguer Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, 1885-86;
Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, 1887.
- Lilian Denio, Albion, N. Y.
Wellesley College, 1876 and 77, 1878-79.
- Harriet Converse Fernald, Orono, Me.
B.S., Maine State College, 1884.
- Lydia Boker Godfrey, Wellesley, Mass.
Ph.B., Boston University, 1878; 1st Asst. Order Dept.
Boston Public Library, 1881-83; Supt. of Catalogue
Dept., Wellesley College Library, 1883-; Lecturer
on Bibliography, Wellesley College, 1887-.
- Harriet Sherman Griswold, Batavia, N. Y.
Librarian Batavia Public Library, 1883-86; Librarian
Y. W. C. A., New York City, 1887-.
- Annie Brown Jackson, North Adams, Mass.
A.B., Smith College, 1882, and A.M., 1885.
- Ada Alice Jones, Chester, O.
Wellesley College, 1878-80, and 1881-82; Cataloguer
Wellesley College Library, 1882-86.
- Eulora Miller, Lafayette, Ind.
B.S., Purdue University, 1878; Librarian Purdue University
Library, 1878-80; Asst. Librarian Lafayette
Public Library, 1882-87; Librarian, 1887-.
- Francis Chauncey Patten, Ripon, Wis.
Asst. Librarian Ripon College, Wis., 1883-86.
- Mary Wright Plummer, Chicago, Ill.
Special, Wellesley College, 1881-82.

JUNIORS, CLASS OF 1889.

- Elizabeth G. Baldwin, East Orange, N. J.
Graduate N. J. Normal School, 1883.
- Mrs. Martha Howard (Gordon) Banks, N. Y. City.
- Harriet Mary Brackett, Lewiston, Me.
A.B., Bates College, 1884, and A.M., 1887; Columbia
College Library, 1884-85; Oberlin College Library,
1885-87.
- Nina Eliza Browne, Northampton, Mass.
A.B., Smith College, 1882, and A.M., 1885.
- Edith Emily Clarke, Nashotah, Wis.
Ph.B., Syracuse University, 1881.
- Louisa Salome Cutler, Florence, Mass.
Graduate Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1886.
- David Chandler Gilmore, Rochester, N. Y.
A.B., Rochester University, 1887.
- Ema K. Hopson, Chicago, Ill.
- Gardner M. Jones, Boston, Mass.
- August Knapp, Kaiserslautern, Bavaria.
- Rev. Albert Lee, Oneida, N. Y.
Harvard College, 1868-71; Graduate Auburn Theological
Seminary, 1874; Yale Divinity School, 1874-75.
- Isabella R. Marsee, Indianapolis, Ind.
Reference Librarian Indianapolis Public Library, 1882-.
- Mary Medlicott, Longmeadow, Mass.
- Henrietta Raymer Palmer, Providence, R. I.
- Harriet Beardslee Prescott, Jamaica, Plain, Mass.
Graduate Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1886.

Mary Abbie Richardson, Woburn, Mass.
 Eleanor Waterhouse Rose, Hartford, Conn.
 Conn. State Normal School Library, 1876-77; Asst.
 Librarian Y. W. C. A., New York, 1886-87.
 Irving Gardiner Stanton, New Bedford, Mass.
 A.B., Harvard College, 1881.
 Mary Camilla Swayze, Newton, N. J.
 Smith College, 1880-81.
 Caroline Melvin Underhill, Derry, N. H.
 Ama Howard Ward, Amherst, Mass.
 George E. Wire, Evanston, Ill.
 Asst. Librarian Northwestern University, 1885-87.

Massachusetts led with 11 students out of the 33,
 New York coming next with 7.

The applicants for 1888-9 are already largely
 in excess of the number that can possibly be
 accepted, and many good candidates will have to
 wait because there are still better ones enough
 for all the vacancies. A gratifying practical
 compliment to the School is that some of the mem-
 bers of the first class who accepted positions at
 the close of the first year have declined advanced
 salaries and will return to School and take the
 second year's course before entering perman-
 ently on library work. This vouches for zeal
 in securing thoro preparation and for faith, after
 one year's experience, that something worth
 making sacrifices for is to be had at the Library
 School.

Another significant item is that the entire sen-
 ior class (except one librarian of five years' ex-
 perience who could get no longer leave of absence
 from active duty) remain thru the full year in-
 stead of dropping out at the close of the lecture
 term.

The work of the second year has been a mark
 improvement on the first, as was to be expected,
 and the faculty promise another advance for the
 third year. The lectures have been perceptibly
 better, as was inevitable from a year's time to im-
 prove after the first experiment. The instruction
 constantly improves by the introduction of new
 methods and the systematizing of details.

The most important change of plan for the
 next year after the lengthening of the session to
 the full college year is a better division of the
 work. It has been found by trial that the prepa-
 ratory term is best given to cataloging and classi-
 fication as the best introduction and also because
 this work can be done without much previous
 familiarity with libraries. Satisfactory work in
 library economy can not be done till the class get
 somewhat into the ways of a library so as to un-
 derstand the discussions. While studying cata-
 loging they absorb enough of library atmosphere
 to be able to take up library economy in the
 fourth month to excellent advantage. This
 plan also gives opportunity for catalogers, or
 those who wish to become catalogers only, to give
 their entire time to a three-months' course in that
 subject alone.

Miss Green will have next year double the time
 for dictionary cataloging, thus enabling her to do
 more thoro work, and after the close of her
 month's instruction she will remain in the School
 to revise the work and give assistance to those
 who wish to give special attention and extra
 practice to the dictionary plan.

One month will be specially devoted to classi-
 fication, tho the cataloging will go on at the same
 time. This will give opportunity to several who
 have wisht to have a few weeks' special instruc-
 tion in the art of quick and accurate classifying.

The lecture term will be as this year, Jan., Feb.,
 and Mar., but as the author cataloging, dictionary
 cataloging, and classifying are moved into the
 fall term it will give more time for discussion of
 the questions of library economy, for which three
 months have again been found too short. This
 year's plan is to be maintained of three lectures
 a day during the three-months' lecture term, at
 11, 2, and 3:30. But during the preparatory or
 apprenticeship terms there will be only one lec-
 ture a day at 3:30, the rest of the day being
 given to work under the teachers.

An increase in teachers next year will enable
 the School to do the most practical of all work
 more fully, to revise carefully the individual
 work of each member of the class. From this
 the best results were naturally expected and
 experience confirms the belief that small classes
 and much personal work will accomplish most
 good.

More and more valuable material is finding its
 way into print, and the School does not wish to
 give in oral lectures what may be found in type.
 But it will never be possible to find any substi-
 tute for this personal instruction and personal
 revision.

As the School settles into its work its environ-
 ment naturally improves. The entire old library,
 about 40 x 90 feet, has been given up to its work.
 The oil lamps have been replaced with the Edison
 electric lights in all the alcoves, lighting all the
 work-tables as well as the main room. Ventilat-
 ing flues have been opened, also two new windows,
 giving added daylight, the partitions taken out,
 and the corner room, which was cut off, made part
 of the lecture-room. Bulletin boards, a post-office,
 cloak-room, etc., are among the various minor
 improvements. Among other trifles the daily
 bill of fare, the library butler's tray, and careful
 attendance add greatly to the comfort of those
 who lunch at the library. Private tables for the
 added students give each one an independent tho
 small "office," and the assignment of the nearest
 room in the new building for the senior class and
 for class and club meetings of the juniors adds
 greatly to working convenience.

With each year's experience the instruction of
 course greatly improves as trial shows exactly
 what is most profitable.

The faculty have announced that with the length-
 ening of the year the standard of admission will
 be raised enough to keep the number down, for
 they prefer to give the young school a reputation
 for quality rather than quantity.

The line has not been strictly drawn, but all
 signs point towards a college degree for admission
 or at least the equivalent of the first three years
 of a college course. The training in application,
 close thinking, and ability to assimilate instruc-
 tion, not the knowledge of the collegian, are what
 is most wanted. Last fall there were nearly 100
 would-be applicants. About 50 really applied
 and 22 were admitted.

M. D.

New York Library Club.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held in one of the committee-rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Saturday, Feb. 25, at 3 p.m. Miss Merington and Messrs. Poole, Berry, and Nelson were present. Letters were read by the Secretary from several persons who had been invited to serve on a joint committee of librarians and teachers, some consenting and others declining. Miss Merington suggested a few other names of persons to be invited to serve on the committee. The following was adopted as the topic for discussion at the next meeting of the Club: "What catalogs shall we print? author, dictionary, or class finding lists?" and the Secretary was requested to open the discussion.

The resignations of three members were read and accepted. Voted, to print a supplement to the Constitution and list of members, to contain the names of the officers and members elected since the issue of the first list. Voted, in printing the next list of members to print the names of those who have resigned in italics.

C: ALEX. NELSON, Secretary.

ELEVENTH REGULAR MEETING.

The eleventh regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library, Thursday, March 8, 1888, at 3 p.m. About fifty members and visitors were present. The records of the last meeting of the Club, Jan. 12, were approved as printed in L. J. 13:14; and the Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of Executive Committee held Feb. 25.

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ENCOURAGEMENT BILL.

In the absence of Mr. Leipziger, chairman of the committee appointed at the ninth meeting to report amendments to the Library law of 1886, Mr. Biscoe read the following amendments which had been submitted to the committee by the chairman; he said that as no regular meeting of the committee had been called, and as the proposed amendments had been in his hands but a few moments he had not had time to give them any consideration.

The following is the text of the proposed amendments to chapter 666 of the laws of 1886, entitled "An act to encourage the growth of free public libraries and free circulating libraries in the cities of the State," the changes being printed in italics:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 666 of the

laws of 1886, entitled "An act to encourage the growth of free public libraries and free circulating libraries in the cities of the State," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Any such library association which shall have circulated *in the twelve months next preceding the application herein authorized* in addition to the seventy-five thousand volumes above specified, more than (one hundred) *fifteen* thousand volumes is hereby authorized to apply to the Common Council, or other proper authority, and in the city of New York, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for a further appropriation of (five) *one* thousand dollars for each (one hundred) *fifteen* thousand volumes so circulated in the twelve months next preceding the date of such application over and above the *seventy-five* thousand volumes above referred to.

§ 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. The term "circulation," as used in this act, is hereby defined to mean the aggregate number of volumes actually withdrawn from the library or libraries of any said library association by the people of said city, for use in their own homes or places of business, and the term "volume" as used in this act is hereby defined to mean a bound volume containing at least one hundred printed pages. *If the circulation of any such library association during the twelve months next preceding the date of any application hereby authorized shall include more than 50 per cent. of volumes of English prose fiction, then the number of such volumes in excess of the number of all other volumes so circulated shall not be computed in determining the circulation of such library association for the purposes mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of this act.*

The Secretary read the provisions of the library laws of 1886 and 1887 and stated that the objects of the amendments proposed by Mr. Leipziger were to more equitably adjust the appropriation of money for the number of volumes circulated above 75,000 annually and to prevent the forcing up of the circulation of any library by unduly increasing the number of volumes of fiction circulated.

Miss Coe. — I think the first clause would meet with the unqualified approval of our trustees; the circulation clause might be approved by them.

General discussion of the amendments followed, exception being taken to the word "English" before "prose fiction" in the third clause, and to the definition of the word "volume."

Mr. Nelson. — Before these amendments were laid before the committee I had about concluded that it would be best not to report any amendments this year, but wait and try how the present law will work through another year. Under the present laws a library circulating 75,000 v. and receiving \$5000 must circulate 100,000 v. additional before it can secure any further appropriation, and then may get \$5000 more, while the smaller li

braries may receive \$1000 for each 15,000 v. of circulation. It would be more just for the larger libraries to be allowed \$1000 for each additional 15,000 or 20,000 v. of circulation in excess of 75,000 v.

Mr. Dewey.—I think we might refer these amendments to Judge H. E. Howland, one of the trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, who has given these matters much attention in the interests of that library, and who is familiar with the methods of procedure at Albany, and who would know whether there would be any chance of securing their passage by the Legislature, with the request that he draw up a bill and present it to the Legislature, if, in his judgment, it would be best. I therefore move the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of The New York Library Club, the Library law of 1886 should be so amended that all money appropriated to free public libraries for the number of volumes circulated annually in excess of 75,000 v. should be appropriated in sums of \$1000, and that when the total circulation includes more than 50% of prose fiction, appropriation should be allowed only for such number of volumes of prose fiction circulated as shall be equal to the number of all other volumes circulated and allowed for. That this resolution be referred to Judge Henry E. Howland, with the request that at his discretion he embody these amendments in a bill and present it to the present Legislature.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Cohen.—Should not some requirement be made that librarians should report what books are circulated; make an annual report of their reading lists?

Mr. Dewey.—I am in favor of supervision, but I am afraid that any such rider would be fatal to the amendments. The law is permissive, not mandatory, and commissioners having authority to make the appropriations can call for a satisfactory showing from the libraries.

Mr. Nelson.—If you make too many provisions you weaken the law. New Hampshire has the credit of having passed the first as well as the simplest general library law in 1849, which still remains unchanged. It provides that any town may raise and appropriate money for establishing and maintaining a public library, without limitation as to amount or conditions as to management.

Mr. Cohen.—One library might circulate 50 per cent. of bad fiction, while another would circulate 70 per cent. of good fiction. I move as an amendment to Mr. Dewey's resolution the addition of "and that every library shall make an annual report of the authors circulated."

Mr. Cole.—This amendment will require the addition of a great deal of library machinery and work.

The amendment was not seconded, and Mr. Dewey's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dewey.—I am heartily in favor of supervision, and only hesitate as to what plan can be carried through the Legislature.

BOOK THIEVES.

The Secretary reported for the Committee on Book Thieves that a thief had been caught in February at the Astor Library. Jan. 17, 1888, some vols. of Cicero's works were stolen which had been given out to a reader signing his name Jas. Geoghegan, 1378 4th Ave. Investigation showed a vacant lot where that number would be on the Ave. Jan. 12, 1888, a reader giving the name of James Bergan, 834 E. 16th St., which would be somewhere in the East River, walked off with 5 vols. of Plato. The librarian in charge of the delivery-desk decided that the next man calling for small volumes of the classics should be watched. Soon one John J. Gilligan, whose writing was similar to that of Geoghegan, and who had a mythical residence at 418 E. 36th St. (East River), called for some classics. He was closely watched and acted suspiciously, but returned the books. A few days after he came again, and called for two lots of books on different tickets, returning them at different times. Feb. 7 he came again and took two lots of books, returned one lot, and, watching his chance when the relief force was at the delivery-desk, he was seen by the watcher to slip three vols. under his coat and was stopped as he was going down the stairs. His story of hunger and no work was investigated and found to be true, and he was let off, on a plea of guilty, with ten days in the city prison. He acknowledged having stolen books twice before. The volumes of Plato were recovered.

Mr. Dewey.—The Committee on Union List is gradually closing out the copies on hand, but very slowly. In regard to book thieves we have had some experience. We lost just after I came here some scholarly books, an Icelandic dictionary, etc., but President Barnard declined to have the room of the suspected party searched. In about two or three years the father of the student came in and paid a fine of about \$3 and remarked that he thought there were some books at his house in Brooklyn belonging to the library. A search was made and quite a large number were recovered. Again the President thought best not to prosecute.

Pres. Poole then announced the topic for discussion: What catalogs shall we print? author, dictionary, or class finding lists? and called upon the Secretary to open the discussion.

WHAT CATALOGS SHALL WE PRINT?

Mr. Nelson. — The suggestion of this topic to the Executive Committee was made by me, because I had expected to prepare a paper on "What catalogs shall we print?" for the Milwaukee meeting of the A. L. A., but was unable to do so for want of time. The question is a broad one, and one which each library will have to consider and answer according to its special needs and means. We are probably all agreed that if a library can afford the cost it had better print a dictionary catalog, as by far the most useful; but no library has followed the Boston Athenæum in putting \$125,000 into such a catalog; and seldom has a library the good fortune of the Astor Library, in having the expense of printing an author catalog of some 100,000 v. entirely borne by a friend; and the expense there has been largely increased by having to make more than half of the catalog before beginning to print. Even when finished I am told that its four large volumes, of nearly 4300 pages, will have cost no more than the making of the whole catalog of the College of New Jersey, and the printing of its single volume of subject catalog; which, by the way, is an admirable catalog in many respects, but frequently of no use to an outsider by reason of its analytical references to books by their shelf numbers only. We hear only words of commendation spoken of Mr. Noyes's classed-dictionary catalog of the Brooklyn Library, the cost of making which I am not able to give. The author catalog of the Dublin University, just completed, in nine folio volumes, has occupied fifty years in making since the first slip was written, and the printing, proceeding steadily from the letter C, has taken nearly fourteen years, while the collection numbers fewer volumes than the Astor. But it is a serious question whether these elaborate and expensive printed catalogs are worth their cost. They are out of date before or as soon as they are finished, and the newer and more popular books have to be looked for in the card catalog. The smaller libraries, and I think the larger ones also, will find the class finding lists, such as have just been issued by the Apprentices' Library, both inexpensive and useful.

Mr. Hannah. — I had a page of catalog set up to show our directors, who were anxious to have a printed catalog, what style of catalog I would

print if I had the \$5000 which I estimated one of 1000 p. would cost. I would enter biographies under their subject with cross-reference from the author. I should like to make a dictionary catalog, if any, but I don't believe in printing a catalog. I find it as much as we can do to keep up our regular work. We have had books to catalog in various languages, and my cataloger is full of praise for the good work Mr. Nelson has put into the Astor Library catalog, in giving the full names of authors. I prefer living librarians; they can give information which no catalog can point out; I think nothing can take the place of the living librarian. A gentleman to-day got information from the British Museum that we had a certain book, a local history. I don't know how they knew it.

Mr. Dewey. — Lloyd P. Smith once named to a correspondent a book which was in the Bodleian Library, but they could not find it there, until he wrote again and gave the page of the catalog where it was entered. Living librarians are of course useful, but they are changeable. Young ladies will get married, and one day one of our force went off to Europe.

Mr. Poole. — The catalog must be determined by the character of the library and its readers. The Astor and the Boston Athenæum must have elaborate catalogs, but most libraries must have something cheap. I agree with Mr. Nelson's opinion that the dictionary catalog is the best. I have here Mr. Schwartz's finding lists, evidently cheap in cost, and mainly of single-line titles. I think it must puzzle his readers to find what they want in so much classification. I should prefer a catalog on the dictionary plan like Miss Coe's of the Free Circulating Library. One difficulty in printing at all is that you must be continually printing supplements covering the new books which are most called for.

Mr. Tyler. — I concur with Mr. Nelson decidedly. From my experience at the Astor Library, between 1871 and 1876, I can speak feelingly of the evil of supplements. There were supplements that had been interleaved and reinterleaved, and then cut to pieces, reinterleaved and rebound again until they became so unwieldy that on one occasion it took me half an hour to find an entry under the heading "United States." A great library, like the Astor, should reduce its supplements to one alphabet whenever there were five of them, and all its catalogues to one alphabet once a century. Every new supplement adds to the confusion.

Mr. Cohen. — Perhaps I ought to say a word for

the small libraries which have not the bibliographical guides possessed by the larger ones. I think the dictionary catalog the most useful for small libraries. The class finding list is too complicated for the ordinary reader. It is difficult for him to know just what class the book he wants is under. Books are repeated in these lists. If they had been all in one alphabet it would be much more useful. A small library cannot extend its analysis very far. I think it an unnecessary expense to print title entries of books of fiction; author entries are sufficient. A good juvenile catalog would be very useful and could be gotten up cheaply. I would make a concise subject-index and dictionary catalog in one alphabet, leaving out imprints, and giving brief titles.

Mr. Tyler.—I must ask permission to speak again in behalf of the small libraries. At the Plainfield Public Library, in which I have a fatherly interest, and over which I still have supervision, I first made the author, then the fiction titles, and then the juvenile catalogs; and now the subject catalog is going on as fast as practicable consistent with other work. At the Kansas State Library I carried the subject catalog so far as to note, by volume and page reference to Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States," (of which some twenty volumes had then appeared), a three-page account of Marina, the consort of Cortez. I made an equally close index of the departments of Political science and Political economy for the Kansas State University, at Lawrence. I believe in the fullest cross-references and analyses possible—dictionary every time.

Miss Coe.—Our catalog is not wholly satisfactory to me. The dictionary catalog is the most useful to the uneducated reader; the author the least useful; the subject the most perplexing; and supplements are discouraging. We have now three alphabets in both the English and German catalogs at our Ottendorfer Branch. The expense of the dictionary catalog can be reduced very materially by giving only the last name (surname) of an author, or the initials where necessary to distinguish between two or more of same name. I do not like the throwing of fiction into a separate list, because readers will use it alone, if separate, to the neglect of other books, whereas if fiction is mixed in with the other books they are quite as likely to be attracted by the other titles. Juvenile lists, too, can be omitted by indicating in the general catalog the juvenile books. Cross-references are not used enough in any catalog. If made under general subjects

freely they would be useful. Analytical references are most useful in the smallest libraries, and should be in their catalogs. The smaller the library the more thoroughly it should be analyzed. We are going to try the experiment at the Bruce Branch of a subject list, based on the Dewey classification, not with very close divisions, for we have not the books. On the shelves the books are closely classed; in the catalog under general divisions, with an index.

Mr. Poole.—I am glad to hear the good point Miss Coe makes on not printing fiction lists separate. I think the full names of authors should be kept on the librarian's full-title card catalog, but in printing they could be condensed to surnames.

Mr. Cole.—To get the most for the money, I think the finding lists are to be preferred if properly indexed. I would prefix an author index as in the Milwaukee catalog. If means are ample I would print the card catalog in full, with analyticals, as in the Fitchburg catalog. Supplements should be consolidated every 5 or 10 years. In making another catalog like the Fitchburg I would incorporate the subject index in the author catalog, giving each subject its class number.

Miss Coe.—Mr. Linderfeldt has solved the question of analyticals in his biographical entries.

Mr. Nelson.—*Apropos* of cheap catalogs I find the following in the *Academy* concerning the Wimbledon Free Public Library, which has 6000 v., "a catalog of which can be purchased for sixpence. Mr. Ll. W. Longstaff, who takes great interest in the growth of the library, has issued a small pamphlet of twenty-four pages consisting of notes on the catalog. His observations, which are arranged under twenty-six heads, will afford the inquirer considerable help in the choice of the best books housed in the building. They are brief, but to the point; and the low price, one penny, puts them within the reach of all."

Mr. Poole.—Will Mr. Dewey tell us if he thinks it advisable for Columbia College or the Y. M. C. A. to print a catalog?

Mr. Dewey.—Many libraries print catalogs at an expense that would better be put into books. I should want to print here a select list of the best works on certain topics. I believe the idea of printing the dictionary catalog has passed its zenith and will decline. I think it is not the best for any library. Mr. Schwartz's lists and Miss Coe's new catalog are admirable. There is a suggestive helpfulness in them not found in the

dictionary catalog. Without an index to the class list I should prefer the dictionary, but the index sends you at once to all the books on the topic sought. I am told that people read more by subjects where the finding lists have taken the place of the dictionary catalog. I will read some extracts to the point from Mr. Larned's report on catalogs made to the Cincinnati Conference. [L. J. 7: 127 +.]

Miss Coe. — It seems very difficult for the gentlemen who have large reference libraries to appreciate the needs of the small circulating libraries. Our readers must be supplied in 10 or 15 minutes. A few may want a book on a special subject, but the majority want simply a book, and are not particular as to subject. The printed and card catalogs must supplement each other. It has seemed to me that the dictionary catalog was most useful to the greatest number of people. I would also have finding lists on special subjects. Our readers have not the time to learn to use a subject catalog; at least my experience is in this direction. I have heard unfavorable criticism on Mr. Schwartz's subject lists. We must have our card, author, and title catalogs, but what shall we print? At the Ottendorfer we have the printed dictionary and the card author and subject; at the Bruce I am preparing the opposite, to print the subject, to see which will be the more useful.

Mr. Dewey. — If the reader comes for a special book, he finds it in the author catalog; but if he does not care what subject he has, one catalog is as good as another.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The Secretary then read extracts from the memorial of the Regents to the State Legislature, showing the great danger of irreparable damage to the valuable books and mss. in the State Library, from the inadequate and unfit quarters in which they are stowed and exposed to heat, dampness, and loss, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to call the attention of the several members of the State Legislature, from the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to the pressing necessity of immediate attention to the memorial of the Regents asking for an appropriation for the completion of the rooms for the State Library, and to urge their prompt action in favor of such appropriation."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Secretary then called the attention of the Club to a copy of the second series of Mr. W. Cushing's "Initials and pseudonyms," just published, remarking that those who had oftenest had occa-

sion to make use of the first series, and had thus learned to appreciate its merits and usefulness, would be the first to gladly welcome this large additional collection, the two constituting a work indispensable to the cataloger, and one which no library could afford to be without. He also expressed the hope that Mr. Cushing would speedily receive sufficient encouragement to warrant his bringing out his "Dictionary of anonymous works," which was expected to do for American literature what Halkett and Laing had done for English. Attention was also called to "Notes, genealogical, biographical, and bibliographical, of the Prime family, by E. D. G. Prime, D.D.;" especially to the chapter on the Prime family library, which "now contains a copy of every book and important pamphlet known to have emanated from any member of the family since the settlement of the country," two volumes dating back to the days of Queen Elizabeth, and printed in black-letter. The Secretary suggested that this was an example which other families might do well to follow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Referring to a partial promise made at the meeting in Nov., 1887, the Secretary remarked that he had a paper on "Library legislation," which there was not time to read, condensed from various reports to the A. L. A. and other sources, giving a short history of legislation for libraries in the U. S., with the provisions of the several State laws arranged alphabetically by States. It would appear in "Appletons' Annual Encyclopædia for 1887."

Attention was also called to sample adjustable covers for books received from the Universal Book Protector Mfg. Co., Foxboro', Mass.

The following were selected as the topics to be discussed at the next meeting:

1. How best to stimulate the formation of public libraries in New York State.
2. Should Mercantile libraries be sustained independently, or be merged in Free Public libraries?

Mr. Hannah gave an amusing account of the manner in which he secured for the L. I. Hist. Soc. the books of the old Brooklyn City Library, a subscription library, which failed for lack of support. By importuning some of the proprietors he obtained permission to send a cart for the books, which were afterwards formally transferred.

There being no further business the Club adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary*.

Library Economy and History.

ADAMS, Herbert B. Seminary libraries and university extension. Balt., Nov. 1887. 33 p. O. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies, 5th ser., 11.)

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) INSTITUTE. Act of incorporation and by-laws. N. Y., 1887. 23 p. S., incl. a view.

FLETCHER, W: I. Libraries [in Hartford]. (Pages 541-550 of v. I of TRUMBULL, J. H. Mem. hist. of Hartford Co., Conn., Boston, 1886.)

REPORTS.

Baltimore. *Enoch Pratt Free L.* (2d rpt.) Added 14,115; total 59,224; issued 407,539 (2676 less than the previous year); 194 periodicals are taken, 95,790 nos. were issued; hitherto only English books have been provided; but 700 German books are nearly ready and as many French books will be added in the spring. The books are already showing signs of wear. The accounts are Books \$17,940.72, Binding 1119, Periodicals 1170.86, Miscel. 4220.73, Salaries (11 males, 32 females) 16,950.37.

Birmingham *Free Ls.* (26th rpt.) Added 7305; total, ref. lib., 94,650, of which 22,117 are gifts; lending libs. 58,004; issued 913,924.

"As an immediate consequence of a paper read at the meeting [of the L. A. U. K., at Birmingham], on the good results of permitting free access at the Cambridge Library to works of reference, such as dictionaries, encyclopædias, and other works of a similar kind, the committee have determined to try the experiment in the Central Reference Library."

Boston *Athenæum.* Added 5217; total 159,984; issued 46,030.

Burlington, Vt., *Fletcher Free L.* Total no. of vols. 20,570; issued 37,933 (fict. and juv. 26,917). A new building is called for.

Concord (Mass.) *Free P. L.* Added 765; total 20,977; issued 22,865.

Germantown (Phila.) *Friends Free L.* Added 623; lost 21; total 13,739; issued 12,185. The Committee say: "While our income for the purchase of books is ample, the fund for the support of the library is gradually decreasing from year to year. This is due in part to the reduced rate of interest, and in part to the loss by death of a number of our subscribers, who have liberally contributed towards our help in the past; and for this reason we must again appeal to our friends for their generous assistance."

New Haven *P. L.* Vols. in lib. July 1, 1887, 3774; Dec. 31, 6490; issued July 1-Dec. 31, 73,762.

Says a New Haven paper:

"The maxim, 'The more one pays for a thing the more he values it,' was never better illustrated than in the monthly reports of our two public

libraries — the institute, costing \$3 a year, and the free public library, costing nothing. The very large percentage of novel-reading in the latter institution would almost justify one in saying that a large part of its patrons preferred it to the other because they didn't consider their reading worth \$3 a year to them. The following table of percentages taken from the January reports of both libraries will show the difference between them: [The percentage of fiction at the free library is somewhat higher than usual, the average being nearer 80.]"

	Library.	Institute.
English fiction . . . . .	.820	.486
French and Ger. fiction . .	—	.012
General literature . . . . .	.027	.282
Science . . . . .	.014	.013
Useful arts . . . . .	.013	.009
Fine arts . . . . .	.012	.042
Hist., biog., and travel . .	.100	.120
Philosophy . . . . .	.003	.012
Sociology . . . . .	.006	.005
Theology . . . . .	.003	.014
Philology . . . . .	.0003	.002

It has been proposed to put the public library, in the State House. The City Attorney favors it as "not out of the way and yet having the quiet which is a necessary feature for a library."

New York. *Apprentices' L.* Added 3396; total 73,619; issued 241,455 (Fict. and Juv. 201,394); registration 13,145 (5875 more than in 1886.)

The Library Committee "call particular attention to the fact that while the circulation has been over 48,000 volumes in excess of the previous year, no additional expenses for service have been incurred, and the books are now being issued at the rate of less than 3 cents per volume.

"The opening of the library free to all through the entire year has greatly added to the wear and tear of the books."

The President says: "I have watched with not a little anxiety the increased circulation in our library since it has been made entirely free. Its running expenses, such as salaries, printing, etc., we can see from our reports; but our books are read mostly by the medium working classes; not by the rich in their libraries, with elegant surroundings, but by the poor, possibly in their living-rooms, often eagerly devoured by several members of a family — adults and children — and the legitimate wear on our books is very great. I can hardly believe that a book goes out of our library without sustaining an average damage of 2½ cents, and if, as seems probable, our circulation the coming year should reach 300,000 volumes, we behold the fact that it would cost the enormous sum of \$7500 to simply replace the legitimate wear and tear on our library, and even with the aid of the sum received from the city, it will require the utmost care on the part of our committee, and tax the resources of our Society to maintain and even keep it up to its present standard.

"Do not let me be misunderstood as finding fault, or wishing to go backwards; but I do wish to say a word to restrain those enthusiastic brethren who sometimes complain that we are too slow, and who, in their virtuous and most praiseworthy

desire to do all the good that they see needs to be done, and to do it at once, would, I fear, in doing present good, impair and cripple the future usefulness of our beloved Society."

Paris. Société de Géographie. Added 1244 v., 96 maps, 16 atlases, 2116 photographs; issued 1243 v.

Pawtucket (R. I.) Free P. L. Added 932; total 10,430; issued 34,901 (fiction 69%).

"The opinion was expressed by several librarians at the last Convention that the circulation of the current numbers of periodicals gives great satisfaction to their patrons; we therefore propose to circulate for four days copies of such magazines as are in the greatest demand. There is a great and daily increasing demand for works on various branches of mechanics. I have thought that it might be productive of good results to invite the business heads of the various industries of the city, either to present to the library one or more books treating in the best manner the special craft which they represent, or to suggest such works as will be most useful to them, making of such gifts a special department of mechanics, both for circulation and for reference, with a table near the racks, where those who have not accommodations at their homes may read and study. I can but think that it would be the most practical and helpful thing that could be done both for the library and the people, for it would insure a personal interest in each book.

"The work with the schools seems to be all that we can attend to, but I am not satisfied, nor shall I be until I see every teacher using and urging the pupils to use the library to its utmost capacity in connection with their work. The great part of this work is confined to comparatively few schools; these few are frequent and constant in their use of the library. When a call is made by the Superintendent for the general observance of the anniversary of noted men like Whittier, Longfellow, and others, there is a prompt and general demand for help; as we have few duplicates, in such cases I take all books relating to the subject from the circulating department to my own desk, and give each one an opportunity to make a copy or commit a selection, assisting when it is necessary, thus giving an equal chance to all to obtain some item of information."

Mrs. Sanders writes to us: "We are settled in more commodious quarters, more accessible (up one flight of stairs instead of two and a half), with more room. Our room is 90 x 60, well lighted naturally by 24 windows; artificially by 62 electric and 28 gas lights. We are only here temporarily, for arrangements are rapidly progressing for a Memorial Building for the library at a cost of \$100,000."

Peabody, Mass. Peabody Inst. Added 1092; total 27,023; issued 27,526 (fiction and juv. 73.7%). The Eben Dale Sutton Reference L. now contains 2633, which is not included in the total above. A supplementary catalogue of additions since 1878 is called for.

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (9th rpt.) Added 781; total 10,828; issued 52,427 (fiction 73%).

"The remark of one of the most successful

teachers of the town, that upon the opening of the public library the 'Dime Novel' of the sensational class had disappeared from his school, is a forcible illustration of the value of good books as an antidote, and also, of the truth that the unpurged taste of boys and girls does not prefer poison to wholesome food for the mind, any more than it does for the body."

Worcester. American Antiquarian Society. (For 6 months.) Added 878 v., 8380 pm., 95 v. of newspapers. The card catalogue is nearly completed.

Worcester Free P. L. Added 3441; total 70,350; home use 137,015; ref. use 59,319.

"It should be borne in mind that no statistics are here given to show the use of the books of the circulating department by scholars and teachers. Books that are taken out by teachers, on teachers' and pupils' cards are charged as other books, but they are used many times in school-houses and in the homes of pupils and instructors.

"The school use has continued to increase during the last year, but the plans in use have been slightly modified so as to avoid the possibility of seeming to interfere in the least with the prerogatives of the School Board. Teachers are enthusiastic in regard to the advantages to themselves and their pupils which both are receiving in the free use of books allowed them by the rules of the library. Reference-books, as this term is usually understood, are not provided by the library for use in school-rooms. Books of this kind are furnished to the schools by the School Committee."

\$4500 is asked for to buy books, and the need of a new building is again insisted on.

NOTES.

Albany. Young Men's Assoc. The collections for the public hall project are coming steadily in, and it is confidently hoped that \$60,000 will soon be raised. Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., thinks that within five years the general plans for a great administrative building for the Assoc., with accommodations for the Albany Institute and the Historical Soc., will be executed. It is estimated to cost \$125,000, and half that amount is already in hand. Erastus Corning, in 1872, bequeathed \$10,000 to the Assoc., with the wish that the amount might be applied toward the erection of a building.

Asbury Park, N. J. The annual "Library supper," Jan. 30, netted \$157. Four tableaux were given from Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," "Bleak House," and "David Copperfield," followed by a march of the characters, over seventy in number, who were afterwards the waiters at the supper.

Gloversville, N. Y. As the estate of the Hon. Levi Parsons did not prove sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the library in which he was so much interested, the people have raised \$3800, which cancels a debt of \$1800 and leaves \$2000 towards the expenses of another year. The directors voted Feb. 4 to make the library free, from that day, and a committee was appointed

to call a meeting of the Association to change the name.

New Haven, Conn. The State House Commission had a public hearing Jan. 19, at which the friends of the public library advocated locating the library in the old State House after it is repaired.

Philadelphia. It has been decided to establish what will be known as the War Library and Museum of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. A charter will be applied for, and a committee, of which Dr. H. Ernest Goodman is Chairman, has been appointed to solicit contributions. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed. The intention is to purchase a property in Chestnut or Walnut Street as near Broad Street as possible, which shall be a headquarters for the Order and for the use of the local commandery, and where also relics, arms, books, etc., relating to the Civil War can be preserved. Portraits of Hancock, Hayes, and Sheridan, who have been the Commanders of the National Congress of the Legion, have been already obtained. It is intended to make the library the most complete of its kind in the country, and the museum the most interesting.—*Critic.*

Quincy, (Ill.) P. L. Assoc. A contract has been signed for a new building to cost \$22,631, but as the association has not yet quite a sufficient amount to pay that price, a supplemental contract has been signed, which gives the building committee the right to make changes that will reduce the total cost of the building \$2547. These changes should not be made, for some of them will detract from the beautiful appearance of the building. The plans are furnished by Messrs. Patton & Fisher, of Chicago. The structure will be built of Quincy limestone, with Bedford stone trimmings, and will be very handsome. Mr. Patton is a young man who has given special attention to libraries. He is also the architect of the Scoville Institute Library at Oak Park, near Chicago.

San Francisco P. L. The trustees voted in Feb. to ask the next Board of Supervisors for the sum of \$9000 to be expended in the establishment of six reading-rooms. As the small-pox is still regarded as epidemic, the date for resuming the outside circulation of the books was not fixed upon.

Wappinger's Falls, N. Y. The circulating library and reading-room at this place has been incorporated as the Grinnell Library Association, Mrs. E. A. Howarth remaining librarian.

West Chester (Pa.) Lib. Assoc. The formal opening of the new building took place on the evening of Feb. 7. The building, 30 x 60 ft., is well lighted. The main entrance is from the side through a large arch opening into a vestibule. There is an auditorium on the second floor, with a stage; it will seat 300. The building cost about \$6000 and is erected on a piece of ground presented by Mrs. Hannah M. Darlington.

FOREIGN NOTES.

British Museum. It may be remembered that Lord Randolph Churchill cut off £10,000. from the vote for the British Museum. We are sorry to say that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer does not intend altogether to reverse this mischievous policy, the grant for the financial year being put at £5000 below the normal amount. This is peculiarly mortifying, as the opportunities for acquiring valuable additions to the national collections promise to be unusually numerous.—*Athenæum.*

Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. In the report of the Commission du Budget 436,000 francs is asked for salaries. This is 36,000 more than in 1887. 6000 francs of the difference is to create a branch at Fontainebleau to receive copyright publications of little value which the law obliges the library to keep, such as successive editions of novels (often very numerous), innumerable prayer-books and devotional works, provincial newspapers, duplicate copies of which are in the local libraries. Room is costly at Paris; the Palace of Fontainebleau offers all that is needed. The other 30,000 francs is to enable the library to keep open from 9 to 6, excepting in winter, when darkness compels an earlier closing. It is believed that this would increase the use of the library by one-half. An experiment has been made for three years in the summer of closing at 6; the change increased the number of visitors by 40 per cent. It is thought that an additional hour in the morning will make an even greater increase, as it offers to workers a chance for two sessions of from 3½ to 4 hours each, separated by the *déjeuner*. With the library opening at 10 the first session was too short to be of value.

Salford. The movement in favor of opening the Free Libraries on Sundays is occupying much attention there. Letters from the Bishop of Salford, Mr. J. Bright, and Mr. T. Burt, M.P., approving of the proposal, have been published. A poll of the ratepayers will be taken at an early date.—*Ath.*, 24 Mar.

The *Athenæum* also says: "We have received the reports of the Free Libraries at Leeds and Salford. Both speak of continued prosperity. We are glad to see that at Salford the collection of books relating to Salford and Lancashire is increasing, and that the books for the blind continue in demand. The committee is surely needlessly fussy when it proposes 'to put a restriction upon the future supply of all works of fiction to the lending libraries.'"

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Disinfection. Early in the year when small-pox prevailed in the town the Sheffield (Eng.) library made use of an apparatus which disinfected volumes at the rate of about 500 daily. It consists of a couple of ovens, the outer case of which is lined with a non-conducting substance which answers the double purpose of retaining the heat and preventing the room from becoming unduly warm. Underneath is a Bunsen burner to which a supply of air is admitted; and this, as it becomes heated, passes through a tube, not into the ovens themselves, but into a casing which forms the walls

of the inside. It is possible to heat the ovens to upwards of 300 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature which is necessary if disease germs are to be destroyed. But as this temperature would considerably damage the bindings, if not actually destroy the books, the use of carbolic acid was resorted to, by which the books could be thoroughly disinfected under a considerably lower temperature. Placed at the bottom of each of the ovens is a little tray, into which is dropped a small quantity of crystal carbolic acid. Immediately above is a perforated tray, and above this are skeleton supports for the books, which are placed edge downwards with their leaves spread open. Under the carbolic acid heat becomes vaporised and passes up into the books, which, after a sojourn of about 15 minutes, come out purified, and also freed from much of the grease and dirt which follow their frequent use by hands not over cleanly.

Leather for Bindings. A subscriber having asked the difference between persian and turkey morocco, Mr. C. G. Neuman has kindly supplied the following information :

"Persian goat or morocco is the skin of a kind of *wild goat* raised in *East India*, and tanned in a species of bark native in its own country, and then shipped to London, from which place it is sent to all parts of the globe. Turkey morocco, is a *goat skin* raised in *Switzerland* and sent to *Summac, Germany*, for tanning, and is a finer grade of goods. Buck leather is a *sheep skin*, also raised and tanned in *East India*."

Librarians.

BREVOORT, J. C. The Long Island Historical Society has issued "Proceedings in memory of Hon. James Carson Brevoort [and three others], Brooklyn, N. Y., 1888," 15 p. O.

JACOBS, Miss Lizzie, was appointed, April 7, librarian of the City Library of Utica, N. Y. She "has been a telegraph operator in the Central Railroad, and is well qualified for the position."

LEWIS, Ben. M., resigned his position as city libn. of Utica, N. Y., April 7. The resignation was accepted and resolutions passed referring to him as "a courteous and competent gentleman who has been untiring in his efforts to advance the city library to its present systematized method of classifying and drawing books," and giving "the best wishes of the board for his future welfare and prosperity in his new venture."

MILLER, Mrs. Mary A., a teacher in the Grant Building, in West Des Moines, was appointed by Gov. Larrabee, April 25, as State Librarian of Iowa, to succeed Mrs. S. B. Maxwell, who has filled the position for 10 years past. Mrs. Miller is the widow of an Iowa soldier, and her appointment was strongly urged by the old soldiers of this city and Eddyville, where she formerly resided. It is not stated whether she has any library experience.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth Rand. A brief notice of Mr. Spofford, with a portrait, is given in the *Washington Republican*, Feb. 18.

Gifts and Bequests.

Albany, N. Y. Y. M. C. A. As the result of a "book reception" held at Jermain Hall, March 7, the Assoc. received 5080 books and \$28.50 in cash, and several more books are promised.

Chicago, Ill. The Newberry Lib. The moiety of the Newberry estate falling to the library is \$2,149,201.60. The promise for the future is even more brilliant, as more than half the property consists largely of unproductive real estate. The income since Dec. 9, 1885, after deducting \$50,000 especially appropriated for the purchase of books and general expenses, amounts to \$67,778.12.

Lenox Library, N. Y. The late Joseph W. Drexel, of New York, made only one public bequest. He leaves "all that portion of my library which consists of works relating to the science of music, also all musical compositions and treatises or other works on musical subjects," to the Lenox Library, "upon the express condition that the said Trustees of the Lenox Library shall sign and deliver to my executors, hereinafter named, a written acceptance of the said portion of my library, and an agreement to keep the same separated from all other books or collections of books, and to preserve the same in separate shelves or cases, to be labelled 'Drexel Musical Library.'" In case the Lenox Library will not accept the gift on these conditions, then the Astor Library is to have the same opportunity, and if the Astor Library will not accept the conditions, the gift is to be made to the Mercantile Library of the city of Philadelphia, without any conditions. Mr. Moore, Librarian and Superintendent of the Lenox Library, in conversation with a reporter of the *Times*, said that two separate collections of books, aggregating about 11,000 volumes, have been accepted by the Trustees of the Lenox and properly credited in the catalogue, but he did not think it likely that the Trustees would admit any collection on the condition of labelling the shelves or cabinets of the library with the name of the giver.

Olneyville, R. I. F. C. L. Assoc. Mrs. Sarah Waterman bequeathed to the Assoc. a lot of land on Olneyville Square.

Philadelphia Lib. Co. Henry C. Lea offers to build an extension to the library building on Locust St., at a cost of \$50,000, on condition that the present facilities for the public use of the library shall not be abridged in the future. The offer has been accepted and the addition doubling the present accommodations will be an exact counterpart of and in the rear of the present building.

Trinity College. Mrs. John C. Draper, of New York, has given to Trinity College, Hartford, a large and valuable collection of photographs on glass, illustrating researches in physics and especially in the study of the spectrum, made by her husband, the late Professor Draper, of the College of the City of New York.

Vassar College. The library of history of Vassar College has received through the children of the late James Harper, of Harper Brothers, a gift

of all the works of American history which have been published by that house. The givers are James Thorne Harper, Mrs. Henry B. Willard, and Miss Lizzie Harper. It is hoped that this will be the nucleus of a valuable library of American History for Vassar. This section will be known as the Harper Alcove. James Harper was one of the first trustees of Vassar in 1865, and both daughters were for several years students at the college. Vassar has just established a chair of history, to which the library will be a valuable adjunct.

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' L., *N. Y.* Finding list. Part 2: Cyclopædias, Collected works, Periodicals, and Juvenile literature. Part 8: Theology and Philosophy. *N. Y.*, 1888. 3+28 p.; [2]+3+37 p. 1. 8°.

The BOSTON P. L.'s winter bulletin has a list of mathematical works added since Apr. 1884 (20½ p.) and a continuation of the Index to articles on American local history (14½ p.).

The BRITISH MUSEUM has reprinted slip 183 of Cla-Cle in order to leave out from the 2d title under Cleasby the words "[assisted by K. Gésason (*sic*) and others]." Gislason, it appears, had nothing to do with the dictionary. The mistake arose from misunderstanding a passage in Sir G. W. Dasent's preface.

CINCINNATI P. L. Bulletin of books added 1887. *Cin.*, 1888. 4 l., 146 p. 1. O.

The Library bulletin of CORNELL UNIVERSITY for Jan. has a note on a ms. orderly book of Sullivan's campaigns and a reference list of 5½ p. on "Municipal government in the U. S."

CUTTER, C. A. Alfabetic-order table. [Revised ed. Boston, 1888.] Broadside.

This table has been reprinted in larger type (making a sheet 31 x 51 cm.) and with the correction of a few typographical errors. The right-hand portion of the tables (the vowels and the letters Q, S, X, Y, Z) has been expanded so that all the groups are in regular sets of nines, which will make its use much easier. It will be bound as a book 13 x 31 cm., with one leaf, the 11-99 tables being pasted on left cover and left side of the leaf, so that they will all meet the eye at once; and the 1-9 tables on the right hand of leaf and cover. In the first edition, when bound, W, an 11-99 letter, was on the right side among the 1-9 tables, which led some persons to use it with a vowel.

The new table unbound will be sold, as the old was, for \$1. Binding in cloth will cost 55 cts., to which 5 cts. must be added for postage. Any one who bought the first edition can receive the new in exchange gratis on sending his address (and the cost of binding and postage if he wishes it bound). Both editions can hereafter be procured only of the undersigned.

C: A. CUTTER.

GEHE-STIFTUNG, *Dresden*. Katalog der Bibliothek. Abth. D: Volkswirtschaft. *Dresden*, v. Zahn & Jaensch, 1888. 30+415 p. 8°. 4 m.

The HARVARD UNIVERSITY bulletin for Jan. concludes "The Carlyle collection, continues "The Dante collection" and "The Sparks mss.," and gives complete an "Index to recent reference lists, no. 3," 9 pages, by W: C. Lane.

JEWETT, C: C. Della compilazione dei cataloghi per biblioteche. 1a vers. a cura del Dr. Guido Biagi. *Firenze*, G. C. Sansone, 1888. 9+120 p. O. (Biblioteca di bibliog. e paleog.)

SION COLLEGE L. Catalogue of books purchased 1885-7. *London*, 1888. 75 p. O.

The preface gives an account of the movable system of location, which has been adopted in the library, reprints the new notation, devised by the librarian, Rev. W: H. Milman, and explains why it takes so long to rearrange the library, over 66,000 volumes, the chief cause being the difficulty of procuring satisfactory assistants.

WESTERN LIB ASSOC., *South Bend, Ind.* Catalogue for 1888. *n. p.*, *n. d.* 128 p. O.

Title a liner. Dewey notation, except that Fiction is marked F followed by the initial of the author's name and a number, not the Cutter number. Similarly Juveniles are marked J with initial and number.

FULL NAMES.

T: Hudson McKee (Indexes to reports of U. S. Senate and House Committees);

J: Ferguson Hume (Art of investing);

Royal Chapin Taft (Some notes upon the introduction of the woollen manufacture);

T: Edwin Brown (Studies in modern socialism);

Elias B: Sanford (History of Conn.);

Mrs. Emily Ripley Barnes (Narratives connected with the early History of the Bellows family);

Albert Kendall Teele (History of Milton, Mass., 1640 to 1887);

C: Samuel Mack (Similia similibus curantur ?);

J: Bleeker Miller (Progress and robbery and progress and justice);

W: Gilbert Hill (Family record of Deacons J. W. Converse and E. S. Converse);

E: Dwight Walker (Reincarnation);

Mrs. Lavinia Murdoch Morehead (A few incidents in the life of Prof. J. P. Espy);

C: Burke Elliott (The U. S. and the Northeastern fisheries);

E: Livingston Wilson (Quarter century in photography);

Walter Lindley and Joseph Pomeroy Widney (California of the South);

Frye Williams Giles (Thirty years in Topeka);

Arnold De Welles Miller (Restoration of the Jews);

G: Smith Holmes (Parish church of St. Michael); Abraham Herbert Lewis (Critical history of Sunday legislation);

D: Hastings Mason (Short tariff history of the United States);

Corydon Eustathius Fuller (Reminiscences of Garfield).

CHANGED TITLES.

Furnished by J. Edmonds.

The maid of Florence; or, Niccolò de' Lapi; by the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio; tr. from the Italian, by W. Felgate. London, Bently, 1853.

This was issued also as "Florence betrayed" and as "Niccolò dei Lapi," see Whitney's "Modern Proteus," p. 17.

Hector Fieramosca, a challenge of Barletta, by Marq. D'Azeglio. London, Longman, 1850.

Ettore Fieramosca; the challenge of Barletta, by Massimo D'Azeglio. Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1859.

The challenge of Barletta, by M. D'Azeglio; tr. by Lady L. Magenis. London, W. H. Allen, 1880.

The *Academy* says the book was translated as early as 1836.

Marcella of Rome; a tale of the early church; by F. Eastwood [Mr. D. C. Knevals]. London, Shaw, 1872.

Marcella; the fearless Christian maiden. A tale of the early church; by Frances Eastwood. N. Y., Dodd & Mead.

The left-hand pages bear the title, "Marcella of Rome."

"The Globe dictionary of the English language as it is spoken and written, edited and compiled by Hyde Clarke," published by the Aldine Book Publishing Co. of Boston, with the date 1887 on the title-page, is an old book with a new name. It is an unchanged reprint, apparently from old stereotype plates, of the fifth edition of Hyde Clarke's "New and comprehensive dictionary of the English language," published in London as long ago as 1869. — *Nation*.

Bibliography.

ALLAIS, Gustave. Note bibliog. sur les essais de Montaigne. Paris, P. Dupont, 1888. 18 p. 8°.

Repub. fr. the *Revue de l'enseignement secondaire*. Enumerates the editions of the *Essais* and notes, and gives their various readings.

BLADES, W. The enemies of books. Enlarged. London, E. Stock, 1888. 13+[1]+165 p. S.

CLASSIFIED catalogue of educational works in use in the United Kingdom and its dependencies in 1887. London, Low, 1888. 240 p. 8°. 6 sh.

DOMMER, A. v. Lutherdrucke auf der Hamburger Stadtbibliothek, 1516-23. Lpz., Fr. W. Grunow, 1888. 5+277 p. 8°. 10 m.

HODDER, F. H. References on municipal government in the U. S. Ithaca, 1888. 8 p. l. o. (Cornell Univ. L., special lists, 2.)

From the Library bulletin, v. 2.

KAYSER, Chr. Gottl. Vollst. Bücher-Lexicon. 23. Bd., 1883-86. Lpz., 1887. 2 v., 640+701 p. Q.

In a notice of this in the *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, O. H. compares it with the *Heinsius Lexicon* and the *Hinrichs Fünfjähriger Bücher-Catalog*, summing up as follows: Kayser, which appears as early after the dates which it contains as *Hinrichs*, though it is not as complete as *Heinsius* yet satisfies the main wants of the bibliographer. It is to be wished that it would appear at regular intervals; the last contained 4 years, the last but one 6 years; and it is especially to be wished that it included academical dissertations and programs, whose titles there is no convenient way of getting at now.

KERTBENY, C. M., and PETRIK, Geza. Ungarns deutsche Bibliographie 1801-1860; Verzeichniss der in Ungarn u. Ungarn betr. im Auslande erschienenen deutschen Drucke. Im Auftrage d. k. ung. Ministerium f. Cultus u. Unterricht begonnen v. Kertbeny; fortgesetzt u. m. e. wiss. Uebersicht versehen v. Petrik. Budapest, Kilián, 1886. 2 v., 7+219+416; 657 p. 8°. 20 m.

LANE, W: Coolidge. Index to recent reference lists, no. 3. Camb., 1888. 11 p. l. o. (Harv. Univ. L. Contrib., no. 29.)

LE PETIT, G. Bibliographie des principales éditions originales d'écrivains français du 15^e au 18^e siècle. Paris, Quantin, 1888. 7+383 p. gr. 8°. 35 fr.

LE SOUDIER, H. Annuaire-tarif des journaux, revues, et publications périodiques parus à Paris jusqu'en déc. 1887, suivi d'une table systématique et du tarif postal pour la France et l'étranger. Paris, H. Le Soudier, 1888. 253 p. 8°. 3 fr.

Rob. W: Lowe's Bibliog. account of Eng. theat. lit. contains a list of [84] pseudonyms and initials. p. 379-384.

MILSAND, Ph. Supplément à la bibliographie Bourguignonne, suivi de la table générale des noms d'auteurs et de la table générale alphabétique des divisions. Dijon, G. Lamarche, 1888. 204 p. 8°. 8 fr.

MEULEN, R. van der. Algemeene aardrijkskundige bibliog. van Nederland, uitgeg. door de afdeeling "Nederland" van het Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundige Genootschap. Deel 1: Algemeene en plaatselijke beschrijving. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1888. 14+271 p. gr. 8°. 6.80 m.

OCIONI-BONAFFONS, Gius. Bibliografia storica friulana, 1861-85. Vol. 2, Accademia di Udine. Udine, 1887. 17+275 p. 8°. 4 lire. Contains nos. 730-1173.

PAOLI, Cesare. Programma scolastico di paleografia latina e di diplomatica. 1. Paleog. lat.

2a ed. accresc. Firenze, G. C. Sansoni, 1888. 7+57+[1] p. O. (Biblioteca di bibliog. e paleog.)

The "QUARTERLY bibliography of American and English literature" is to contain: An alphabetical list of all American and English book publications during the preceding three months, arranged according to author or catchword, with full title and all bibliographical details as to place of publication, publisher, number of pages, size, price, etc., according to the regulations of the A. L. A., with descriptive and critical notes; a classified list of the same; list of new serials and periodicals, American and English; list of English publications reprinted in the United States and of American publications reprinted in England; old books under new names; publications in press, American and English; quarterly statistics; Directory of publishers represented; Index of subjects. A general index of authors and subjects of all publications during the whole year will be given at the end of the volume. Terms: 4 numbers a year, \$2.50; single number, 75c. The first issue, containing the bibliographies for January to April, 1888, will be published in the latter part of April. It is to be published at Elmira, U. S. A., by L. Kreichauf.

REHER, Aug. Titel-Verzeichnis der neuen erzahlenden u. volkstümlich-wiss. Werke in deutscher Sprache, nach den Schlagwörtern alphabetisch geordnet. 2. Aufl. Altona, Reher, 1888. 2 pts. in 1 v. 4+497+13 p. 8°. 12 m.

STANLEY, H. M., Librarian of Lake Forest University, publishes through C. H. French, Lake Forest, Ill., a diminutive pamphlet entitled "A Price-list of the best literature in its cheapest forms." This is good; but something better would be a price-list of the same literature in its best forms; for paper that will last, and type that can be read without damage to the only pair of eyes each reader has to do all his reading with, is better than some of these five-, eight-, and ten-cent editions of the literary classics. Why not, in a new edition, show both the best and the cheapest forms in which the books in question have appeared? Some of these very cheap reprints are likely, by the way, to be soon out of print. — *Critic*.

TASCHENBERG, O. Bibliotheca zoologica 2, 1861-80. 1. Bd. Lpz., W: Engelmann, 1888. 8°. 21 m.

A continuation of Carus and Engelmann's "Bib. zool., 1846-60," which was itself a continuation of W: Engelmann's "Bib. hist. nat., 1700-1846." Like Carus and Engelmann the present work contains references to articles in periodicals. It is executed with the same care as its predecessor, and like it is indispensable in any large library.

TILLINGHAST, W: Hopkins. 4th list of the publications of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief pub. on the University, 1886-87. Camb., 1888. 34 p. 1. O. (Harv. Univ. L. Contrib., no. 28.)

UNION list of periodicals to be found in the principal reading-rooms and libraries of Topeka, Kansas, 1888. n.p., n.d. 12 p. T.

"Newspapers are entered under the name of the town or city where they are published. All other periodicals are arranged under the first word of the title that is not an article.

"The letters at the end of the line indicate in what libraries the periodical may be found. The style of type indicates whether the library has a complete set (black face type), a partial set (italics), or simply current numbers, (Roman type).

"Parentheses () indicate that the current numbers of the periodical are not to be found in the library represented by the enclosed letter.

"Titles of periodicals that are not now published are printed in *italics*.

"N. B. Since partial, or complete, sets of more than a thousand different periodicals are to be found in the library of the Kansas Historical Society, it has not seemed best to include them all in this list. Only those most likely to interest general readers have been included."

The libraries represented are:

C. Washburn College Library, L. D. Whittemore, Librarian.

H. Kansas State Historical Society Library, Franklin G. Adams, Secretary.

K. Kansas State Library, H. J. Dennis, Librarian.

P. Free Public Library, Olin S. Davis, Librarian.

Y. Young Men's Christian Association, Augustus Nash, Secretary.

WOLF's landwirthschaftliches Vademecum; eine alfab. u. systemat. geord. Handbibliothek der in Deutschland, u.s.w., ersch. Litteratur a. d. Gebiete der Land- u. Hauswirthschaft, d. Gartenbaues, d. Jagd- u. Forstwissenschaft, u.s.w., bis 1888. Mit Register der Schlagworte. 8. Lpz., G. Wolf, 1888. 5+179 p. 8°. 1.25 m.

INDEXES.

F. W. C. writes to the *Athenæum*: "An index to the numerous volumes of the *Revista de España* has just been issued; it commences with the first number in 1868, and includes that of Oct. 25, 1887. It has been compiled in a most complete and efficient manner by Señor Antonio Maestre y Alonso, of the library of the Madrid Ateneo. There is an index of subjects classified, under 15 heads: Biography, Bibliography, Foreign, Spanish, Spanish-American, and Portuguese Literature, Poetry, Travels, Geographical, etc.; and an alphabetical index of authors is added referring to the pages where the articles may be found."

Table alphabétique, analytique et raisonnée des circulaires de la DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA COMPTABILITÉ PUBLIQUE; par Alfred Bélot. Tome 3, 1, jan. 1882-30 juin 1887. Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1888. 8°. 5 fr.

PHILLIMORE, W. P. W. The index library: a

series of indexes and calendars to British records. Part I. London, C. J. Clark, 1888.

"How is it that the authorities who are responsible for the production of indexes designed to aid the student in his researches, in far too many instances lose more than half the value of these laboriously compiled works by retaining them in a manuscript form? A mss. index can only be consulted by a very limited number; in fact, from its unique character it stands little chance of being better known to the world at large than many of the thousands of ancient manuscripts which are scattered up and down the country. The cost of printing indexes is nothing as compared with the cost of production, and it therefore seems to the outside world inexplicable why many of them should be retained in their most inconvenient form, the more so when an accident may at any moment deprive the world altogether of any unique ms. It is true that of late years attempts have been made, perhaps on a somewhat limited scale, to alter this state of affairs. The Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire printed two volumes of indexes to their records, and, following their example, the Yorkshire and Norfolk Archæological Associations and a few other county societies have done the same. Mr. Phillimore's 'Index Library' is merely a development of this useful scheme—to get into type and distribute in public and private libraries copies of the numerous indexes which at the present moment can only be consulted in one particular repository."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 28, '88.

REVUE des questions historiques; tables des tomes 1-20, 1866-76. Paris, V. Palmé, 1888. 400 p. 8°. 10 fr.

Contains Table méthodique, alph. des auteurs, gén. des matières, bibliographique.

Le table gén. de la REVUE historique (1881-85 incl.) réd. par C. COUDERC. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1887. 140 p. O.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

C. H. W. (W. coming last) is the ps. of Heman White Chapin in "Five hundred dollars and other stories of N. E. life."—*C. A. Blanchard*.

E. McMurdo. Vol. I of the "History of Portugal, London, Sampson Low, 1888," published under his name, is "a very literal translation of the first seven books of Herculano's 'Historia de Portugal.'" He speaks of Miss Mariana Monteiro as the translator of "documents" for him, but does not mention Herculano.—*Nation*.

The fashionable tragedian; a criticism [of H. Irving], London, 1877, was by W. Archer and Robert W. Lowe.—*Lowe's Eng. theat. lit.*

"*A first friendship*," "*Gilbert Rugge*, by the author of 'A first friendship,'" and "*A dangerous guest*, by the author of 'Gilbert Rugge,'" are apparently by H. Jackson, as *Harper's Weekly*, 1875, p. 763 foll. published a story "by H. Jackson, author of 'Gilbert Rugge.'"—*W. M. G.*

G. A. Nicholas, ps. author of "Biddy Club" is on good authority said to be Mrs. Worthington of Minneapolis, formerly Miss Bessie Strong, of St. Louis, who published about 1880 a novel called "Conquered."

Melati van Java, ps. of Louise Slood in various Dutch novels.

Memoirs of Jane Cameron, female convict, by a prison matron, author of "Female life in prison," published anonymously, at London, in 1864, is now issued as "by F. W. Robertson, author of 'Grandmother's money,'" etc.

Rosa Noel and The Sisters Lawless, two novels published anonymously in London in 1873, are by Bertha De Jongh, an American lady.—*R. Bliss*.

The twin soul, London, Ward & Downey, 1888, is by Dr. C. Mackay.—*Ath.*, p. 245.

Humors and Blunders.

Binding. Prof. Drummond, author of "Natural law in the spiritual world," lately gave a lecture in New York on his experience in Africa. The Central Africans, he said, had a rich morocco color and beautiful, soft skin, which he often desired for bindings for some of the books in his Edinburgh library.

Mr. C. H. Burbank sends us some curiosities of cataloging which have lately come under his notice:

Nights, Arabian... Hon. Mrs. Sugden.
Plutarch's Lives... Plutarch.
Rover, the Red... Cooper
Gulliver's Travels... Lemuel Gulliver.
Esmond, Henry... W. M. Thackeray.

A child of seven years presented a card a few days since with this request: "You know that woman that comes to the library. Well, she wants that book about so long" (measuring with her finger). M. A. S.

The Critic prints the following oddities from the index to one of the leading American monthlies: "Jury System be retained? Shall the, 102. George's Economic Theories, Henry, 15. Andover Organizing? Is, 327. Passes and the public. Railway, 392. Penalty. The infliction of the Death, 503. Revised Version Has Failed. Why the, 353. Romanizing? Is Andover, 327."

An hon. member of one of the Northern constituencies was anxious to read Mr. Haggard's book, "She," and went to a West-End library to see if he could obtain it. The demand for the book was so great that there was not a copy left, but the attendant promised that the first copy returned should be saved for him. A few days afterwards a postcard arrived at his house worded thus: "'She' has come in and will be kept till you call." The card was read by the member's wife, and when the legislator returned home he was greeted by his wife with tearful reproaches. It was some time before the hon. member could get in a word of explanation that "She" was simply a novel.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

MAY, 1888.

No. 5.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

THE failure of the Library Bureau is of course a chief topic of interest in library circles. We gave last month a brief statement of the bare facts in the case, and gladly give place in this issue to a statement from Mr. Dewey, representing his view of the history of the Bureau and its predecessors, and stating his plans for the future. Since the practical work of furnishing library supplies of the best class at the lowest possible price was taken up by the Coöperation Committee at the start of the Association, the work organized by Mr. Dewey, under its successive titles, has been of the greatest value to those libraries which have taken advantage of the facilities thus offered. If the saving of time and thought to librarians, and of actual money to the libraries which have relied upon the Bureau for supplies, could be counted up, and a fair half of it paid over to the Bureau, there would be, we fancy, a very handsome dividend instead of a loss. A difficulty which has been inherent in the business, we judge, from the outset, is that the margin of profit on the goods actually sold was put so low as not to cover the risk and loss on goods of slow sale which had to be kept in stock and on others which did not meet an actual library demand. In other words, the Bureau has been conducting valuable experiments for the benefit of the libraries at the cost of those who were at its back. Mr. Davidson, who has conducted the Bureau for the past five years, is probably at fault chiefly in accepting a system which did not furnish sufficient margin of profits for a sound commercial basis, and this system came undoubtedly from Mr. Dewey's desire to have the Bureau ready to supply the best goods at the lowest price, and to supersede any less good article in stock by the better and improved article. Another reason for recent lack of success has been more or less failure to supply library orders with promptness and accuracy, due in part undoubtedly to financial worries and distractions.

IF the Library Bureau is reorganized in full view of the actual experiences of the past, instead of rose-colored expectancy, and founded on a sound business basis, there ought to be a future

of profit as well as of service for it. It is stated that its recent business has been at the rate of \$36,000 per year, and if it can start up again unencumbered by debts or by stock put at a valuation beyond the possibilities of realizing upon it, there should be abundant opportunity for success under good management. We deal outspokenly with this matter, since if the business of the Bureau is reorganized, its permanent success will doubtless depend upon these conditions, and its permanent success is most important to the library interest. If these conditions were assured, it would actually pay the libraries, due precautions being taken as to the limitation of liability, to take up the work as a coöperative one. Whatever criticism there may be upon the recent or earlier management of the Bureau, the library profession owe very hearty thanks to the two men who have been chiefly responsible for building up this important piece of machinery for the benefit of the libraries, and we feel certain that as the work of the Bureau becomes better and better known its business is sure to increase.

WE give elsewhere some extracts from the annual report of the Bureau of the Interior Department, under the charge of J. G. Ames, whose work is of such importance to our libraries. In the report is an interesting list of the libraries which have sent and received volumes of Government publications to fill gaps in sets, on the admirable plan devised and so successfully carried out by Mr. Ames. He has put the whole library system of the country under great obligations to him for this work, and we are glad to note that he is extending it so as to cover publications not hitherto on his lists. It is a pity that Congress has not yet taken any action to correct the minor evils of our present Government publication system, as the confusing cross-titling of volumes, the delay in furnishing bound copies to the Government depositories, and the failure of any practical means to enable the public to purchase documents. Of course a general reform in the whole scheme of Government publications is most desirable, and it is to be hoped this will be undertaken when weightier matters are decided. Meanwhile, Congress may fairly be asked to give attention to simple measures which will better

the existing methods, and every librarian should put in a word with his Senator or Congressman as he gets a chance in this direction.

THIS seems to be rather a good year for indexes. The five-yearly Poole's Index is coming—coming—and the untiring Mr. Fletcher, besides his work in finishing this and in laying out the work of the Essay Index, has completed an Author Index to the Index to Periodicals for 1887. A new feature, we may note, has been added to the Coöperative Index itself, in the advertising department of contents of periodicals, which we trust the publishers will support, as it will be of convenience and help in many directions. Mr. Galloupe, as announced elsewhere, proposes to supplement Poole with an index to engineering articles, 1883-7, which will be very valuable and which should find success. We heartily trust that Mr. Cushing's index of anonyms may also not fail of success.

THE "civil service reform" idea, of keeping people who do good work in their places "during good behavior," instead of turning them out to make way for political favorites or to accomplish political ends, has taken strong hold on the library profession. According to all evidence so far received, the removal of Mrs. Maxwell from the Iowa State Library is a flagrant case of the abuse against which there has been such effective protest of late years. We trust, accordingly, that the library profession will make itself felt in remonstrance, and as there is to be no regular Conference this year this must be done in a personal way—perhaps as well as any by addressing Mrs. Maxwell herself. It will never do, of course, for the Library Association to become a close corporation or a mutual admiration society, chiefly anxious to keep its members in desirable places or to prevent new-comers from entering the library profession, but the fear of misrepresentation in this direction should not prevent librarians who are entitled to speak from speaking out now. Mrs. Maxwell has held a high place among State librarians, and we cannot learn that her removal is based on any criticism of her work. If it is, and if the criticism is well founded, we should not have a word to say. In our present lights, we cannot but speak strongly in protest. Experience in library work, and in a particular library, is of first importance to the people who pay a librarian's salary, and we trust the people of the State of Iowa, whom Mrs. Maxwell has so faithfully served, will see that this is not permanently lost to them.

WE have asked Mr. Crunden to send us some notes of the weather in St. Louis, early in May, so that members of the Association might know what to expect next year. His first instalment would be favorable to choosing some week of April rather than the first in May, if the weather were always the same from year to year. At any rate it will show that we cannot go there without thick clothing.

Communications.

ST. LOUIS WEATHER AND CROP NOTES.

MAY DAY! Rainy and cold, fires and overcoats to-day (and yesterday) following several weeks mild weather. Fruit trees have dropped their blossoms. Lilacs in full bloom, snowballs out in few days, maples nearly in full leaf, elms, poplars, etc., half out, farmers bringing in first crop of green hay, spring chickens rather small, eggs "a bit" a dozen and strawberries 20 c. a box.

"Jes' so with poets: wut they've airly read
Gits kind o' worked into their heart and head.

* * * * *

This makes 'em think our fust of May is May,
Which 'tain't, for all the almanicks can say."

On six days the thermometer rose above 80°, and on two days nearly reached 90°. I am inclined to think, in view of the New Orleans trip, that the middle of April will be the best time, tho' St. Louis will show best about May 1-10. Vegetation this season is a little backward. I think it will, on the whole, be a greater treat for Northern and Eastern people to leave their homes while still cold and barren and see the various changes between there and New Orleans. Something depends on the season. I remember one spring, about 8 or 10 years ago, when the leaves made good showing as early as Feb. 26. That, of course, was extraordinary. Can we not leave the fixing of the exact date till we have some indication of the character of the season, or is it best to settle it now and take our chances?

My notes yesterday require one amendment; viz., lilacs were past full bloom, dropping off to-day (May 2). Snowballs turning white, will be out full to-morrow or next day. F. M. C.

Mr. Crunden also encloses the weather report for St. Louis for April, 1888, from which it appears that the mean temperature was 58.7; the highest 87.5 on the 1st; the lowest 34.8 on the 20th; the monthly range being thus 52.7. The greatest daily range was 33.4; the least 12.2; and the mean 22.1. The mean temperature of April in previous years was in 1871, 60.5; 1872, 57.3; 1873, 51.0; 1874, 47.3; 1875, 52.2; 1876, 57.2; 1877, 54.3; 1878, 61.3; 1879, 54.7; 1880, 57.2; 1881, 50.6; 1882, 57.6; 1883, 50.3; 1884, 53.4; 1885, 56.4; 1886, 59.1; 1887, 60.7. The mean daily relative humidity in April, 1888, was 53, the prevailing winds S. E. with 44 miles as the highest velocity; rain fell on the 9th (1.33 inches), 29th (.24) and 30th (.31), in all 1.88 inches. There was a light frost on the 20th.

TWO CATALOGS.

BY MISS H. E. GREEN.

THE objects of a library catalog are two : to give, in as simple a form as is compatible with the conveying of all necessary information, an account of the books which the library possesses ; and to make it easy for the average frequenter of the library to find the book he wants. The relative importance of these two objects (if one in to overbalance the other, which is not at all necessary) must be determined by the nature of the library and consequently of its frequenters. How far these two requisites are attained by the two carefully prepared and well-printed catalogs before us, I have now to consider.¹

The Classified catalog of the Fitchburg Public Library, prepared by Mr. G. W. Cole, in an octavo volume of 758 pages, comprises, according to the title-page, an author and title catalogue, a subject catalogue, and a subject-index made necessary by the complicated, not to say cumbrous, system of classification. I must take some exception to the expression *subject catalog* as applied to this part of the book. It is the classification scheme of the Fitchburg Library, arranged numerically as to classes, with an index to the same ; excellent for the use of the catalogers and classifiers of that library ; but *not* a subject catalog, in the strict sense of the words, which I take to mean a list where one can find the book he wants by turning to the subject or class of subjects treated of. It is an understood fact that no classifier ever *quite* agrees with one else's classification, but I question whether it would be easy for even an expert to find a book on a given subject in this

classification without the index, which although an absolute necessity to this system of cataloging, must, with the much greater amount of work inseparable from the classification system, increase the labor and expense of preparing sufficiently to make a simpler system much more desirable for all libraries whose financial resources are limited. I refrain from criticising the details of this classification to any great degree, as a matter on which there must always be different opinions ; but I feel called upon to deprecate in the most decided manner the invidious distinction made in the department "Literature" between Principal and Minor Authors. What German would see with indifference La Motte Fouqué and the Countess Hahn-Hahn among the elect, while Goethe and Fritz Reuter take a second place (p. 592), or what educated American would exalt Sylvester Judd and Herman Melville to the first rank, while Irving, Longfellow, Miss Sedgwick, and E. E. Hale are left among the *minors* (p. 555)? If these distinctions are made on any other ground than that of merit, it should be explained, that we may not suspect the compiler of indulging his personal tastes at the expense of the success of his work as a means of education — and every well-made library catalog is more or less an educator.

The author and title-references are well and carefully made, with a few lapses, where perhaps only the proof-reader is at fault. For instance, under Argles, M. (*pseud.* The Duchess) we find the entry—"Portia, and other tales," the contents being given ; but the contents are those of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's volume of "The girlhood of Shakespeare's heroines," which contains "Portia the heiress of Belmont," "Lady Macbeth," and others ; no entry for this being found under Mrs. Cowden Clarke's name. If I do not mistake the title of The Duchess's novel is "Portia, or by passions rocked," a very different character from the serene and stately heiress of Belmont.

I might also criticise the practice of giving full entries under names of editors and translators, many of them utterly insignificant, which must enormously increase the labor and expense both of preparation and printing, without materially adding to the usefulness of the catalog.

In short, while fully appreciating the care and pains bestowed upon this catalog, and with all due respect for this system, and effort to look at it from another point of view, I can but ex-

¹ Classified catalogues of the Public Library of Fitchburg, Mass., comprising author and title catalogue, subject catalogue, and subject index, compiled by G. Watson Cole. Fitchburg, 1886. 14 + 758 p. 1. O.

A very carefully prepared and well-printed catalog. Brief titles, Dewey class marks and month abbreviations, Cutter author-marks and name abbreviations, A. L. A. abbreviations. X is used for the author-mark when the book is anonymous. "R. (Reference) preceding the class number indicates that the work cannot be taken from the library, J (juvenile) before the book-number that it will prove of interest to young readers." "Titles which in themselves suggest the *subject* of the book have been omitted" from the title catalog. The compiler says : "It was done very rapidly, only 13 months being consumed in the whole. The work involved a complete rearrangement of the library, the classification and renumbering of every book, the preparation of the card catalog, and the labor of conducting the catalog through the press." The book certainly does credit to its rapid execution.

Catalogue of the library of the Union League of New York compiled by Ellsworth Totten, librarian. n. p., 1886. 2 l. + 451 p. 1. O.

press the honest opinion that it is by no means our ideal; our ideal, where, instead of first looking through an index to find the subject we want, and then struggling through the classification to find the proper number, on the way having our feelings harrowed up by seeing Medicine put among the Useful Arts, and Horse-racing among the Fine Arts, we simply turn to the subject we want in its alphabetical place, and there find everything which has been written on that subject, with guide-references to every other kindred one. And I must think that, in the millennium, this system, as combining the greatest amount of practical use with the least expenditure of time and labor, will commend itself to every right-minded librarian.

In considering the second work, the Catalogue of the Union League Club, New York, prepared by Mr. E. Totten, I am reminded of the experience of a certain professional cataloger, who, having made, much to her own satisfaction, and on the most simply scientific principles, a card catalog of a library containing neither fiction, poetry, nor drama for a certain club, the members of which should belong especially to the class of educated men, discovered that it was proposed by the officials to make a book catalog of entries under the first word of the title, no matter what it was; so that, as the superintendent said, "gentlemen could see what there was in the library."

If the object of a catalog is to show what the library contains with the slightest possible mental effort to the searcher, this may be said to have fulfilled its destiny. The most limited intelligence, if it could read at all, would have no reason for fault-finding with the method of presenting information contained here; but only the most limited intelligence would be satisfied. A more critical examiner might object that it was unnecessary to enter a long string of books under History, as "History of the American Stage," "History of Art," "History of the Bank of New York," "History of Caricature," *etc.*, when the entries were also to be found under the subject and author; and the same in regard to the headings Contributions, Elements, Notes, Proceedings, Text-books, *etc.* But if a gentleman of the Union League wants Tyndall's "Contributions to Molecular Physics," the effort of considering whether it should be sought under Physics or Molecular Physics must be a trying one; it is of course much easier to look through the list of Contributions at once. The same mental labor-saving method is extended to proper names. The "Life of Edward Lord Herbert" of Cherbury is usually entered under Herbert; but the title-page says

explicitly "Life of *Edward*," so of course it should be entered under Edward? (by the way, why is it not under Life?) A certain French author is known as Prosper Mérimée; therefore he is to be found under Prosper and nowhere else. I see, however, that in defiance of consistency, Oliver Wendell Holmes is put under Holmes and not under Oliver. The Latin works of T. Hobbes appear under Latin, and the Miscellaneous works of some one else under Miscellaneous. There are now and then inconveniences attending this method; as, for example, in a French work concerning the campaign of 1848-9 in Italy. A person who did not remember the author and knew that it was a question concerning Germany and Italy, might be surprised, and perhaps annoyed, at finding no mention of the book under the names of those countries, and not perhaps perfectly consoled at finding it, if he did find it at all, which seems a little unlikely, under *Eclaircissements*, the first word of the title; but what method has not its inconveniences? I am surprised that the compiler has not kept up the time-honored practice of entering under The and A. Consistency is a jewel.

How long has the Union League Club been in possession of the facts regarding the authorship of the Letters of Junius? It has perversely withheld its knowledge from less well-informed institutions who venture only to enter them under Junius; for it is not to be questioned that so decided an entry as that under Almon, J., without even one of the title references sown broadcast through the book, must rest on sure foundation.

If the Union League Club were not apparently perfectly well able to throw away money on its catalog, it might be suggested that such entries as have been mentioned increase the size and expense of the book by a good deal—we will not say without adding to its usefulness, as who shall estimate the saving in mental exertion to its members? But, leaving that out of the question, the book might have been materially smaller, and still possessed all the characteristics of a useful catalog. The paper and printing are excellent; but the proof-reading might have been more careful. The work bears evidence of care and painstaking, and may be said to be an excellent specimen of its description of catalog, and a good example of how a catalog should not be made. It is worthy to be placed on the shelves consecrated to a certain catalog of the library of the West Point Military Academy, the Newburyport catalog, and other bibliographical gems, dear to the hearts of the profession.

REFERENCE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, AND REFERENCE LISTS ON AMERICA.—III.¹

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

ZOOLOGY.

Classed under

General Works.
Anthropology.
Mammalogy.
Ornithology.
Herpetology.
Ichthyology.
Entomology.
Crustaceology.
Molluscology.
Conchology.

For writings of Scientists, *see* Individual.

General Works.

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Entomology.

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¹ For explanations of arrangement and abbreviations, *see* February LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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Palæontology.

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THE PROPOSED NATIONAL LIBRARY, FLORENCE, ITALY.

NOT long after the demolition of the old Ghetto of Florence was begun, in order to beautify the city with a central square in place of the picturesque but squalid tenements bordering on the Mercato Vecchio, the authorities decided to reserve a liberal share of the new ground for the National Library.

Early in 1886 plans were completed for a building to occupy this site. At present the matter is in abeyance, owing to uncertainty regarding the shape which the project of the central square will take. As originally contemplated, however, the library building was to have fronted on this "Centro di Firenze," completely isolated by streets on the other three sides, and occupying a space of 27,000 square meters.

The designs for this building were prepared by the Chevalier Leopoldo Mansueti, government architect for scientific and scholastic buildings, and were made after a careful study of over forty plans of the most recent library buildings in Europe and America.

The projected building encloses two courts, of which the larger is a garden visible from the windows of the main reading-room. In a high and airy basement is a newspaper-room to accommodate 125,000 vols., a reservation none too large when we remember that the library receives by copyright every journal published in the kingdom. The basement also contains a bindery. On the ground floor are five distinct reading-rooms: (1) general, (2) mss. and rare books, (3) periodicals, (4) natural sciences, (5) fine arts and engineering. There are also some rooms for the storage of books on this floor, as well as rooms for the administration and for cataloguing, delivery-rooms, and a hall for the public card catalogues. In the second story are the principal book-rooms, together with three halls for the exhibition of mss., early-printed or otherwise remarkable books, bindings, etc., and two handsome tribunes devoted respectively to Galileo and Dante collections. Every book is accessible without ladders or steps. On the roof is a room for photographing mss. and rare books. The plans permit the addition of a third story. There are three lifts. Toilet-rooms are provided for both sexes; those for employés being also separate. Much study was spent upon the problems of heating, light, and ventilation, and special pains taken to insure coolness in summer.

H. KEPHART.

THE LOWELL (MASS.) CITY LIBRARY REORGANIZED.

THIS library was established by the city in 1844, under the title of the "City School Library," and has been managed ever since according to the terms of a municipal ordinance which has been occasionally modified to meet the varying requirements of the city's growth and the extension of the library. Under this ordinance the affairs of the library have been administered by a board of nine directors, consisting of the mayor, the president of the common council, and the superintendent of public schools as ex-officio members, and six citizens selected by concurrent vote of both branches of the city council, each of the latter serving for a term of three years, and two of them retiring annually. An important change has just been made in the manner of conducting the library by an act of the Legislature vesting its management for the future in a board of trustees. This act became a law April 17. Its text is as follows:

AN ACT to incorporate the Trustees of the City Library of Lowell.

SECTION 1. The directors of the city library for the time being are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Trustees of the City Library of Lowell, for the purposes hereinafter set forth, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities in the general laws that now are or may hereafter be in force relation to such corporations.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may receive and hold real and personal estate for the benefit of the library to an amount not exceeding \$200,000, but the value of the books that are now in the said library or may hereafter be added thereto shall not be included in said amount. Money received by the said corporation shall be invested under the direction of the finance committee of the said city of Lowell by the city treasurer; provided, however, that both the principal and income thereof shall be appropriated by said corporation in conformity with the terms upon which the same are held, and all the securities of the said corporation shall be in the custody of the said treasurer.

SEC. 3. The trustees of the city library shall be six in number, including the mayor, who shall be ex-officio the president of the board. In the month of December next the mayor shall appoint, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen, five citizens of Lowell to be members of the board of trustees of said library, one of whom shall hold office for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, and they shall enter upon their duties on the second Monday of January next, when the terms of office of the trustees then in office shall cease. And annually thereafter, in the month of December, the mayor shall appoint, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen, from the citizens of Lowell a trustee to serve for the term of five years, or until his successor shall be appointed. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said board the same shall be filled in the manner aforesaid, and the new trustee shall hold office for the residue of the unexpired term.

No member of said board shall receive any pecuniary compensation for his services.

SEC. 4. The members of said board shall meet for organization on the second Monday in January in each year. They shall have the general care and control of the library, the expenditure of the moneys appropriated therefor, and may make rules and regulations relating to the library, its officers and servants, and fix and enforce penalties for the violation of the same.

SEC. 5. The trustees shall, whenever there are vacancies, appoint a librarian and such assistants as they may deem necessary, and may remove them and fix their compensation.

SEC. 6. The trustees shall report to the city council annually, in the month of December, the receipts and expenditures on account of the library, the number of volumes purchased during the year, the total number of volumes in the library, the number of volumes used during the year, the number of borrowers registered during the year, the number of persons entitled to draw books for home use, with such other information as they may deem desirable to communicate.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CUSHING'S "ANONYMS."

MR. CUSHING issues the following circular :

I am sorry to say that my recent attempt to obtain a subscription list that would enable me to publish my "Anonyms" was a failure, and therefore I cancel it and offer new terms. I propose, then, that the work be issued in parts of 200 pages each, like Sabin's "Bibliotheca Americana," in paper, at \$5.00 a part. I have now collected about 25,000 titles of anonymous books and pamphlets, with the names of the authors, and think they will cover from 800 to 1000 pages. These will make four or five parts, and will cost \$20.00 or \$25.00 for the two volumes.

I regret that the work will not be in sufficient demand to enable the publisher to issue it at a lower price. But I am sure that it will be worth that as a tool-book to any library that wishes to do good work. On these terms, if 100 copies should be ordered, I think that I can get a publisher, and have it brought out in as good shape as my "Initials and Pseudonyms."

Can we get subscriptions for that number of copies?

Let me make a few suggestions to the librarians of the larger libraries: That they subscribe, themselves, for at least two copies—one as a book of reference for general readers, and another to be used in library work; and also to call the attention of scholars and readers, who frequent these libraries, to the work, and solicit their names to its subscription list. Many librarians will know of persons who would be glad to possess such a book, or would willingly aid in its publication.

To the librarians of the smaller libraries: Your trustees will probably think that their funds had better be spent for other books, and that the purchase of this cannot be afforded. But the time will surely come when you will greatly need such a book; and if this opportunity is lost, it

will be too late to secure it. Could you not, then, get up a subscription for its purchase? A few individuals, giving a trifle each, would make up the necessary sum.

I have not room to tell the buyers and sellers, the publishers and users of books, of the great value such a book would be to them.

I should be sorry to have my manuscript go into the waste-basket, and the work of so many months and years be lost to the world, for no one knowing its fate would have the courage to engage in a similar compilation.

W. CUSHING.

WARE STREET, CAMBRIDGE, May 1, 1888.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Children's Library Association was reopened, after a long *interim*, in the room assigned to it in the Bruce Library, 226 W. 42d St., New York, on Monday, April 30.

The early history of the Association is fully given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 12 : 185, in the paper by Miss E. S. Hanaway, its founder, and the new constitution is printed in full, 12 : 224.

For most of last year, the books of the library were stored at Columbia College. One or two organizing meetings were held in the librarian's room there, and on Feb. 8 the regular annual meeting was held in the room at the Bruce Library, when the following trustees were elected: Edward Chichester, Edgar Vanderbilt, Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, Nathaniel Niles, President of the Tradesmen's Bank, Jerome Allen, Editor of the *School Journal*, Walter Carter, R. R. Bowker, Melvil Dewey, W. W. Appleton, N. M. Butler, President of the Industrial Education Association, the Rev. Dr. Backus, Professor C. Sprague Smith, of Columbia College, Miss E. S. Hanaway, Miss A. H. Westervelt, and Miss Flint. Mr. Appleton afterward declined to serve, being already a trustee of the Bruce Library.

At a later meeting at Columbia College, the Association was put on a secure foundation, with John Bigelow as President; F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, and the Rev. Robert Collyer, Vice-Presidents; Nathaniel Niles, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, Treasurer; and Edgar Vanderbilt, Secretary.

The President of the Association is a layman, and the intention is to make the library purely non-sectarian. Committees from the different faiths have charge of the selection of books, and no book which is objectionable to any of them can be admitted to the library. A number of working committees have been provided for. The memberships of the Association are of several kinds. The annual fee for members is \$1, for associates \$5, for subscribers \$10, and for fellows \$20. A single payment of ten times the amount of the annual dues makes the person paying the amount a life member of either class he may select. There have been several liberal subscriptions, and considerable money has been raised. It is expected that sufficient money will be raised to place the Association on a footing that will insure its success.

The Trustees of the New York Free Circulat-

ing Library have given the Association the third floor of the new George Bruce Library, free of charge, the room has been neatly fitted with oak shelving, tables and chairs, and Mrs. Rupprecht, who has had experience with children as a teacher in the schools, has taken charge of the work.

Within three days from the opening 107 children had registered their names, and an average addition of over 50 names was made on succeeding days. The first Saturday 54 children were waiting at the doors when Mrs. Rupprecht reached the library. The library is open only from 4 to 6 on other days than Saturday, when it is open from 9 to 12. The children sit at low tables, mostly two on a chair, for there are as yet only 36 chairs at the four tables, and fifty is the minimum number of visitors. They keep very quiet, the younger ones looking at pictures, or the stereoscope (of which the only one has to do yeoman's service), or playing such games as "Spliced Animals," of which more are needed.

There are now 568 books, which will be loaned out as soon as they are prepared for loan. The following is the application blank:

No.....
The undersigned, an inhabitant of the city of New York, between 5 and 12 years of age, residing at..... hereby applying for the right to use the Children's Library, George Bruce Memorial Building, 226 West 42d Street, promises to obey all its Rules, and to give immediate notice at the Library of any change of residence.

[Sign Name].....
No. of School.....
Name of Teacher.....

I believe it will be safe to loan this applicant books.

REFERENCE'S NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
OCCUPATION.....

The borrower's card is in the simplest form, and is printed in both English and German.

The public are invited to visit the library, and to send donations in money, books, pictures, or suitable games.

THE LATE W. E. LAYTON.

From the Newark Advertiser.

WILLIAM E. LAYTON, many years librarian of the Newark Library Association, and one of Newark's best-known citizens and public men, died Feb. 21. Death resulted from a complication of diseases, including dropsy. Mr. Layton leaves a widow, three daughters, and a son. The son, Jacob M. Layton, is engaged in the banking business at South Norwalk, Conn. Two of the daughters are married—one to William H. Nicholas, of South Orange, and the other to the Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin, a missionary at Constantinople.

Mr. Layton was born in Woodbridge, July 13, 1880, and therefore was almost an octogenarian. He served an apprenticeship as a hatter in Newark. In 1830 he entered the employ of Rankin, Duryee & Co.

Mr. Layton took considerable interest in local affairs. He was a Republican. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Common Council. Two years later he became President thereof, and

he retired one year later. He was chairman of the committee which received Kossuth when that notable man visited Newark.

Mr. Layton was considered a leading municipal reformer. He introduced the first pavements laid in Newark, and is accredited with introducing the sewerage system. Soon after his election to the Board of Aldermen he perceived that many improvements were needed to help Newark fulfil its promise of becoming a great manufacturing centre, and bent his energies toward bringing them about. He paid especial attention to improved sewerage, and was chairman of the committee which had that matter in hand.

Mr. Layton was elected a director of the Library Association, January 5, 1853, and became librarian, December 1, 1869. His devotion to the institution had an admirable effect in its development.

The deceased librarian was remarkable for his physical and mental vigor, which he retained up to the last days of his work in the library. He was very sensitive in regard to other people's opinion of his physical condition, and often inconvenienced himself by attempting to conceal his ill-health from the eyes of his friends. His physical courage was great. He would personally eject a drunken or refractory person from the library.

Mr. Layton was a thorough bibliographer. His fondness for books was phenomenal, as also was his memory. He knew the contents of nearly every book on the shelves and could state the contents of books he had read half a century before. He was particularly fond of ransacking the library for very old and quaint works. The use to which he put his discoveries in this line was characteristic of the man. He would quiz some teacher or dominie visiting the library and appear anxious to obtain information on some quaint historical point. This would set the quizzed ones making searches at home or elsewhere, for they were invariably glad to please him, but almost as invariably failed, for they would return minus the facts. Then the librarian would rise to the occasion. He would fish out some quaint volume and quietly ask the non-plussed teachers to read such and such a passage. The effect may be imagined.

During the recent Bacon and Shakespeare controversy Mr. Layton made a careful search into the Shakespeariana of his library. He stumbled upon a literary bonanza—some pamphlet plays dating so far back as 1605. These he prized dearly, nor are they the only valuable "finds" he made in the library he so ably controlled.

He treated the library more like a home than a workshop. He was there early and late, frequently there at 7 in the morning. After leaving at night his habit was to cross the road and scan the library building carefully to see that it was not on fire. After this he walked home, feeling assured his literary treasures were safe from fire at least.

He was courteous in manners, kind and considerate to his assistants, and always ready to exercise his memory to serve any and every one who sought information about the books under his care.

THE DISPLACEMENT OF MRS. MAXWELL.

IN regard to the displacement of Mrs. S. B. Maxwell from the Iowa State Library, the *Des Moines Leader* says :

"Yesterday Gov. Larrabee and State Superintendent Akers went to Iowa City to attend a meeting of the Regents of the State University, but before the Governor grabbed his satchel he affixed his name to a commission which designated Mrs. Mary Miller, one of the teachers in Grant School in this city, as State Librarian to succeed Mrs. Sarah B. Maxwell. Thus Gov. Larrabee has afforded the quidnuncs another opportunity to observe that he has a peculiar way of doing things—perhaps what is most peculiar is that long and faithful service finds no favor in his sight, and that a woman—a soldier's widow—must consider that her sex gives her no claim on his forbearance. What is noticeable more than all is that Gov. Larrabee seems, in his appointments of late, to be getting rid of everybody who owed gratitude to his predecessors for their original appointment. So it begins to look as if he had modified his intention, expressed last fall, of getting out of politics, and that he has decided to add to his sixteen years as Senator six as Governor and the rest of his life as U. S. Senator—that is, if Iowa does not go Democratic next year.

"Mrs. Maxwell was first appointed ten years ago, succeeding Mrs. Ada North, now librarian of the State University, and she has filled the place well and capably. She has done much to advance the usefulness of the library, and it is now a splendid repository of Iowa archives. Limited to meagre appropriations, she has so carefully husbanded her resources that the library is now amply provided with reference-books for those looking up special matters, and it also begins to show up well in its miscellaneous collection. The news of the change will be received with profound regret by the hosts of warm friends that Mrs. Maxwell has acquired, and who will hope for her something equally remunerative and pleasant in the way of employment.

"While regretting Mrs. Maxwell's displacement it is not intended to disparage Mrs. Miller, her successor. Mrs. Miller, whose maiden name was McGinty, comes from Eddyville, where she had been a teacher for years prior to coming to Des Moines. Widowed a dozen years or more ago, she has battled her own way and provided for a son. She is a most amiable and estimable lady, and no doubt deserves the Grand Army backing she has received."

The *Leader* adds editorially: "All of Governor Larrabee's recent appointments have given strength to the current rumor that he is a candidate for a third term. They have evidently been made with a view of obtaining the influence of certain elements that go far toward the control of a nominating convention. None of them has more of a third-term color than his action yesterday in displacing Mrs. Maxwell as State Librarian by the appointment of a lady whose chief reliance for influence is the Grand Army of the Republic.

No State has ever had a more competent or faithful official than Mrs. Maxwell. No library in the United States has been better kept. Her systematic, methodical work was the subject of praise from strangers and admiration of friends. But Mrs. Maxwell, with the knowledge and sanction of the Governor, had offended some of the State House papsuckers. She had refused to allow them to dictate who her subordinates should be. Knowing that in this she was upheld by the Governor, the brave Grand Army battalions turned their assaults from a woman official to the chief executive. He stood firm for a year, and probably never would have yielded if the third-term bee had not begun to buzz loudly in his bonnet. It is a singular chapter in Iowa politics that is written in the displacement of Mrs. Maxwell."

[We gladly add this letter from an Iowa citizen, who is thoroughly qualified to speak with authority. — EDS. L. J.]

DES MOINES, May 3.

The removal of Mrs. S. B. Maxwell from the office of State Librarian here is a great surprise to everybody outside of the State House. I have known her and seen her work for eight years, and never heard a word of complaint in any way. So far as I have had anything to do with her management, and you may well guess that was not a little, I cannot praise it too highly.

In my most difficult researches into the deepest questions, such as extremely few people find it possible to acquire familiarity with, she has rendered prompt, efficient, invaluable help in the most unexpected ways.

The change is regarded here as entirely a political one, made at the instance of a faction of the G. A. R., although Mrs. Maxwell is a soldier's widow. There is a good deal of criticism of it throughout the State.

Mrs. Maxwell's retirement is not on account of her political opinions, but was very likely intended to further some personal political ambition. The charge made on the outside is that it is part of a third-term scheme for Gov. Larrabee. I know nothing about that.

If anything I have here said is worth noting in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, you are welcome to it. My only desire is that injustice should not be done a good woman who is also a faithful and efficient public servant. I haven't a word to say of the new librarian, except that I hope she will do well.

HENRY J. PHILPOTT.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."—A CORRECTION.

AT the close of the article in the March-April no. containing extracts from the paper read before the teachers of Weymouth, reference was made to the "13 page list of books from which the pupils of the high schools are recommended to read" as if it were compiled by me. Mr. Downs, one of the high school teachers, must have all the credit of that and his name should have appeared on the first page of the list.

CAROLINE A. BLANCHARD,

Librarian Weymouth P. L.

REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

In a report dated March 27, but recently issued, Secretary Vilas transmits to Congress the report of the work done 1886-7 by the Bureau of the Interior Department (under charge of J. G. Ames) charged with the receipt and distribution of public documents. There are now 408 libraries known as depositories of public documents, New York State leading with 34; a list is given of these, as also of the 636 libraries and other institutions which have sent or received Government publications in the course of the exchange system so usefully carried on by this Bureau with a view to completing sets and filling gaps. A list of documents of the 49th Congress, printed under general or special law, is appended, with the number printed, which reaches a total of 2,841,139 copies.

Some documents of the 46th, many of the 47th and 48th, and most of the 49th Congress had not yet been received in bound form from the Public Printer. The report says:

"It is greatly to be regretted that some provision cannot be made for the early binding of this edition, from which depositories are supplied, so that they will not be obliged to wait for one and sometimes two years after a document is printed before receiving the same."

Of the valuable census reports, Vols. 17, 19, 21, 22, have yet to be printed, the appropriations having been exhausted.

"By joint resolution approved March 3, 1887, provision is made for the sale of public documents, at cost price, by the Secretary of the Interior, who is required to report annually to Congress the number of each public document sold and the price thereof." Under the provisions of this resolution and of a joint resolution approved August 4, 1886, authorizing the sale of the United States map prepared by the General Land Office, there were sold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, 1522 maps at \$1.50 each, \$2283, and 115 other documents, \$108.20, making in all \$2391.20.

"Applications for the purchase of public documents are steadily increasing in number as the above-noted provision for their sale comes to be more generally known. Opportunity is thus afforded for securing publications of the Government, of which many persons are glad to avail themselves rather than appeal to heads of departments or members of Congress for gratuitous additions to their libraries. The sale of documents might readily be very largely increased by the publication, especially for this purpose, of a small edition of such as are most valuable and most in demand, or by giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to make requisition upon the Department or Bureau having charge of any particular document not in his possession, whenever application for the purchase of such a document is received. While the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell 'any public document, of which copies available for this purpose, not required for official use, remain,' he is practically

limited in the sale of documents to the publications of his own Department.

"It is therefore suggested whether in the interest of a wise economy it would not be well for Congress to make ample provision for the sale of current issues of Government publications, at the simple cost of their reproduction from stereotype plates, and so bring them, at very small expense, within the reach of all persons to whom they would be of special service.

"The work of receiving public documents forwarded to the Department by libraries having them in duplicate, and of their distribution to other libraries for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the same, was continued through the year with very gratifying and valuable results." Check lists of the following series of documents have been prepared, viz.:

Congressional Globe and Record.

American Archives.

American State papers.

Annals of Congress.

Register of Debates.

Reports of the United States Patent-Office.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Smithsonian Institution.

Reports of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. — *Hayden*.

Geological Survey of the Fortieth Parallel. — *King*.

Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian. — *Wheeler*.

U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

Bureau of Education.

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Census.

United States Coast Survey.

Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Commercial Relations of the United States.

"These lists have been sent to about 800 libraries for the purpose of ascertaining what deficiencies, if any, exist in each, and what duplicates are available for redistribution. A large number of these libraries have warmly welcomed this opportunity of completing or adding to their sets of the documents named, and have heartily coöperated in the work by turning over to the Department duplicates which were simply an incumbrance upon their shelves.

"The aggregate number of volumes of the *Globe and Record* received from libraries, is 11,953, while the total aggregate of all public documents thus received amounts to 48,083 volumes.

"It is respectfully suggested whether more ample provision ought not to be made by Congress for supplying libraries with public documents. If the entire list of depositories of public documents were full, only about 450 libraries would be provided for, while there are probably at least 1000 more in which the more important documents ought to find a place, and to which, in virtue of statute provision, they should be regularly sent, instead of their being obliged to depend, as now, upon the irregular and uncertain courtesy of members of Congress or departments of the Government. It would seem that adequate provision should at once be made for all the large and permanent libraries of the country. This would justify a large reduction in expenditure for

printing documents for individual distribution, as when deposited in libraries they are brought within the reach of all the citizens of the district or community.

"Attention is again called to the vicious system of giving titles to public documents, especially those issued in two or more editions, which are usually characterized by different titles."

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education is cited as an example — issued in the "usual number" edition of 1900 copies denominated on the back "Executive Documents, etc., vol. 13, Education Report, 1883;" again, in the regular cloth-bound edition of 3000 copies, denominated on the back "Message and Documents, Interior Department, vol. 4," and on the title-page "Report of the Secretary of the Interior, being part of the Message and Documents, etc., vol. 4," and issued also in a special edition, that for 1882-'83, 7000 copies for the use of the Senate, 14,000 for the use of the House, and 20,000 for the use of the Bureau of Education, and denominated "Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1882-'83." A fourth edition of these volumes is issued by the Department itself, with a different title still.

"This multiplicity of issues and variety of titles very largely increase duplication. It doubtless often happens that members of Congress, misled thereby, inadvertently send two or more copies of the same document to a constituent or library, while it is rendered easily practicable for parties desiring extra copies of any of these documents for personal ends to secure them.

"Some better system which might readily be devised in the matter of giving title to these several editions of the same document, and of other documents as well, would, in part, remedy this evil and also remove other inconveniences very often experienced by those consulting the reports of the Government.

"A large and needless waste in the matter of public documents is occasioned by the enormous issue of unbound copies which takes place under present regulations.

"It is undoubtedly true that many documents must be delivered in unbound form for the immediate use of Congress in current legislation, but, in the aggregate, these form only a small portion of those thus issued, chiefly reports of committees and certain of the current executive and miscellaneous documents. But that 800 or 900 copies each of the quarto volumes of the Tenth Census, of Records of the Rebellion, of the Official Register of the United States, of the annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, of the Geological Survey, and of other costly scientific publications of the Government, and of such annual reports of Executive Departments as form each a separate and entire volume, should be issued in unbound form for such disposition as usually befalls these documents seems wholly unnecessary.

"Reform in this matter will consist either in largely reducing the number issued unbound, carefully discriminating between those that are and those that are not required for immediate

use in legislation, or in binding all documents which constitute each by itself an independent volume before they are sent from the printing-office, thus making them available for general distribution. Had the latter been done during the last three Congresses probably not less than 200,000 volumes would have been saved for public use.

"While in very many cases it is impossible to bring together, for the purpose of binding in volumes of convenient size, documents and reports homogeneous in their character, the exercise of a wise discrimination would nevertheless in other cases separate and put in distinct volumes documents which now appear bound together in a single volume of the series."

As an example of this is cited House Misc. Docs. Forty-ninth Congress first session, volume 2, embracing Document No. 16, Revision of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Document No. 304, Geological History of Lake Lahontan; Document No. 305, Monograph of the Dinocerata; making a large, unwieldy quarto volume of 834 pages, and 56 plates on heavy paper, weighing 10 pounds.

"Such combination helps to increase the confusion and perplexity in which many librarians and others find themselves when examining this series of public documents, relief from which it is of course impossible wholly to secure. The binding together, however, of documents so extremely diverse can probably be readily avoided, and to this extent the greater convenience of those who have occasion to consult them be subserved.

"The present methods of distribution involve waste and extravagance, and therefore needless expenditure for public printing, and in no small measure subject to inconvenience nearly all parties having to do with public documents. It will be borne in mind that the aggregate number of documents shown by the tables, viz.: 2,841,139 volumes, is by no means the entire number ordered or published by the Government during the 49th Congress, as none of the reports or other publications of the Executive Departments ordered by requisitions of said departments, the expense of printing which is paid from their respective appropriations, are included in this number. The reports of the Public Printer give no information as to the number of volumes thus ordered and published, but they doubtless amount to many thousands annually, carrying the total for the period above referred to nearly if not quite to 3,000,000 volumes. The printing and distribution of documents seems to be the only department of public business in which there is no serious endeavor after economic methods, notwithstanding the large expenditure of public moneys involved. It is undoubtedly true that if a system were adopted, committing the entire distribution of public documents to one agency, under regulations satisfactory to Congress and preventive of duplication, the number of documents might be largely reduced, with as valuable results to the public as are realized under the vicious methods that now prevail."

THE LIBRARY BUREAU.

To guard against possible misunderstanding it seems proper that I should state my real relations to the Library Bureau, lest the wild idea should enter some careless minds from reading the notes in the last JOURNAL that I have bought and propose to conduct a business outside of my pressing duties at Columbia. I believe the Library Bureau to be the most important of the four agencies (A. L. A., JOURNAL, Bureau, and School) for advancing library interests, because it does the most tangible and important work, and is engaged constantly throughout the year. In this belief I have sacrificed something in the past and will do something in the future, but much less, unless others show a disposition to help.

At the Boston Conference in 1879 the report of the Coöperation Committee through Mr. Cutter (*L. J.*, 4 : 286) and that of the secretary (*L. J.*, 4 : 285) called special attention to the great importance of the work of the A. L. A. Supply Department. Prices on many articles had been reduced one-half from what had been charged before this coöperative work was started. More improvements, the committee declared, had been made in the three years than in three decades before. An enormous total of time and trouble had been saved the libraries utilizing these facilities. In the three years there had been \$6284.82 cash sales. As secretary I had managed the enterprise without compensation, but the receipts even then were \$180.18 less than necessary expenses. This deficiency I assumed personally in order that the business might start anew without debts. It was found that if the business fell into merely commercial hands, the many articles that were commercially unprofitable would be dropped, and the sole effort would be to make the most money possible rather than to help the libraries most. As a result, after a time most of the business would be discontinued, then prices by other dealers would be restored to the old figures, which had been reduced as soon as better supplies were advertised at a lower rate by our Supply Dept.

At Washington (*L. J.*, 6 : 140^{1,3}) the A. L. A. unanimously voted "That the Executive Board be requested to establish (if they find it practicable) without pecuniary liability to officers or members of the A. L. A.) a Library Bureau, as a center for library interests, and to carry out, as far as may be, the plans for coöperative cataloging and indexing, title-slips, indexes to subject headings, the A. L. A. catalog, exchange of duplicates, the library manual, and the various other plans devised, or to be hereafter devised, by the A. L. A.

or the Coöperation Committee; and that we promise to such a Bureau if established our hearty coöperation and support."

Returning from that meeting I again undertook the old work with still broader aims, for the first time using its present title "Library Bureau." For two years it grew steadily, though without sufficient capital to do its work properly.

Before coming to Columbia, where I was promised opportunity to establish the much-needed Library School after getting the new library organized, I provided that the Bureau should continue its important work and in the spirit in which it had been founded. As the only means of doing this I sold the business to my old head assistant, H. E. Davidson, who, familiar with its spirit, agreed to take up and carry on the work, I in turn giving him a bill of sale on long time and allowing him to take his own inventory and fix his own prices after having had time to find what he could safely pay. For five years he has given all his efforts to this work, with the net loss announced in the last JOURNAL.

Personally, since selling, I have been in no sense a partner, having no interest whatever but a creditor's, in the profits. As Consulting Librarian I have constantly tried to help the Bureau, and two or three times each year have made short visits to it. Besides giving long time on the purchase-money, I have during five years lent every dollar I could spare from living expenses to help meet the demand for more capital to carry the multitude of articles required by the libraries.

Finally, when the crisis came last month, I tried to do more than my share by waiving my rights under the chattel mortgages which I held as security, and taking my pro rata loss with the other creditors. When it was found by the creditors' investigation that a forced closing of the business would yield only about 20 per cent. of the claims, acting against the advice of my lawyer, who, as a matter of money, wished me not to put another dollar where I had lost so much, I borrowed several thousand dollars and accepted the proposition made by the creditors to pay them 40 per cent. (double what they would have realized by forced sale), and take the business free from debts. I also released Mr. Davidson, who by his hard work for five years has deserved a better return, from the large accumulation of debt due me; assumed the payment when it comes due of his note of \$5000 for borrowed money, which, bearing my endorsement, was not subject to reduction; and finally, though not asked to do so, volunteered to pay in full a number of libraries

and private customers who had goods or balances on account due them.

Here the matter stands at this writing. I have by a great effort pulled the sinking craft up on the beach. Whether it is broken up for firewood or launcht again, protected against the danger of a second misfortune, will depend on the spirit shown by others who ought to be interested.

A corporation has been suggested, and I believe fully that profiting by previous mistakes the business can pay expenses and 6% interest on the capital invested. If this plan has supporters I expect to turn over to the corporation the property at as much less than actual cost as the other stockholders, not counting my vote, should consider fair.

Or the business is for sale cheap, if satisfactory evidence can be given that it will be run in the interests of libraries and as an important aid to the modern movement and not merely as a device to make money out of institutions most of which are more or less straitened financially. The business must of course pay a living profit or it cannot be continued till some one sufficiently recognizes its field of usefulness to endow it. No one will choose it as a means of rapidly gaining wealth.

Finally I wish to record here two points.

1. Probably no one knows better how much the Bureau has lacked of attaining its ideal. Delays and blunders seemingly past forgiveness have occurred in some cases. But the cause must be remembered. The manager has been forced to spend at least half his strength in "getting along," when with sufficient capital and the support to which he was justly entitled, he might have used this strength in preventing these delays and blunders by his young clerks. These regrettable things have happened and cannot be ignored, and no scheme of reorganization is satisfactory that does not remove their cause.

2. I confess to a feeling akin to indignation when I hear the "regrets at the Bureau's misfortune" of certain prominent librarians who are very ready to profit by the Bureau's labors either by "borrowing" devices (unpatented and patented too) which it has spent money in developing; or in enjoying reduced expenses which its manager has secured by spending much valuable time; or in buying from the Bureau now and then an article which cannot be had anywhere else; but who uniformly give all their profitable trade to some other concern when the Bureau has for years printed its offer to supply them and guarantee both quality and price. I agreed heartily with Mr. Davidson last fall when in reply to the hint

that a prominent librarian had suggested a purse in recognition of his services, he said: "I don't want to have any money given me, and shall be more than satisfied if he will let me supply his cards, etc., at the same prices he now pays, and I will give him better quality besides."

Another officer of the A. L. A. priced Bureau cards and then gave the order to a stationer who offered them for \$1.75 instead of \$1.80 per 1000 because he had the printed price before him and must cut rates. And the cards which he got were better of the Bureau at half-price because the quality was below A. L. A. standard.

Experiences of this kind cool one's enthusiasm greatly in trying to improve and cheapen library fittings and supplies.

On the other hand, many librarians have written most appreciatively of the service the Bureau has been to them in saving time, trouble, and money, and in improving their fittings and methods. Such testimony tempers gratefully our losses and trials.

The work can go on better than ever before if \$5-10,000 added capital is supplied. Most delays could be avoided, several times the interest could be saved by paying advance cash for all materials, and the strength of the manager could go to the library work instead of to the vain attempt to make \$15,000 do the proper work of \$25,000.

We wish to hear at once from all interested in having the Bureau go on, if no more than a postcard saying your patronage, either personal or official, will be given for all its articles to be had as good and as cheap as in any other market. If you will contribute \$100 or more to the needed new capital, either as stock or as a loan with ample security at 5%, your letter will be doubly welcome. One appreciative patron has already volunteered \$1000, thus suggesting this paragraph.

Any one willing to aid by lending the Bureau funds at a low interest on satisfactory security can be of service in this way if preferring a certain low interest to the risk of investing in stock.

I still hope the JOURNAL has enough readers who appreciate the good the BUREAU can do when no longer handicapped, so that together they can supply the needed extra capital (none of that invested is to be withdrawn), and the Bureau in turn can do its work with credit and also earn a fair interest on the investment. The month of June ought to see Mr. Davidson prepared to do better work than ever before.

If you care to have this work go on write at least a card and say so. MELVIL DEWEY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY, 15 May, 1888.

New York Library Club.

TWELFTH REGULAR MEETING.

THE twelfth regular meeting of the Club was called to order, at Columbia College Library, at 3.15 p.m., Thursday, May 10, Pres. Poole in the chair. About thirty-five members and visitors were present. The minutes of the eleventh meeting of the Club, Mar. 8, were approved as printed in L. J. 13: 98.

THE N. Y. LIBRARY ENCOURAGEMENT ACT.

The Secretary, for the committee on amendments to the Library law of 1886, read the following letter from Judge H: E. Howland, to whom the amendments proposed at the last meeting were referred by resolution [L. J. 13: 99]:

NEW YORK, April 12, 1888.

C: ALEX. NELSON, ESQ., *Sec. N. Y. Library Club.*

MY DEAR SIR: The amendments to the Library law of 1886, proposed by the New York Library Club, which you were good enough to send me, were submitted by me to the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library at their meeting on Tuesday last.

It was the opinion of the Board that it would be dangerous to try to amend the law, for the reason that existing restrictions could be easily removed at the instance of parties desiring aid for small libraries, and that the necessity for frequent applications to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be unwise; in fact that that part of the proposed amendments would be impossible to carry out, for the reason that the appropriations must be made in advance by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the succeeding year, viz.: on or before the first day of January of each year, and they have no power to make any appropriation during the current year. The appropriation for the libraries is based on the circulation for the previous year, and is drawn monthly by arrangement with the Comptroller, so that unless the amount is appropriated the year before, the money cannot be obtained.

It is, however, too late to secure any legislation this year, however desirable, and in case you desire any amendments for the coming year, I should be happy to consider them with you.

Yours truly,

HENRY E. HOWLAND.

Mr. Dewey. — It seems to me that the points made in this letter go outside of the ground covered by the proposed amendment, which was to provide for the appropriation to libraries circulating annually in excess of 75,000 v. (which entitles each to \$5000) of sums of \$1000, for a pro rata increase of circulation, instead of obliging them to reach 100,000 v. additional circulation in order to get another \$5000. A library circulating just less than the required 100,000 v. gets

nothing additional under the present law. While the proposed amendment would allow it to ask for multiples of \$1000, in proportion to its amount of additional circulation. After a short discussion, on motion of Mr. Bowker the whole matter was laid over until the November meeting.

COMMITTEES, ETC.

The Secretary for the Committee on Library statistics reported that only 17 responses had been received to the 40 inquiry blanks that had been sent out to incorporated libraries, and that no inquiry blanks had been sent to private libraries.

The Executive Committee, to which was referred the organization of a joint committee of teachers and librarians, reported progress. The Committee on Union list had no report to make.

The Executive Committee recommended Prof. E. H. Day and Misses Henrietta Grothwohl and Helen B. Thurston for membership, and they were unanimously elected.

On motion Messrs. Dewey, Peoples, and Bowker were appointed a committee to nominate the Executive Committee for the ensuing year 1888-89.

HOW TO STIMULATE THE FORMATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Pres. Poole then announced the first topic for discussion: How best to stimulate the formation of public libraries in New York State.

Mr. Cohen. — I have made some investigations in connection with this subject and find from the Record No. of L. J. for 1887 that there are but 27 free public libraries in this State, outside of this city. Illinois has 39, Rhode Island 31, Massachusetts 187. From the census of 1880 I find there are only 5 cities in Massachusetts with over 5000 population that have *not* free circulating libraries. Taking as a good basis to start from that a population of 5000 ought to support a free circulating library, I find 113 cities and towns in New York State with a population of 5000 and over; 42 with over 10,000 population. I think this shows ample need that something should be done. Perhaps we can get up a strong circular on this subject, embodying practical hints on the formation of free libraries, print it in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, strike off separate copies and send to the clergymen, editors, and other leading men in these towns and cities, and thus agitate the subject.

Mr. Nelson. — In connection with this matter of free libraries in cities I would call attention to a wonderful statement in the daily *Graphic* last

evening. A full page is given to illustrations of some New York libraries, and the New York Free Circulating Library is said to be "free" only in its name, that one must give a reference even to get into the reading-room in Bond St., that only small mechanics and tradesmen patronize it; the writer does not know that the Lenox Library has been opened to the public, and he declares that the Astor Library is the only free library in the city.

Mr. Cohen. — I hope Mr. Bowker will give a number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to such papers as would cover the ground I have referred to.

Mr. Bowker. — If Mr. Cohen will elaborate his remarks into a paper we will publish it in a special number, of which extra copies can be printed and circulated.

Mr. Poole. — In an old report relating to libraries in Massachusetts, I found the statement that over three million books were circulated on an expenditure of less than \$300,000.

Mr. Cohen. — Could not the Board of Regents attend to this?

Mr. Bowker. — Under the District library law, the educational authorities had charge of the libraries, but that system failed because of the lack of responsible supervision of the libraries.

Mr. Dewey. — I think much good would come from the special number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, but I do not expect much until we get a special organization or officer at Washington, or in each State, to supervise this work. Under the school district law the failure came from no one being in charge of the books and no care being taken of the libraries. I am in favor of the special number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The time has almost come when the public will recognize that the public library is as important as the public school. The Regents have charge of the State Library and the State Museum, and of the higher education in the State. Academies or High Schools that choose to introduce the Regents' examinations and come under their control have certain advantages. They were at first trustees of all the colleges in the State. If they had a competent man to visit libraries, and give advice, etc., the libraries would be anxious to come under their management. In Mass. the Sec. of the Board of Education is the titular librarian of the State. Any town wanting a public library could send for this general-agent and have him visit and advise. This I think we shall come to in a very few years. An appropriation of \$4000 to \$5000 a year would pay the expenses of such an office and officer. Mr. Nathaniel Niles has organized some 800 small

libraries in New Jersey by his own special efforts.

Mr. Bowker. — The voluntary principle embodied in the work under the Regents is very important. Many a library might take advantage of a system which offered certain benefits as a motive, which would rebel against being drafted in.

Mr. Dewey. — There would be opportunity under a State officer or organization for the distribution of books given, or bequests made, to be bestowed on any library in the State doing good work.

Mr. Cohen. — I think we might refer this matter to a committee who should have charge of drawing up this appeal or circular, and of the correspondence, of which there would be considerable. I move such a committee be appointed.

Mr. Bowker seconded the motion.

Mr. Hill. — In New Jersey under the law of 1884 Paterson has the only free public library yet in operation. Newark voted to have a free library under the law, and the amount to be raised would be \$33,000, but the politicians thought that would be too much to throw away on a library, and they had a bill introduced to reduce the amount to \$15,000. It was finally defeated, and Newark will get her library fund in July.

Mr. Peoples. — I think New York is supplying New Jersey. I saw a young man on the train on the way to Orange, with one of Alger's books from a New York library. I asked him if he took books from the New York library; he said yes; I asked him why he did not get them from the Orange free library; he said he got them there too. I made inquiries, and the librarian said he supplied readers in New Jersey, Brooklyn, Long Island, and anywhere within a radius of 30 miles.

Mr. Cohen's motion was then carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on nominations reported as candidates for the Executive Committee: S. H. Berry, Miss Cutler, Miss Merington, C. Alex. Nelson, and A. W. Tyler, and they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Dewey. — This subsidy question and library extension are closely connected, and might be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Bowker. — I move that the previous motion (Mr. Cohen's) be reconsidered and that the subject of library extension be referred to the Committee on library legislation enlarged by such additional members as the President may name. Carried,

and Messrs. Cohen and Niles were added to the committee.

MERCANTILE AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Pres. Poole then announced the second topic for discussion: Should Mercantile libraries be sustained independently, or be merged in Free Public libraries? He called upon Mr. Peoples to open the discussion.

Mr. Peoples. — I expected to be absent from this meeting, but as this was to be my funeral I have made a special effort to be present, thinking it would be unique to attend and hear some of the funeral orations; but I certainly did not expect to make the first one. I think we are a pretty lively corpse. We have just had our annual meeting, on Tuesday last. We added 6793 v. during the past year, which is a larger number than any other library in the city has added, and only 310 of these were given; we expended \$10,300 for books, which is more than any other library in the city has expended; and we circulated 151,000 v., or 2000 more than during the previous year. 60% was genuine fiction, juvenile and otherwise; all our debts are paid and we have a nice nest-egg for the new year. We do not expect to be absorbed; we are going it alone; we may not take all the tricks, but we do not expect to be euchred. We expect to put up a new building, just where I cannot say, but we shall have neither a cupola nor a mortgage on it. [He then read a brief extract from the President's report.] If anybody wants us we are open to an offer, but at a high price. I am of the opinion that the Mercantile Library of New York will always be a part and parcel of New York.

There are many different opinions as to where we should build. Is there a central position below 59th St.? The centre of population is constantly moving up the island. In 1880 our Trustees bought property on the corner of 37th St. and Broadway; but that is now unsuitable. We shall probably build on our present site, as that seems to be the plan most popular with our Board.

Our branches cost us more than they bring in. The 5th Ave. branch circulated 48,000 v., but we were disappointed in our reading-room; it was not well patronized; average attendance only 59 daily, the visitors came mostly in the day-time; the average for evening being only 16; and it costs us between \$4000 and \$5000.

Miss Coe. — What is the explanation why subscription library branches cost more than free library branches?

Mr. Peoples. — One explanation is that most people think they can be better served at the main

library, where the bulk of the books are. We get new books in the morning and they are ready to go out in the afternoon; and we believe that this is putting them into circulation quicker than is done in any other library.

Miss Coe. — We have spent more money than you the past year. We have spent \$12,000 for books, including the new books for the Bruce branch. Our circulation has been 230,000 v.

Mr. Peoples. — It is our general practice to have the new books that are advertised in the Thursday morning papers ready for circulation Thursday afternoon. The number we buy of each book varies of course with the popularity of the book. When "Lothair" was published we bought 700 copies, and 500 copies of "Little men." 60 copies is the largest number this year. No book has equalled the popularity of "Ben-Hur." I cannot now say how many copies we have bought of it, as they have come in from time to time to meet the demand, which is constant.

Miss Coe. — I am convinced that the usefulness of a library depends on its duplicates, but we have not the money to buy duplicates with.

Mr. Peoples. — I try to keep down the circulation of trashy books by buying only two copies, and for the same reason we omit them from our printed accession lists, but we put them in our card catalog.

Mr. Dewey. — Do you have solicitations from publishers to buy their books?

Mr. Peoples. — Not from publishers, but from the jobbers, as I can buy better from jobbers than from the publishers. I make it my special business to examine the evening and morning papers for the announcements of new books, and order the books each morning as soon as I have opened my mail.

Mr. Bowker. — I think the interest in this subject lies in the future rather than the present. Four cities occur to me at the moment in which the relations of the two classes of libraries are of special interest. In Boston there are the Boston Athenæum and the Public Library; in New York we have not got to the point of comparison, as we have no large public library to compete with the Mercantile; in Chicago the Newberry is to exist side by side with the Public Library; in Brooklyn we have three small free libraries in competition with the Brooklyn Library. It is a question whether the key to the problem is not to be found in the specialization of libraries. The public library cannot be on the jump to supply the demand as Mr. Peoples does — to meet the demand for great quantities as soon as published; or, as

in the Boston Athenæum, to accumulate valuable special books for those who are willing to pay for the use of them.

Mr. Dewey. — There is another type — the Mudie — but it is a question whether it will be introduced here. It is managed wholly from the commercial standpoint. Mr. Peoples takes the commercial standpoint only so far as it is educational and elevating. His library is open to all who pay the \$5 membership fee. Do you require any reference from applicants?

Mr. Peoples. — No; we judge an applicant by his appearance; we have sometimes refused an applicant. We get many subscriptions from visitors to New York, who merely come here to spend the winter. We do lose some books, but more through old members than by men whom we do not know.

Mr. Dewey. — We have then, broadly speaking, four types, the commercial (Mudie's), the mercantile (Mr. Peoples'), the proprietary (Boston Athenæum), and the free reference (Astor), before we reach the free public library. I think the mercantile has a distinct place, to supply books for pay. Do you allow more than one membership to a person?

Mr. Peoples. — We allow a duplicate membership for \$3, and subscribers can take extra books at 10 cents a week. We furnish books to five different clubs in New York. The Union League Club has 18 v., the Century 9 v., the University Club 9 v. on their tables. They change them every two weeks. They generally leave the selection to us. Often old books on special subjects are called for. We also supply the University Club of Baltimore with 18 v. The Mercantile Library of Baltimore applied to us, but we declined. The University Club of Philadelphia has also applied. We have applications from all over the country to send books by mail, which we could supply at cheaper postal rates.

Mr. Bowker. — It is a question whether a postal rate below the cost of transportation would be advantageous. It is a misfortune to a small community not to have a local book-store and library, and if the demand is partly met by postal supply from the large city libraries, the very people who should be foremost in promoting local library organization might have their motive taken away. In England, however, Mudie's and Smith's libraries not only supply books all over the kingdom, but they invite subscriptions for 2, 3, 5, or 10 books at a time by making a lowered subscription rate for additional subscriptions. It is in fact the practice with many of the London

clubs, *e.g.*, Mr. Tedder's Athenæum Club Library, to get all their *new* books from Mudie's, and use this supply as a means of testing what books should be put permanently on the shelves.

Mr. Dewey. — Cheap postage will take books to towns that have no public library, and the \$5 fee reaches only a very small number of people, and does no harm to the local library where it exists.

Mr. Bowker. — These people ought to be the chief supporters of their local free public library.

Mr. Dewey. — I think such a circulation from New York, say, would stimulate the demand for a local library.

Mr. Peoples. — Dr. Poole, I understand from him, waits for his English books till Mudie gets through with them. If this is so, I think Chicago people would like to come to New York for books.

Miss Coe. — I do not think the several types of libraries named by Mr. Dewey, if properly conducted, need interfere with each other at all.

Mr. Biscoe. — Will not the Athenæum and Mercantile types be the most likely to consolidate?

Mr. Dewey. — The Athenæum stockholders make a sort of private club; a coterie of people who do about as they choose; people who are willing to pay for the special privileges which they enjoy.

Mr. Hill. — We could get hold of an Association in Newark that we could "down" easier than we can Mr. Peoples' library. The Newark Library Association, although rich enough to put up a fine new building, are trying to merge in the new Free Public Library. They have two members of their board on the board of trustees of the public library.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Treasurer reported: Receipts \$70.88; expenditures \$57.98; balance on hand \$12.90.

Pres. Poole referred to the postponement of the A. L. A. meeting for this year.

Mr. Dewey announced that Mr. Crunden finally recommended April 9, 1889, for the date of the meeting in St. Louis. He said that answers were coming in to the proposition for a meeting this summer made in the last issue of L. J.; that Mr. Cutter's idea was to have an oral conference, omitting the annual reports. An informal vote showed that eight of those present were in favor of such a meeting.

Adjourned at 5.45.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary.*

Library Economy and History.

BOSTON. Public Lib. building, Copley Square (In *Globe*, Ap. 5.) 1 col. and il. — The new Public Library. (In *Herald*, Ap. 5.) 1 col. and il. — The new public library. (In the *Advertiser*, Ap. 23.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col. — The public library. (In the *Beacon*, Ap. 21.) $\frac{4}{5}$ col. — The public library. Annual report of the trustees. (In the *Advertiser*, Ap. 24.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ col. — Public literature. Report of Library Trustees. (In *Globe*, Ap. 24.) $1\frac{1}{3}$ col. — The new public library. (In *Herald*, Ap. 25.) $\frac{2}{3}$ col.

CANTON, O. Another plan for a Public Library building suggested. (In the *Repository*, March 26.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col. Signed C.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. Judged by the binding. Why young ladies go to the Congressional Library for light literature. (In *Washington Star*, March 31.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"Many mothers who are shocked at a paper-backed edition of 'She,' and are made uncomfortable by 'Thorns and orange blossoms' in yellow, and close their doors upon 'Was it a sin?' 'Saved her honor,' and similar books in cheap editions, receive the same volumes with cordial welcome, if put in a dress suit and stamped 'Congressional Library.'"

DEWEY, Melvil. The new library movement. (In the *Epoch*, Ap. 6.) $2\frac{1}{4}$ col.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. In annual session. Meeting of the officers of the Polytechnic Public Library. (In the *Journal*, Ap. 17.) $1\frac{3}{4}$ col.

NELSON, C: Alex. Library legislation. (In *Appletons' Annual cyclopedia*, 1888.) 3 p.

NEW YORK. Cooper Union. A day spent in study. Sketches of the characters met with in the Cooper Union reading-room. (In the *Press*, Ap. 15.) 1 col.

NEW YORK. The Press Club Library. (In the *Journalist*, Ap. 28.) $1\frac{3}{4}$ col.

PALMER, Arthur H. Adelbert's Library: how the 25,000 v. it contains have been collected. (In *Cleveland Leader*, Ap. 2.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

PARIS. Valuable old mss. Return of those stolen from the National Library. (In *Boston Herald*, Ap. 8.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

PHILADELPHIA. Where apprentices read. . . Sketch of a very worthy institution. (In *Evening telegraph*, Ap. 24.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

RILEY, Geo. S. The Reynolds' Library. . . Foundation of this institution and those that preceded it. (In *Rochester Union and Advertiser*, Ap. 17.) 2 col. +.

THEY live in libraries. Some of the queer characters who read public books. (In the *New York World*, Ap. 1, 1888.) 1 col.

Wholly fictitious; a ridiculous mass of imagination, evidently written by a reporter who had nothing better to do. — *N*.

REPORTS.

Albany, N. Y. Y. M. C. A. Added 708 v.; circulation 41,967 v.

Augusta, Me. Lithgow Lib. Whole no. 5517 v.; annual subscribers 361; circulation 16,833 v.

"Special efforts have been made during the past year to accomplish as far as possible the difficult task of obtaining books having the interest of fiction but dealing mainly with practical topics."

Bristol, R. I. Rogers F. L. Added 729 v.; whole no. 9597 v.; circulation 24,953 v.; average daily issue 82 v.; number of persons entitled to use the library 3292. 52 periodicals on file. Receipts \$1638.99; expenditures, \$1566.58.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. Circulation 43,476 v.; average per day 142 v.; history and biography .06; literature .07; fiction .47; juvenile fiction .21; added 1172 v.; whole no. 12,218 v., and 2923 pm. Visitors to reference-room 1015; to reading-room 5615; to periodical reading-room 36,244; there are 14 dailies, 29 weeklies, and 29 monthlies on file.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. Added 1068; total 32,700; issued 52,025.

"The reference work of the year has been unprecedented in our history, frequently engaging the librarian as well as assistants in pursuit of the more difficult subjects of inquiry, thus developing an enthusiasm for the work among ourselves and awakening a hearty appreciation of the worth of the library among the many who seek its aid.

"To those of us who have known the valuable contents of the library, and who have long lamented the comparative disuse of its better grade of books, this increased and increasing demand for them affords great satisfaction and hopefulness.

"The overcrowded state of the shelves, which detracts from the orderly appearance of the books, disarranges the classification, and, in a hasty search for books, often leads to errors. This anomalous condition of having more books than shelf-room cannot be maintained for any length of time without serious detriment to the best interests of the library. It would therefore seem the part of a wise and practical economy to provide speedily and generously for an extension of the book-hall, so as to double its present capacity. Such a plan would permit a complete rearrangement and reclassification of the library, placing it at once upon a basis for another twenty years' growth without further alteration or expense, or any of the temporary expedients which add so much to the cost, without equivalent in permanent value, and which, sooner or later, must give place to the right thing. Sixteen

years ago the library underwent a thorough rearrangement which has carried it smoothly along until the present time, and your librarian hopes for the opportunity and privilege of remodelling it once more, bringing to the work the gathered experience of all these years, and pledging her best efforts to the fulfilment of the task.

"The reading-room continues to increase in popular favor, if one may judge from the number of readers seen daily at its tables. Few town libraries afford such a liberal supply of periodical literature, and fewer still afford the advantage of having the latest numbers lying at hand upon the reading-room tables, ready to be picked up and used without the formula of written application and registry. The room itself has a bright and attractive air, with its sunny windows, its pictures and portraits, and its inviting array of magazines and reviews; if we could but add 'perfect quiet' to these attractions, we should indeed have quite an ideal reading-room."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. The thirtieth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Library, a full description of which appeared in the *Tribune* of Sunday, March 18, was held March 29. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, President of the Board of Directors, read the annual report. It showed that the number of volumes at present is 97,371, of which the circulation was 108,811, a decrease of 3341 in the year. The largest number circulated in any one day was 735. In the reference department are 1100 volumes, which were consulted 85,000 times. The attendance in the reading-room was 100,000. The addition to the books in the year amounted to 4141, costing \$5097. The present number of members is 3282. In the last year the library has lost by death such life members as James How, R. H. Manning, Alfred S. Barnes, Seymour L. Husted, Joseph H. Moffatt, and Henry E. Pierrepont. The new card catalogue was referred to as a notable addition to the resources of the library. The decrease of membership was said to be due to the increase of cheap literature and the addition of several free libraries in the last few years with increased resources. The need of adequate endowment so that the fee could be reduced from \$5 to \$3 was urged. The report of Treasurer J. L. Morgan showed receipts of \$20,588.40 and expenditures of \$20,163.19. The Rev. John W. Chadwick, R. R. Bowker, and the Rev. Dr. E. R. Thwing made speeches. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Library. Added 3191 v.; circulation 5000 v. greater than in 1886. Whole no. 58,485 v. and 4956 pamphlets. Present membership 2888. Total cost of the library building \$378,628.97. Mr. Larned would like a department including the best works and periodicals in eight of the higher branches of study. The spreading needs of the city demand it. A "reading-room for the best books," the classics of the classics, is also needed, but cannot now be provided.

Canaan (Ct.) Book Club. Opens its 13th year with 29 members. There is one book for each member, and each book may be kept two weeks, when it is passed on to the next member.

At the end of the year the books are sold at auction, and a fresh lot put in circulation. The club now has a surplus of about \$100, which will eventually go to the benefit of the Douglas Library.

Canton (O.) P. L. 2700 v. on hand; 200 v. offered as gifts, and money enough subscribed to buy 3000 v. more, but have shelf-room for less than 2500 v. Over 2300 persons have cards; circulation over 80 v. a day; over 100 daily visitors to reading-room. Receipts \$731.65; expenditures \$767.12. The question of putting a second story on the market-house for the use of the library is agitated.

Chicago, Ill. Newberry L. The (1st) semi-annual report of the trustees states that \$40,000 has been appropriated for a library building to be erected on the site of the old Newberry homestead. It is their intention to occupy so much of the site or make the immediate provision sufficient for twenty-five years, and to begin the erection of the buildings the present year. Dr. Poole in his report says the purpose of the trustees has not been to collect a general library of books in the market at all times, but to arrange the basis of a well-catalogued large library, and at the same time to secure such books as are not easy to find when they are wanted. The primary work will be to interest students; subsequently the seekers after rare and curious books. 6457 v. have been collected at a cost of \$11,238.30. They include 4500 v. of Americana, 584 works on bibliography, 103 dictionaries, 54 cyclopædias; there are also 4907 pamphlets. 359 v. and 742 pm. were gifts; two-thirds of the remainder were bought at the Guild sale in Boston. The library is to be opened in temporary rooms on Ontario St.

Cincinnati. Y. M. Merc. L. Assoc. Added 1098; issued 63,363 (fict. 30,242). The endowment fund is \$31,013.33.

Columbus (O.) P. L. (15th annual rpt.) Added 2233 v.; total 21,579 v.; membership 8373. "Tables have been prepared by Asst. Librarian John Pugh showing the entire number of vols. issued from the various departments during the year, by months, and the increase and decrease in the several departments during the same period. The classification of the books issued in the several departments and the percentage of the different classifications in each department are all clearly shown." The percentage for fiction is a little over 31 per cent. A big day's work means issuing 1500 v., 150 books an hour for three men, or two and one-half books per minute.

Detroit P. L. Added 12,080; total 80,167; home use 181,921; lib. use 22,245.

"The Detroit Public Library already ranks high among the public libraries of the United States, being exceeded in number of volumes by Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago alone. There are fourteen other libraries in the country having a larger number of books, but they are not of the class known as public libraries — that is, supported at the public expense and free to every resident of the city.

"Beside securing many periodicals of a special

class, such as science, medicine, philosophy, religion, etc., an effort has been made to get nearly everything covered by Poole's Index.

"In spite of misgivings in some quarters, the library was opened in March, 1886, for Sunday afternoon and evening reading. The library is closed for circulation of books, but all the other departments are open. After nearly two years' experience with the Sunday opening I can commend it most heartily. It is pleasant indeed to look into the reading-room on Sunday afternoon or evening and see it filled with people, sometimes a clergyman or two among them, quietly perusing a magazine or book. It is also a pleasant thing for those who have no such cosy quarters in which to read, or no such sample list from which to select their reading-matter, to come to the library for an hour or two on Sunday.

"The whole number of Sunday readers during the year was 5216, an average of a trifle over 100 for each Sunday, the general average for week-days being upwards of 171.

"Since August the main library-room has been lighted by the Edison Illuminating Co. This has been regarded in the nature of an experiment, both as to the character of the light and the expense. The cost of wiring the building (\$400) was assumed by the Commission. The expense of the light thus far has not varied much from that of gas in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The light is generally more satisfactory than gas, especially on account of the ease with which the lamps are lighted and can be carried about, being supported with flexible cord. It is certainly preferable to gas in the matter of smoke and soot. Neither does it vitiate the atmosphere nor increase the temperature."

Dover (N. H.) P. L. Added 894.

"It is found in the management of public libraries generally that after the first year the circulation will gradually decrease for a few years, and then remain substantially the same for a time, and then commence to increase or not, according to whether the place in which the library is situated is increasing in population. We believe that this library has reached its period of low circulation and has assumed a place of usefulness and taken a place as an educator among us which it will never be allowed to abandon."

Dubuque, Ia. Young Men's Lib. Assoc. Added 328 v.; whole number 12,861 v.; circulation 13,136; literary miscellany 1776; biography and travels each 644; history 633; science and arts 605; poetry 304; religion 243.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. Added 1859 v.; whole no. 44,375 v. New shelves for about 15,000 v. have been put up recently. Income from Hall fund for purchase of books \$3562.89; for current expenses, \$2624.27; from dog tax, \$1495.15. Expenses \$5949.76; net cost to the city \$1830.44. Bulletin no. 2 is now in press.

Iowa State L. In its closing hours the Legislature of Iowa appropriated \$1000 for the care and preservation of the Aldrich Collection in the State Library. This will insure the continual growth of this valuable collection of autographs,

etc., which has been repeatedly noticed in these columns. — *Critic*.

Jefferson County L. Assoc. (24th rpt.) Added 350; total 9850; issued 9511, being 731 more than last year. Among the sources of income is "Proceeds of social hop . . . \$55.25;" among the expenses is "Paid on librarian's salary of \$312.00 . . . \$266.62."

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. Added 1316; total 19,319; issued 12,974. The list of the proportionate use of fiction is headed by W. T. Adams, M. J. Holmes, L. M. Alcott; Thackeray, Dickens, and Scott come low down in the second half; and it is closed by George Eliot, Bulwer, and Miss Murfree. "The library has bought Dr. S. Willard's 'Complete body of divinity,' a work of the first college graduate of Lancaster. It may now be reckoned, we suppose, among the books that are dead. Yet if any one query whether it be really worth the half dollar we paid for it, or why we should care for the painted lineaments of any man, however dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue, but whom we never knew or saw, a sufficient answer may be found in the fact that we are creatures, not of reason only, but of sentiment also; are influenced quite as much by what appeals to feeling as by that which addresses the understanding; that a slight wind of imagination, fancy, or affection may move us as greatly as the utmost stress of logic, and that every well-regulated mind responds to the famous utterance of the great English moralist: 'To abstract the mind from all local emotions would be impossible, if it were endeavored, and foolish, if it were possible. Whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.' . . .

"It is our settled rule, as your trustees, to allow no circulation of what is not at least innocent. We provide not only what is the best absolutely, but the best also with which those who use the library will be content. More than this we cannot do. People will not, in the long run, read what they do not want to. And, no doubt, they take from their reading, however miscellaneous, all that is distinctively new or interesting or useful to them and let the rest go. Perhaps the let-alone course is the true one after all. Whether it be so or not it is at any rate the only one which we, as a committee, can adopt. 'Gathering knowledge is to the mind of man what the gathering of honey is to the bee. We do not interfere with the bees in their work, why should we with human intelligences?'

"The question is discussed: 'How shall the Public Library be made most helpful to the schools?' That it may in a good degree be made helpful should be evident, and how more so may well be a subject of earnest inquiry. We are never to forget, however, that education is not the mere imparting of knowledge, but, in very large measure, the working of influences of which we are unconscious and of which no note is taken; the persuasion of the constant and implicit,

though silent witness to a higher life, of whatsoever things are true, honorable, right, pure, and lovely; that 'it is in effect,' as Lord Bacon has said, 'but an early custom.'"

Manchester (N. H.) City L. Added 778 v.; whole no. 30,307 v.; circulation 50,335 v. The number delivered for use in the library was somewhat larger than the year before. Appropriations for 1887 \$3800; paid for books \$1000; incidental expenses \$2719.03. A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter of re-shelving and reclassifying the library preliminary to the compilation of a new catalog.

Mass. Historical Society. Total 33,000 v., 84,000 pm.

Mass. State L. Added 2513 v., 2951 pm.

Merc. L. Co. of Phila. Added 3076; total 158,637; issued 111,689.

"The list of historical novels now covers America, England, Scotland, Ireland, and a part of France. For these countries it is by far the most extensive and valuable list that has ever been prepared. Those who desire to enliven the somewhat prosaic study of history by pictures of the state of society and of manners, will find this list a very useful help. And those who wish for some light reading of a more satisfying and not less really entertaining character than much of the purely imaginative fiction of the day will find these lists a rich storehouse.

"The diminution from year to year of our membership list, and of our income, forces on our attention the question of the future of our library; the causes of the present retrogression and the possibility of a returning era of prosperity. It is to be borne in mind that when this library was established, and for many years after, there were, in the country, no libraries that were freely opened to the general public; and the few that were in existence were available to only a small constituency, and exerted a very limited influence on the community at large. Within a few years in a considerable number of our States laws have been enacted authorizing towns and cities to levy taxes for the establishment and maintenance of circulating libraries free to all citizens. Under these laws many libraries have been opened; and quite extensively public libraries have come to be regarded as a very important, if not necessary, part of the system of education. And within a few years private munificence has endowed many libraries that are absolutely free to all the local public for all time. As a result of these causes chiefly, if not solely, it has been made manifest that no library can be maintained on a proprietary basis. The free public library has taken so firm a hold on the public mind that it is vain to expect any library to be self-sustaining. Numbers of such libraries have gone down before the march of free libraries, or have been swallowed up by them. And the few that are still prospering owe their existence to large endowments.

"It should never be forgotten that this institution was established as a charity, and has always been maintained as such. At the very beginning, and throughout all its history, it has been in the

receipt of gifts of books and money, though unfortunately in amounts wholly inadequate to its needs, given to it with the distinct intent that the benefits of the institution might be brought within the reach of young men and others of limited means. And it is because of the aid thus furnished by benevolent and public-spirited citizens that the library has been able to open its rich and abundant treasures at so small a cost to its members. And in the same way libraries in other places that have been nominally supported on a subscription, or a proprietary basis, have really depended to a greater or less extent upon current gifts, or on the income of endowments.

"It is well for us therefore to recognize the truth that the time has passed for our library to depend for its maintenance upon income derived from those who use it; that if it is to advance to a position of greater influence in the community, or even to sustain its present standing, it must have a largely increased endowment."

Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. L. Added 157; total 20,650; issued 10,229 (fict. 73%).

"Only one list of books added has appeared. It is dated June 14, 1887, and is the 15th thus far published. To the editors of the *Lowell Daily Courier* we are again indebted for their valuable coöperation in this work. Copies were sent to several persons supposed to be interested in it and the following paper was prefixed: 'The lists published from time to time in this paper are intended to give to those who have not the time to read even a few of the current publications, an idea of some of the leading ones; secondly, to point out to students sources of information, whether new or old, on various subjects; thirdly, to awaken an interest in books among those who are forming habits of reading. When the notes are not full enough, the reviews from which they are taken, being indicated by dates and pages, can be readily referred to in the library. Most of the French books herein mentioned relate to important periods of history.'"

Newark (N. J.) L. Assoc. (41st rpt.) Added 623; total 28,264; issued 28,834. An appeal is made to the public to take up the \$17,750 of the 50,000 capital stock authorized by the charter. A new card catalog is preparing by G. J. Hagar. Books cataloged 6352, cards written 10,631. In fiction the cards average 2 to a vol., in other works from 3 to 65 to a vol.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. Added 638 v.; whole no. 24,365 v. 406 new holders of cards.

N. Y., Maimonides L. Added 1831; total 29,545; home use 37,287; lib. use, 2933.

"Nothing can be more deceptive than the totals of works given out. It is not of so much importance to know how many books have been distributed, as it is to discover what is the nature of the literature that is put in the hands of the readers. It is, indeed, much to show for the money expended in maintaining the library, that from 40,000 to 50,000 volumes are annually placed in the homes of thousands of the members of the Order. It is, however, something very much more worthy of gratification that these volumes are mostly such as will bring en-

lightenment and culture in those homes; such as will fortify the intellectual and moral power of those who read them, rendering them more capable of coping with the grave problems of life, and to more fitly take their place among intelligent, thinking people as worthy representatives of our race.

"Of our circulation, 68½ per cent. was fiction, 7½ per cent. less than last year, and 16½ per cent. less than in 1883. The improvement is, however, still more remarkable in the English works circulated, of which only 53½ per cent. was fiction, being a reduction of 10 per cent. of last year. The proportionate demand for fiction is much larger among the readers of German than of English literature. The more solid works are sought by the English readers, who took out last year 2712 v. of history and travels, the Germans only 216, and 797 on science, the Germans only 64.

"But, while we emphasize the reference to this reduction in the comparative circulation of fiction, and the corresponding increase in the distribution of books of a more solid character, it is not with any purpose of underrating the importance and value of reading good fiction. This has been kept constantly in view, and must be, as long as it is true that in every popular library the majority of readers are devoted almost exclusively to the reading of novels. It might even be argued with good effect, that the reading of such works of fiction as are enumerated in the first column of Table IX. has as great a tendency to promote true mental culture as the wearisome perusal of dry and prosy historical and scientific writings. However this may be, it cannot be denied that their pages contain much that is elevating in tone, inspiring in thought, and instructive to mind and morals. That the readers are directed to such works instead of being left to the continuous mental subjection of an inferior class of novels, is an achievement which may well cause a feeling of satisfaction to the members of the Order.

"The great success of the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition held during the past year in London has attracted universal attention, and has already resulted in causing the initial steps being taken towards forming an organization for the collection of original material relating to the history of the Jews in England. Similar work on the history of the Jews in America could well and worthily be undertaken by the Maimonides Library. What is needed is a complete collection of all printed matter relating to this subject; every report of every institution, every book or pamphlet written by a Jew or about the Jews. Then would come a most important feature of the collection, viz.: Manuscripts. This would include transcripts from the minutes of every Jewish congregation, giving a full history of each from the time of its organization; copies of the inscriptions on gravestones of all Jews, bearing dates earlier than the present century; and finally, genealogical tables and histories of Jewish families settled in America prior to the present century."

Norfolk (Va.) Lib. Assoc. Whole no of vols. 6500; circulation 3026 v. Receipts \$464.30; dis-

bursements \$462.94. The agreement with the Y. M. C. A. provides that the library shall have a room, fuel, lights, and a librarian and janitor free of cost, the library to be open every day except Sunday; the books to be taken care of by the Association, the room to be used for annual and other meetings; the Lib. Assoc. to retain its organization and the general management of its affairs, and the members of the Y. M. C. A. to have the use of the library without cost. The annual assessment was placed at \$2, and under the new arrangement all of the income will be available for the purchase of books.

North Easton, Mass. Ames Free Lib. Added during 1887 481 v.; total 11,872; circulation 13,181 v.; fiction 6121; juvenile 3468; description and travels 475; biography 480; history 468; art, fine and industrial, 447. Whole number of patrons 1099. Collected for fines and damages \$34.26.

Olneyville, R. I. F. P. Lib. Assoc. Receipts, \$1576.29; balance \$983.62; no. of v., 1846; patrons 840; average daily circulation 30 v.; daily visitors to the reading-room 40. An application has been made to the Legislature for a new charter.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. (4th rpt.) Number of vol. increased from 1363 to 2539; circulation 12,944 v.; fiction diminished 8 per cent.; only 2 books lost. "Ben-Hur" has been out 110 times; "Dr. Claudius," 57 times; Mrs. Custer's "Boots and saddles," 44 times. "The work will soon be cramped by the limited space of a small house, and the value of the books become too great to be risked in a frame building. Is the work, which is no longer an experiment, but a positive factor in the advancement of the intellectual and moral education of this city, to be restricted to narrow bounds, or will some kind friend make it possible to establish this institution, and let it better fulfil its purposes? This can never be accomplished until a suitable fire-proof building is owned by its trustees."

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. Added 1700 v.; total 8700 v.; not including 700 v. of public documents; circulation 72,182 v.; 19 v. lost; 150 to 200 daily visitors to the reading-room. City appropriation \$7813.40; balance on hand \$3226.36. Total issue of cards 6626.

Rutland (Vt.) F. L. Added 498 v.; total 4425 v.; lost 3; cards issued to Feb. 1 2703. Eighteen teachers are making use of teachers' cards, drawing 54 books for special use in schools. Circulation 30,582 v.; fiction 68 per cent. More room needed. An entertainment, "Longfellow's dream," given on two evenings in December, netted \$238.39. The town meeting in March, 1887, voted a tax which brought in nearly \$1500. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr is the president of the Lib. Assoc.; Miss Julia P. Humphrey, librarian; Miss Titcomb, asst. libn. and cataloger.

San Francisco. Merc. Lib. Assoc. (35th rpt.) Added 1362; total 57,054; issued 33,164 (fiction and juv., 70.32 %). The association is in debt \$6500, \$3500 of which was incurred during the year just passed.

"The experiment of reducing the quarterly

dues from \$3 to \$1.50 went into effect in December, 1885. Then we had 507 paying members. This number had rapidly decreased from over 1700 in 1875, and seemed likely to continue doing so. The first year showed a net gain of 177 members; this year ends with an increase over that of 38, giving us a membership larger by 215 than we had at the date of the change. This increase is, of course, less than was hoped for from so material a reduction in rates as one-half, and is insufficient to accord us as great a revenue as we would have enjoyed from the old rate could we have retained our membership at the same figure; but that we would have done so is improbable.

"Naturally, with a constantly diminishing income, consequent upon a declining membership, and, with still more reason, when our revenue was suddenly halved by the reduction of rates, a line of retrenchment in our purchases, deemed consistent with the circumstances, was marked out, and has been adhered to as closely as possible. No elaborate and costly works have we purchased, and we have denied ourselves many of the valuable and important issues of the day on the score of economy.

"The ultimate benefit of this policy, long continued, may be questioned. The attractions of a library well supplied and constantly replenished cease when the supply is withheld. People who read, the patrons of libraries, seek the new: the latest thing in biography and history, the freshest works in travel and discovery; the most recent developments in science, and the latest novel. In just so far as we fail in providing such as these, in so far do we fail, not only to attract to our rooms those who could be drawn, but even to satisfy and retain many already with us. Without the attraction of new and pertinent material to offer our patrons we can hardly expect to retain them, much less to attract new ones. People will go and pay their money where are offered the greatest advantages. Economy, in certain emergencies, may prove too dear. It may be called bad business policy to allow our expenditures to exceed our income, but library economy has many features not found in a purely commercial business, and, even there, how often are thousands of dollars expended most lavishly, looking to returns in the distant future. We have arrived at a very reduced point in our career, in the matter of support, though the advantages we offer are as good as any, and unimpaired, and before us is the difficult task of regaining our membership and our support. This we can hardly hope to accomplish by any extreme curtailment of the privileges and advantages offered to the public. The lapse of a few years of such a policy only serves to bare to the light an impoverished stock and lack of material at command. Our energies should be exhausted first in devising some ways and means whereby all the requisites of a desirable library can be continued, before all hope is abandoned and a suicidal system of curtailment adopted and carried out to its inevitable end."

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (22d rpt.) Added 2063; total 27,584; issued 59,899 (fict. and juv. 48,753).

Toledo (O.) Law Lib. Contains over 4000 v. of law reports, English and American. Miss Jennie Fisk, librarian.

Toledo (O.) P. L. Added 2312 v.; total 24,775 v.; circulation 113,458 v.; showing 4.58 drawings to each volume; 308 v. worn out; 14 v. lost and paid for; Sunday visitors to reading-room 1413. Receipts \$3111.48; disbursements \$8210.49.

Trenton, N. J. State Lib. Added 1338 v. and pm. "In accordance with the increased interest of pottery decorators and others in the valuable art works in the library, the commissioners have added to the list 'The ornamental arts of Japan,' at an expense of \$200."

Trenton, N. J. The Union Lib. 140 v. have just been added. New books are placed on a table bearing the sign, "Readable books." Four monthlies have been added to the list of periodicals, and a paper in the interest of potters. 1259 v. were circulated in Feb. and 1901 persons visited the reading-room. The issuing of books by cards has been substituted for the ledger account method of charging.

Wilmington, Del. Institute Lib. Added 854 v.; total 16,484 v.; circulation 33,119 v. A card catalog is nearly completed. There are 663 members, about the same as twenty-five years ago; the number of volumes has trebled and the circulation is twice as large as in 1863. "The record shows that the holders of our prize membership tickets in the high school and drawing school are making good use of the library and warrant the continuance of awarding the prizes."

NOTES.

Edited by C. Alex. Nelson.

Baltimore, Md. The *Merc. L.* has been firmly reestablished and is now one of the most attractive resorts in the city. The books are conveniently arranged by classes, and the furniture has been selected with admirable taste.

Boston, Mass. Boston, March 17 (Special). — This is St. Patrick's Day, but it is not a legal holiday. Nevertheless, Mayor O'Brien has assumed the responsibility for closing the public library, and that, too, on a day of the week when more people than on any other day or evening visit that institution. Hundreds of citizens have been disappointed by this action of the Mayor, and it is safe to say that few of his official acts have caused more general condemnation by the people of Boston than this. The most intelligent Irishmen even of his own party condemn the act as at least unwise and unnecessary. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

Boston, Mass. *Y. M. C. A.* At Mr. Cable's lecture recently delivered in Boston, books served as admission tickets. The purpose of the lecture was to secure a library for the Young Men's Christian Association.

Bayonne, N. J. An enthusiastic public meeting was held April 2 at which the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the question of a free

public library be submitted to the voters of this city, and that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Council to ask that a special election be ordered for that purpose and to act as a campaign committee in favor of the project."

The tax provided by the State law, one-thirtieth of one cent on every dollar, will yield \$2500 for library purposes.

Brooklyn. The *Brooklyn Library* is open on Sundays from 2 until 9 o'clock p.m., and numbers of people avail themselves of its privileges. This library has now 100,000 v. on its shelves and 300 periodicals on file in its reading-room.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Library. The Executive Committee at their meeting April 7 took action relative to the death of David Gray, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Camden, N. J. The Superintendent of Public Schools proposes to the Board of Education that the school library money for the fourteen public schools of the city, \$560 in all, be expended annually in the purchase of books for a central public school library free to all the teachers and scholars of the city, to be fitted up by the board.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. A public meeting was held in the city council chamber on the evening of April 6 to arrange for establishing a public library. The Y. M. C. A. have offered to provide a room for books, and to have the library cared for by a competent secretary.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. Two vacant rooms opposite the Council Chamber are to be fitted up as a reading-room at a cost of \$9400 including the cost of bookcases for the present reading-room, for the keeping of books having the least circulation.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The library board have contracted with the Cleveland Printing and Publishing Co. to print 2500 copies of the new catalog of the circulating department for \$2244. The catalog will contain about 800 p., and the printing will begin on or before April 1.

Columbia College Library. Mr. Dewey had on May 7 what he calls his "wooden wedding with Columbia." That day curiously chanced to be at once the trustees' meeting and the same day of the week and of the month on which he took office five years ago. By happy chance, on this day the trustees for the first time granted the entire sum asked for in all the library appropriations, and also provided funds to build and equip the two elevated reading-rooms which will afford private desks for some 40 readers. Also to put in extra galleries and shelving on the 6th floor. They raised the appropriations for incidentals from \$1500 to \$2000, salaries from \$16,000 to \$17,725 and, most important, books from \$7500 to \$15,000. As the fixed charges for nearly 600 serials taken, binding, etc. are about \$5000, it has left only \$2500 for new books. This will leave \$10,000 and four times as many new books can be bought next year. The Columbia staff were therefore highly elated at this substantial increase, which indicates a purpose on the part of the trustees to give the library a chance to push to the front. Beside the \$38,000 appropriated, repairs, heat,

light, insurance, 2 janitors and 2 boys, cleaning, etc., are paid from general funds. Were rent counted, the annual expenses would be over \$50,000.

Notwithstanding this favorable outlook, in fact the new books to be bought will require more extra labor in buying and preparing for the shelves than the total additions for salaries, so that the staff will be pressed even harder than this year, and many a library with smaller appropriations will have a much easier year's work. The long hours of opening require two sets of officers, thus doubling this charge, and the unusual privileges accorded readers add to the necessary running expenses. The liberal appropriations result therefore in making extra labor for a staff that has made a reputation for hard work.

Cornell University Lib. (Ithaca, N. Y.) An appropriation of \$200 has recently been made to the department of Philosophy, the most of which will be used in purchasing books relating to the philosophy of Kant. It is intended that the library shall sooner or later contain a complete bibliography of Kant—at present comprising some 800 volumes. Constant additions are being made to the law library. A set of Kansas Reports was recently received. Other additions include a number of valuable text-books. The library has been increased nearly 1500 volumes the past year.

Detroit, Mich. "Fresh Detroit aldermen generally begin their career by attacking the public library. After hearing from their constituents, they generally end by letting it alone. Symptoms of this aldermanic mumps or measles are appearing in the new board. After they get over it they never have it again."—*Detroit journal*, Mar. 10.

Detroit, Mich. The Medical and Lib. Assoc. has engaged a librarian and thrown its library of 3000 standard medical works open to the profession. All the current medical literature of the day of any value is to be found on its reading-tables. It is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Eliot (Me.) Library Association. Organized in October, 1887, in three months had nearly 800 active members, 100 honorary members, and \$600 towards a building fund. Its reading-room is open two evenings in each week, and is well supplied. A room is stocked with a large number of interesting and instructive games which are much enjoyed by the young folks. Public entertainments are given every two weeks, and they are liberally patronized. At one entertainment the exercises were devoted to the poet Whittier, from whom the following letter to Miss Farmer, the secretary of the Association, was read:

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, 12th Mo. 11, 1887.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am glad to hear of your Library Association, and that one of its fortnightly meetings is to be devoted to my writings. I hope that something may be found in them—apart from any question of literary merit or demerit—which is on the side of freedom, humanity, charity, and reverence for all good. I knew what it was to live in a country district where there were no libraries, public or private, and no

books or periodicals; and I am glad to hear of any movement for intellectual improvement in our country towns. What you are doing in Eliot would have been quite impossible when I was a boy. With thanks for thy kind letter I am, dear Miss Farmer, thy very sincere friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Hagerstown (Md.) Lib. Assoc. The directors invite and urge citizens to avail themselves of the privileges offered by the opening of the library. Membership is one dollar a year. The reading-room and the use of the library for reference are free to the public. The library numbers more than 3000 v., which have been collected by the Thursday Club, a number of ladies incorporated under that name, who for several years have made steady efforts to conduct a public library.

Mahanoy City, Pa. A committee of the Knights of Labor having in charge a movement to establish a library and reading-room, for the use of the general public, have sent out a number of circulars requesting donations of books or money. The circular says: 'Believing that knowledge is power and that free education is the basis of national freedom, we also consider this a means whereby a larger portion of the masses can be reached than, perhaps, any other.'

Milwaukee P. L. The sub-stations established about a year ago have increased the circulation of the library to some extent, but not so much as was anticipated. They have increased the total circulation, while that of the main library has also increased. The cost of maintaining the sub-stations is about \$80 a month, and this amount is taken from the money appropriated for additions to the library.

New Jersey School Libraries. During the school year ending August 31, 1886, the amount of money raised for school libraries in Passaic County was \$528.25, which was exceeded by only one county — Hudson. The number of books in our school libraries was 5465, which was exceeded only by Bergen, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, and Morris. But in the number of books drawn from school libraries during the year Passaic County was far and away ahead. Her record was 25,812, Union coming next with 13,268. Hudson only showed 5298, and Essex 4620. The lowest was Mercer, whose scholars only drew 273 books from its public libraries during the year, and which had, in fact, only 672 books to draw from. — *Paterson Press.*

Newark, N. J. Y. M. C. A. \$600 has just been expended by the library committee in the purchase of new books, mainly works of reference, standard histories, and miscellaneous books of a high grade. This purchase will increase the library to nearly 1000 v.

Norfolk (Va.) Lib. Assoc. The library has been moved to the quarters provided in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Pasadena, Cal. Work on the new *Pub. Lib.* building has been suspended, owing to inability to procure Tehachapi green stone, the quarry having been thrown into litigation through some means. Considerable damage is sure to be the result to the unfinished walls. The building will

be very handsome when completed according to the plans adopted.

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. At the last municipal election the people decided to establish a free public library under the law of 1884. Trustees were appointed, and the certificate of organization was filed at Trenton, Dec. 30. The law allows one-thirtieth of one per cent. on the valuation, which will give the library \$1200. This sum cannot be had until July 1. Meantime \$1400 has been raised by subscription, reading-rooms have been rented and supplied, and the library was opened Feb. 3. Books will be bought as soon as the city money is available.

The Peoria (Ill.) Public Library building, one of the finest in the city, belonging to a private corporation, was damaged by fire March 25, to the extent of \$5000, and all its occupants — merchants, doctors, lawyers, and dentists — suffered considerable loss, mostly by water. The public library was not reached by the fire, except in the reading-room and store-rooms, but half of its 30,000 volumes were removed and thrown in a confused heap in a public hall near by, and the other half were drenched with water, so that the library, which is run by the city free to the public, sustains a heavy loss. It is covered by insurance to the extent of \$8700. Mr. Soldan writes: "Our damage is principally in the departments of periodicals and fine arts, to both of which we had made large additions during the past year, and mostly by water. Nearly all of our fine art quartos and folios, as well as sets of periodicals, were soaked. The damage on books in dollars and cents will probably not exceed the insurance, but many volumes we cannot replace, and the extra work is great. It is worse than starting a new library. Can you tell me what I can do to make soiled bindings look better and to prevent mould, dry-rot, etc? I thought I had been through everything that could happen in a library, but fire is a new experience to me, and it is not a pleasant one."

Philadelphia. The Councils have for one dollar conveyed to the Trustees of the University of Pa. a lot of land on 36th Street, opposite the grounds of the University, on the condition that it shall be used for the erection of a library building, and that the library shall be maintained as a "great free public library of reference." Ground will be broken in the spring. There are several collections of books and pamphlets on special subjects, including Law, Medicine, and Political Economy, as well as a large general library. The library contains 40,000 bound v., and 60,000 pamphlets and other unbound books. The *Times* strangely blundered into publishing long articles on the purchase of the Von Ranke library for the University of Pa., on its arrival in this country on its way to Syracuse. The purchase of the philological library of the late August Friedrich Pott has just been effected. The library consists of 2900 titles and between 4500 and 5000 v., and is especially rich in the byways of philology. A notable feature of this library is its completeness.

Philadelphia Library Co. As soon as \$40,000 is guaranteed to cover the additional expense involved, Mr. H. C. Lea believes the directors will

vote to open the library to the public in the evening.

Philadelphia. The Mutchmore Lib. and reading-room, an adjunct of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, was opened Feb. 8. The library-room, which is an annex to the Bouvier St. front of the church, about 15 x 20 feet in size, was built by the pastor Rev. Dr. S. A. Mutchmore and Mrs. Mutchmore, at their own expense. The money for furnishing and the purchase of books was raised by a very successful fair. Some 1500 v. have been secured, classified, and cataloged, and the principal periodicals subscribed for. The reading-room is open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings free to all comers. Members of the church or Sabbath-school can take out books by paying \$1 a year; other persons, properly introduced, on payment of \$2 a year.

Philadelphia. The Pedagogical Lib. Mr. James MacAlister, Supt. of Schools, has collected a good working library during the past four years, for the use of his office. A large number of French works are included in the collection. An excellent catalog has just been issued, with biographical notes and references that will prove very valuable to teachers.

Pittsburg, Pa. Teachers' Lib. Established in the spring of 1885 by Supt. Luckey with \$350, the receipts of a children's jubilee concert, and 200 members were enrolled. At the end of a year the school-children gave four concerts, netting about \$850, which were expended in furnishing the present cosy and attractive quarters and for new books. Mr. W. Thom gave \$500 with the stipulation that none of the money should be used for works of fiction. A charter was obtained providing for a library committee of nine life members. It was formally opened in April, 1886. Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$500, and there were other gifts of money and books. The membership the first year was 204, the second 485, the third 567, about one-half the number being teachers. Books on science, travel, and history are tabooed entirely; fiction is the favorite reading-matter of the teachers; the case of books relating to the professional work of teachers is left severely alone. But the books of fiction read are of a high order and are selected with such care that self-improvement and pleasure are both afforded. Three copies of "Ben Hur" are in constant demand. 798 v. were circulated in Jan. The library is open Wednesday evenings and Saturdays; membership open to all at a nominal fee. The teachers are proud of it, and if the same enterprise marks its future as its past, the committee will endeavor to have it open each day. — KATIE EVANS in the *Despatch*.

Rochester, N. Y. The Court of Appeals Lib. contains about 12,000 v., mainly statutes, reports, digests, and treatises on special subjects. It is intended for the use of the judges, but it is also available for lawyers. This library is the main reliance of the courts and bar in western New York, although there are less valuable law libraries at Buffalo and Syracuse. It has two sources of income, an annual appropriation of \$600, and the interest on "the Court of Appeals

fund," which is now less than \$700 a year. Since 1880 no southern reports, statutes, or digests have been secured, and no Canadian reports have been purchased. European codes too are sadly wanting.

Savannah, Ga. The Knights of Labor are working vigorously at home and abroad to increase the number of volumes in their new library. Senator Colquitt has presented a large map of the U. S. and will send government documents.

Sioux Falls, Dak. The P. L. has been removed to Mr. Cook's music-store in the G. A. R. block, where it will be easily accessible day and evening, Mr. Cook acting as librarian for the present. Life membership \$10, with annual dues of \$1 after first year. Annual membership \$2.

Somerville, Mass. There is a demand for the establishment of branch libraries. The *Journal* suggests if "the idea is not practicable, then let some young man with enterprise undertake the business of delivering and returning books on his own account. The chances are that he would make it pay."

Toledo (O.) P. L. \$45,000 has been appropriated for a new library building, which will probably be erected in the rear of Memorial Hall.

Trenton, N. J. State Library. "The library is particularly indebted to Judge James M. Cassady, of Camden, for Philip Melancthon's *Livy* printed at Basle, Switzerland, in 1535. It is supposed to be the oldest printed book (!!!) in America, except the celebrated Gutenberg Bible of 1457, purchased by Mr. Brayton Ives, of New York, for \$15,000."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Bethnal Green F. L. The twelfth annual meeting of the supporters of the Bethnal Green Free Library was held on March 26. Lord Brassey occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Prof. Seeley, Mr. F. A. Bevan (the treasurer), Mr. Haysman, etc. The report stated that the past year had been one of steady progress. The number of books presented during the year was 973, raising the stock to 35,106. The number of persons attending the library, lectures, and classes was estimated at 42,000. The income during the year was £832, and the expenditure £828. The report concluded with an appeal for funds for the contemplated building towards which it was stated that Sir H. Tyler had promised £1000. Lord Brassey announced his intention of becoming an annual subscriber, and said they must have schools of art and libraries like this planted in every part of the metropolis, and that he believed that the good work only needed to be known. The report was adopted, and votes of thanks to Lord Brassey and the Honorable Mabelle Brassey were passed.

British Museum. The statistics of the British Museum Reading-Room for 1887 and the previous years show the remarkable extent to which the public is availing itself of the benefits of that institution. During the past year the number of new tickets issued was 3799, being 156 more than last year, and that of temporary tickets 3401, an

increase of 44. The number of readers using the room was 182,778, being 5885 more than last year, and showing a daily average of 604. The following figures show the progressive increase during successive years over the preceding ones: 1882, 12,618; 1883, 6092; 1884, 1746; 1885, 4611; 1886, 17,553; 1887, 5885; giving an increase of very nearly 50,000 readers in the six years. The daily average of readers has increased steadily from 455 in 1881 and 486 in 1882 to 583 in 1886 and 603 in the past year. Coincident with this is the increase in the tickets for books placed in the baskets in the centre of the room. The daily average of these tickets in 1884 was 964; in 1885, 1055; in 1886, 1087; in 1887, 1163; showing an average increase of 199 works each day since 1884. — *Galignani's Messenger*.

— At the British Museum, during a recent fog in London, no books, except such as are in the galleries of the reading-room itself, were procurable for some days. The reading-room is lighted by electricity, but the mass of the library is not lighted at all, and on dark days no books can be obtained.

London. The Aylesford library realized over £11,000. Folio Shakespeares were the notable things of the collection, and Mr. Henry Irving was able to secure for £140 a very perfect copy, which was enriched by annotations of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

— Mr. Gladstone personally opened the "Gladstone Library" at the National Liberal Club, London, on May 2.

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale. The authorities are much exercised to find space to accommodate their rapidly increasing collections. As a way out of the difficulty, arrangements have been made for a subsidiary storage library at Fontainebleau, to hold some of the less valuable of the copyright accessions, such as the successive unaltered editions of popular novels, church services and religious books, and provincial newspapers, which are duplicates of copies already preserved in the departmental libraries.

Rome. The first public library at Rome, and according to Pliny in the world, was erected by Asinius Pollio, in the atrium of the Temple of Liberty, on Mount Aventine.

Stalybridge has adopted the Free Libraries Act by a majority of 2 to 1, which is good so far as it goes, but as not a fifth of the voters took the trouble to record their votes, it is evident that Stalybridge wants a considerable waking up.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. At a recent meeting of the Board Sec. Bain announced the receipt of a letter from the Minister of Customs stating that it had been decided that it would not be well to interfere with the duty on books at present. Voted to ask the city council for an appropriation of \$3000, for library purposes. It was decided to close the western branch for repairs. Judge McDougall has been elected by the Public School Board to represent them on the Library Board.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

A NEW thing in library supplies is the Index Scrap File of H. Croker, Fairfax, Vermont, who has applied for patent. It is a device to file newspaper scraps in such wise that they may be classified and made readily accessible. It consists of a piece of stiff manilla paper folded in three, the third fold or flap being ruled into fifteen sections, mucilaged ready to be cut apart for the pasting of fifteen newspaper scraps so that the heading of each appears above the heading of that succeeding. The invention is a novelty which is difficult to describe, but we presume samples can be obtained from Mr. Croker. If the file can be furnished at a reasonable price, which is especially needful because if used at all it must be used in considerable quantities, it ought to be a useful library help.

Librarians.

BANCROFT, F: A., of New Hampshire, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to be Librarian of the State Department, vice Theo. F. Dwight resigned. The change takes effect June 1.

DWIGHT, Mrs. Clara E., has been elected librarian of the Young Men's Library Association, of Dubuque, Iowa, to succeed Rev. H. Ficke, who resigned after having held the position twelve years.

DWIGHT, Theodore F., librarian of the State Department, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1, and it has been accepted. After that date letters of an unofficial character will reach him if addressed to Washington.

HAGAR, G: J., who has been engaged as assistant librarian of the Newark Lib. Assoc. in making a catalog of the library, has resigned and has accepted the position of editor of the *Cyclopedia of American contemporary biography*, to be issued serially. Mr. Hagar has edited a history of religious denominations and ceremonials entitled "What the world believes," New York (1886); prepared some 400 biographical sketches for "The story of a great nation," New York (1886); compiled a chronological history of the United States, New York (1887); contributed sketches to each of the volumes of Appletons' "Cyclopedia of American biography," New York (1887-8); and is now in charge, for the third year, of the American obituaries in Appletons' "Annual cyclopedia." His resignation was accepted with great regret, and especially as he could not complete a catalogue of the library, upon which he has been at work for several months. The committee deemed it unadvisable to appoint a permanent librarian until the association shall take possession of its new building in West Park Street, which it is hoped will be completed in the ensuing autumn. In the meantime, the Committee on the Library will be in charge, and Judge Ricord, a member of that committee, and for more than twenty years librarian of the institution, has been specially designated to have a general superintendence of affairs. It is understood that he will be in constant attendance dur-

ing the evenings, and at such times during the day as will not interfere with his other duties.

KELLAM, Mrs., assistant librarian of the Topeka, Kansas, P. L., has resigned after several years of faithful service. Her place will be filled by Mrs. Lewis.

PLUMMER, Miss M., Wright, a member of the first class of Col. Coll. Library School, and author of the account of the School "from a student's standpoint" in the Thousand Islands proceedings, has been appointed cataloger in the St. Louis Public Library.

TYLER, A. W., spoke May 4 before the Association for the Training of Teachers, at No. 9 University Place, New York, on "Books and Book-Making before the Invention of Printing."

Gifts and Bequests.

Astor Library. John Jacob Astor has transferred the irregular patch of ground on the south side of the Astor Library, in Lafayette Place, to the trustees of that institution. The nominal consideration mentioned in the transfer is \$1.

Bellows Falls (Vt.) P. L. Ex-Congressman W: A. Russell, of Massachusetts, has made the new library a gift of \$1000.

Boston, Mass. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has presented to the Medical Library, Boylston Place, his very valuable and extensive collection of medical books. The library already is so filled with books that, in order to accommodate this donation, which will cover 80 lineal feet of shelf-room, the librarian found it necessary to have built several additional shelves.

Canaan, Ct. The *Douglas Library* is to have a new fire-proof building, with ample accommodations for the library and reading-room, to be erected by Mr. Edmund D. Lawrence, who has already purchased a site. Work will begin as soon as the plans can be perfected.

Cincinnati, O. *Y. M. C. A.* For some time past the officers have been gathering volumes for a library. Their request for donations has been liberally responded to and several thousand vols. of history, travels, biography, and science have been collected, classified, arranged in cases, numbered and cataloged. The entire second story of the building is occupied by the reading-rooms and library, which were opened to the public on the evening of March 13.

Forest City, Dak. An appeal having been made by a resident of this town for new or second-hand books to form the nucleus of a public library, an effort was put forth by a few persons in Portland, Me., the Forest City of the East, and a generous contribution of literary matter was forwarded to the sister city.

Memphis, Tenn. The executors of the late F. H. Cossitt, of New York City, at the request of his family, have signified their intention to pay over to certain trustees the sum of \$75,000 on the 1st of October, 1888, out of moneys coming

to them from his residuary estate, for the purpose of establishing the free public library which he had under advisement at the time of his death. Mr. Napoleon Hill, of Memphis, one of the trustees, offers to be one of twenty-five to give \$2000 each to increase the amount. Capt. W: H. Wood, father-in-law of Mr. Hill, bequeathed \$1000 for a public library; there is a probability that a large sum will be raised by citizens to add to the endowment.

Mount Airy, Pa. Memorial F. L. Mrs. Charlotte Bostwick has deposited with the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Co. a deed of trust, giving to the library the land and building occupied by it, with \$25,000, the income of which is to be devoted to its maintenance. The deed is revocable during the lifetime of Mrs. Bostwick, and in case the library is removed from the building the property is to revert to Mrs. Bostwick's heirs, or in case there be no heirs, to be transferred to the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital. The library was founded March 12, 1885, with 400 v. In 1886 Mrs. Bostwick erected the present building, and the library was moved in March 12, 1887. At the close of 1887 there were over 2000 v. and over 600 subscribers.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. An unknown friend has presented Appletons' Encyclopedia complete, including the Index and the annual volumes, 28 v. in all.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. A lady friend has presented a copy of A. Racinet's "L'Ornement polychrome, 2^e série: Art ancien et asiatique, Moyen Age, Renaissance, 17-19^e siècles. Paris, 1887."

Pittsford, Vt. The Maclure Lib. Ex-Gov. Redfield Proctor, of Proctor, Vt., Feb. 15, enclosed, in a courteous letter to the selectmen of the town of Pittsford, his personal check for \$126.28, an amount which had been paid by Pittsford to Gov. Proctor in a settlement for town property. He further offered to make the sum \$300, if the town of Pittsford would appropriate the money to the purchase of new books for the Maclure Library. At a town meeting held March 6 a resolution accepting the generous offer was unanimously adopted. Whereupon Mr. W: B. Shaw stated that he was authorized by Gov. Proctor to say that he would add another \$100 to his gift if the town would do the same, thereby securing \$500 to the library. This offer was also unanimously accepted, and a committee was appointed to receive and disburse the money.

Rochester, N. Y. Mr. D. W. Powers intends to establish an extensive law library for the accommodation of the many lawyers whose offices are in his building. It will probably be located in the commodious rooms now occupied by the Abelard Club in the northeast corner of the fourth floor. "The thoroughness with which Mr. Powers accomplishes all his undertakings gives assurance that the library will be as complete as any in the country."

Spencer, Mass. At the town meeting, April 2, David A. Prouty presented a new high school building, to cost about \$30,000; Richard R.

Lugden offered a fine public library, to be erected at a cost of \$25,000 on property recently bought; and Judge Luther Hill gave 14 acres of land for a public park. The gifts were accepted and resolutions of thanks adopted by a unanimous vote.

Tilden's Contested Will. Joseph H. Choate made the final argument in the Tilden will case March 26. The counsel for the contestant were allowed until April 18 to send their brief to the counsel for the executors; the counsel for the executors have two additional weeks in which to finish their briefs, and then the contestant's counsel have the two following weeks in which to amend and add to their briefs. By that time it will be May 16. Judge Lawrence will then be occupied in Supreme Court Chambers. In June he will preside in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I. He will not be able to take up the papers and law books in the Tilden will case until he begins his vacation in July. It will probably be the first of August, at least, before he will be able to announce his decision. — *Times*.

Cataloging and Classification.

CATALOGUE général des mss. des bibliothèques publiques de France. Paris, Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. Tome 3. Paris, 1888. 8°. 12 fr.

FRANCE, DÉPÔT DE LA GUERRE. Catalogue de la bibliothèque. Tome 5. Paris, 1888. 2+652 p. 8°.

The "St. LOUIS book-news" publishes from time to time lists of the recent additions to the Mercantile Library and the Public School Library.

NAMES.

Mrs. E. Burke Collins is now Mrs. Robert R. Sharkey. (Innumerable serials and short stories in the N. Y. weeklies.)

CHANGED TITLES.

The last of the Incas, a romance of the Pampas; by Gustave Aimard. Lond., 1868, Berger.

The last of the Aucas, a romance; by Gustave Aimard, revised by Percy B. St. John. N. Y., Lovell, n. d.

Some paragraphs and sentences are omitted in this issue; otherwise it is the same.

J: EDMANDS.

Heroic tales, by Helen Zimmern, is merely a small paper copy of the "Epic of kings," the one corresponding with the other page for page, and both published by Fisher Unwin.

M. SEYMOUR.

CORRECTED NAMES.

C. R. Lowell, signed to art. on "English and American federalism" in *Fortnightly* for Feb., is a misprint for Francis C. Lowell.

Mrs. Nina H. Kennard (Rachel, in Famous women series), not Mrs. Nina A. Kennard, as it appears on one of her title-pages.

FULL NAMES.

Levi Wood Baker (Hist. of the 9th Mass. battery);

Duane Hamilton Hurd (Hist. of Essex County, Mass.);

H: W: Brown (Trans. of Preyer's "Mind of the child");

Herbert Corey Leeds and James Dwight (Laws of euchre);

Ezra De Freest Simons (The 125th N. Y. State volunteers);

Albert Gardner Boyden (Hist. of the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., to July, 1876);

Chester Twitchell Stockwell (The evolution of immortality);

W: Dudley Foulke (Slav or Saxon).

The following are supplied by two assistants in the Osterhout L., Wilkes-Barre. They rest, like most of those which we give, on the authority of the owners of the names:

Willis J: Abbot (Bluejackets of '61);

Mrs. Clara Emma (Griswold) Cheney (Young folks' history of the civil war);

H: Brooks Ellwanger (The rose);

Mrs. S.: J. Higginson (Princess of Java);

G: H: Holden (Canaries and cage-birds);

Emmeline Crane Jackson (Karl Kiegler; and Veronica);

T: Corwin Mendenhall (Century of electricity. B., 1887);

Mrs. M.: J. (Bailey) Lincoln (Boston cook-book);

Mrs. Annie E. (Pidgeon) Searing (Land of Rip Van Winkle);

J: T: Short (North Americans of antiquity);

Frank W: Taussig (History of the present tariff);

Telemachus T: Timayenis (Greece in the times of Homer; History of Greece; Language of the Greeks; Original Mr. Jacobs);

W: Robert Ware (Modern perspective);

G: Washington Williams (History of the negro troops in the war of the rebellion).

Bibliography.

ALLENDE SALAZAR, A. Biblioteca del Bascófilo; ensayo de un catálogo gen. sistemát. y crít. de las obras ref. á las provincias de Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa, Alava, y Navarra. Obra premiada por la Biblioteca Nac. en el concurso púb. de 1877. Madrid, M. Tello, 1887. 483 p. 4°. 11 pes.

ANDERSON, J: Parker. Bibliography. (Pages i-xii in Blackie, J: Stuart, Life of R: Burns, L., 1888, 16°.)

ANNUAIRE des bibliothèques et des archives pour 1888, pub. sous les auspices du Min. de l'Instruc. Pub. Paris. 212 p. 8°.

Orazio BACCI appends to his Considerazione sopra le rime del Petrarca di Alessandro Tassona a good bibliography of the letters of Tassoni edited and inedited. — *Nation*.

BRAMBACH, W: Psalterium; bibliographischer Versuch über die liturgischen Bücher des christlichen Abendlandes. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1887. 3 l.+56 p. O.

With another title-page: Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlichen Arbeiten, hrsg. v. K. Dziatzko, 1. Heft.

Herr Dziatzko explains that his series is to include treatises on book matters in general and the fate of single noteworthy books or of whole categories of them, also the arrangement and management of collections of books, and the history of important libraries or the life of persons connected with libraries or books, and finally publications from mss. or from rare books.

Herr Brambach in his preface says that there is no bibliographical work in which a layman can inform himself about the composition of church books, and the meaning of their titles, rubrics, abbreviations, and references. The numerous learned writings on Christian archæology and liturgical history assume in the reader not merely theological knowledge, but also practical experience in priestly work. Moreover they go too little into the bibliography of the original sources of information. Herr Brambach, compelled by the duties of his office to busy himself with the liturgical books of the Romish Church, compiled his notes for his own use in cataloging and publishes them for the service of his brother catalogers.

CATALOGUE mensuel de la librairie française, avec une table par ordre alphab. des noms d'auteur. Année 1887. Paris, 1888. 8° 3.50 fr.

ENGLISH catalog of books for 1887. London, 1888. 8°. 5 s.

FISKE, Prof. Willard. Bibliography of Petrarch's De remediis utriusque fortunæ. [Florence,] 1888. 8°. (Bibliog. notices, 3.)

94 nos., "of which by far the majority are in Mr. Fiske's own unrivalled collection. They are thus classified: (1) The Latin text—in the collected works, in independent editions, and in incomplete editions; (2) translations, in no less than nine European languages. Of the translations, it is curious to note that the earliest appeared in Bohemian (1501); and that Mr. Fiske was fortunate enough to acquire 'for an insignificant price' the only known copy of the only Dutch version (1606). We are glad to find that, in his opinion, the English rendering of Thomas Twyne (1579) 'compares most favorably with the versions in other tongues;' and that the typography of Richard Watkins is 'in every way excellent.' It is odd, however, that so skilled a bibliographer should apparently be puzzled by the device on the title-page, which he describes as including a pelican, the letter R, and the 'motto Jugge (?).' A pelican was the trade-mark of Richard Jugge, the well-known printer to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1577. Regarding the unique Spanish translation in the British Museum, dated 1505, Mr. Fiske inclines to the opinion that the date may be a printer's error for 1510, as the two editions differ in no other particular. It is impossi-

ble to praise too highly the painstaking accuracy with which Mr. Fiske has accomplished his labor of love."—*Acad.*, Ap. 7.

FIVE years of fiction and verse. (In *Overland monthly*, Dec. 1887, p. 659-664.)

List of books reviewed in the *Overland* since the beginning of its present series.

FLEMING, W: H. Bibliography of [Shakespeare] first folios in New York City. (In *Shakespeareiana*, v. 5: 102-117, Mr.)

GRISEBACH, E. Edita und inedita Schopenhaueriana; eine Schopenhauer-Bibliographie, etc. Lpz., 1888. 221 p. 4°. 10 m.

HOFMEISTER, Fr. Handbuch der musikalischen Literatur; Verzeichniss d. i. deutschen Reiche, u. s. w. ersch. Musikalien, auch musikal. Schriften, Abbild. und plast. Darstellungen. In alphab. Ordnung m. system. geord. Uebersicht. Bd. 9. oder 6. Ergänzungsbdl., 1880-85. Lpz., Hofmeister, 1888. 773+198 p. 4°. 18 m., on writing paper 22.50 m.

James F. HUNNEWELL in his *Century of town life, a history of Charlestown, Mass., 1775-1887*, Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1888, 316 p., O., fills pages 261-300 with additions to his "Bibliography of Charlestown and Bunker Hill, Boston, J. R. Osgood & Co., 1880," 8°.

JACOB, Curt. Verzeichniss der Sammlung v. Büchern üb. Torgau. Torgau, Jacob, 1888. 54 p. 8°. 1.50 m.

JACOBS, Joseph, and WOLF, Lucien. Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica; a bibliog. guide to Anglo-Jewish history. London, Jewish Chronicle Office, 1888. 231 p. 8°. (Pub. of the Anglo-Jewish Hist. Exhib., no. 3.)

KNAPP, Arthur Mason. The Barton Shakespeare library. (*Shakespeareiana*, Ap., p. 149-153.)

LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert. Bibliography of Algeria. (Part 2, pp. 127-430, of v. 2 of ROY. GEOG. SOC. Suppl. papers, London, 1888.)

4745 nos., arranged chronologically from 1541-1887, with two indexes, one of subjects, one of authors.

LANG, Andrew (ed.). Ballads of books. Longmans, Lond., 1888. 178 p. 12°. 6 s.

This collection is a recast of the volume published (Coombes, N. Y., 1887) under the same title, edited by Brander Matthews. Mr. Lang has rearranged the poems by the dates of their authors, has omitted some of the pieces, but retained all that were written expressly for Mr. Matthews's book, and has added some translations from Martial, and the Swedish, and a few others. A full list of the contents is given in *Notes on books*, Feb. 29, p. 172.

Bélisaire LEDAM's *Epigraphie romaine de Portou, Poitiers*, 1887, 93 p. 8°, contains a bibliography.

Of LEFÈVRE-PORTALIS'S *Bibliographie des sociétés savantes de la France* (see Lib. jnl., 12 : 568) the *Nation* says: "From the preface we learn that there are no less than 655 societies of various kinds, exclusive of the numerous associations for the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture, which are omitted, in 197 cities of France. Paris naturally takes the lead, 142 literary, artistic, or scientific associations holding their meetings in that city. There are 12 additional societies in the French colonies. The publications of all, to the end of 1886, number about 15,000 volumes, and the present annual increase to this literature the author estimates as something like 500 volumes. An examination of the catalogue shows that the Paris societies alone have issued more than 4700 volumes. The greater part of the institutions enumerated have come into existence in the fifty years between 1830 and 1880, but not a few of them are of considerable antiquity, no less than six dating from the 17th century.

"This catalogue seems to be a most conscientious piece of work. Very few entries are to be discovered in which the facts aimed to be supplied are not fully and clearly set out. Care has been taken to indicate all indexes to series or parts of series of society publications, whether such indexes are separate volumes or are contained in certain volumes of the series. The peculiar arrangement of the work — primarily an alphabet of the departments of France, and under each name of a department a sub-alphabet of the towns in which societies are located — is not entirely the most convenient for a foreigner not thoroughly familiar with the geography of France, and it would have been an aid to the latter had there been added an alphabetical index of the names of the societies."

LE SOUDIER, H. *Catalogue-tarif à prix forts et nets des journaux, revues, et publications périodiques parus à Paris jusqu'en déc. 1887, suivi d'une table systémat. et du tarif postal pour la France et l'Etranger*. Paris, 1888. 258 p. 8°.

OCCIONI-BONAFFONS, Gius. *Bibliografia storica Friulana*, 1861-85. Vol. 2. Udine, 1887. 17+275 p. 8°. 4 l.

RUSCHENBERGER, W. S. W. *List of biographical notices of fellows and associates*; Nov. 1887. (Pages 292-304 of his account of the institution and progress of the College of Physicians of Phila. from Jan. 1787. Phila., 1887. 8°.)

SILVA, J. Fr. da. *Diccionario bibliographico portuguez; estudos applicaveis a Portugal e ao Brazil, continuados e ampliados por B. Aranha*. Tomo 14. Lisboa, 1887. 431 p. 8°.

SCHUMANN, Prof. Alb. *Aargauische Schriftsteller*. 1. Lieferung. Aarau, Sauerländer, 1888. 8+128 p. 4 fr.

Republished with additions from the *Neuer Anzeiger*, 1876-86. About 6 Lieferungen are promised, but G. Meier thinks that the canton would need nearer 60 than 6.

SOLBERG, Thorvald. Recent copyright literature. (In *Publishers' weekly*, no. 834, p. 47-48.)

TISSANDIER, Gaston. *Bibliographie aéronautique; catalogue de livres d'histoire, de science, de voyages, et de fantaisie, traitant de la navigation aérienne ou des aérostats*. Paris, H. Hachette et Cie., 1887. 63 p. 4°.

WOLF's *Landwirtschaftliches Vademecum. Die Litteratur bis 1888 enthaltend*. Lpz., 1888. 179 p. 8°. 1.25 m.

INDEXES.

DORFIELD, C. *Register zu Band 1-12 der Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur*, hrsg. von H. PAUL u. W. BRAUNE. Halle, 1888. 61 p. gr. 8°. 1.60 m.

CHAMBOIS, Em. *Table des matières contenues dans les vingt premiers volumes de la REVUE historique et archéologique du Maine*. Marmers, 1888. 63 p. 8°.

2^e table générale de la REVUE historique, 1881-85. Paris, 1887. 8°. 3 fr.

"This index is well-nigh perfect as far as it goes, and of course much superior to that example for youth and for age to avoid, the 'Table de la *Revue des Deux Mondes*;' but we are sorry that M. Coudere was unable to free himself entirely from the vicious practice of almost all Continental indexers, of relying solely on a *table raisonnée* instead of a minute subject-index. Thus the *Table* in question gives, as is essential to a good index, an alphabetical list of authors covering five pages, then a list of articles occupying only two pages), arranged not alphabetically, but chronologically. Following this is the 'bibliographie,' 98 pages long, prepared on the numerical cross-reference system. This is a list, alphabetical by authors, of all works reviewed, each entry being prefixed by a number. This is succeeded by a 'Répertoire méthodique,' under the classified headings of which the preceding titles are referred to. Thus, No. 4810 of the 'bibliographie' is 'Swiedineck, H. von, Die Politik der Republic Venedig während des 30-jährigen Krieges, XXIII, 398,' which is indexed (not under 'Venise' or 'Guerre de Trente ans,' but) as 'Italie, § Venise, Vienne, Padoue, Udine, etc., 4810.' In the same way, there is no alphabetical entry of Sweden or Norway, they being entered only as divisions of the title 'Pays Scandinaves.' Per contra, Alsace is to be found not under Allemagne, but in its alphabetical order, as if it were an independent State. Biographies are not indexed, except in the general way of chronological entry under each country. We have noticed but few errors. Mr. Francis Parkman is not, that we know, of German origin, and does not spell his name with a

double *n*, and Mr. Henry Adams, not Mr. Herbert B. Adams, is the author of the life of John Randolph, for which, as well as for his own works, the Baltimore professor gets the credit. Prof. W. F. Allen, again, is unlawfully deprived of his first initial, and putting the French name Des Cars under C is contrary to the accepted rule." — *Nation*.

Table générale des matières contenues dans les 15 tomes formant la 2^e série (1871-86) de la SOCIÉTÉ DE L'INDUSTRIE MINÉRALE, suivie d'une table alphab. des auteurs avec l'indication de leurs travaux. Saint-Etienne, 1888. 67 p. 8°.

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT. Index to the Consular reports, no. 1 to no. 59 (1880-85). Wash., 1888. 8°, 212 p.

"Owing to the constantly increasing demand for these Reports — a demand which has induced the British Foreign Office to start a similar series — this index is likely to be widely useful. It is printed in large type, in one alphabet. Under the name of each consul, printed in small capitals, is a list of the subjects on which he has reported, and the subjects are entered twice, once in the alphabetical place of each, and once under its generic head; e.g., 'Arlberg Tunnel' is entered under Arlberg and under Tunnels. Errors are very rare. 'Würtemberg' we find spelled both 'Wurtemberg,' and 'Wurtemberg,' and the name of the late Wm. Wirt Sikes, sometime Consul at Cardiff, is tortured into 'Sykes, Wm. Writ.'" — *Nation*.

Should sufficient subscriptions be received, it is proposed to publish at once an Index of ENGINEERING articles contained during 1883-7 inclusive in *Engineering News*; *Iron Age*; *Mechanics*; *American Engineer*; *Sanitary Engineer*; *Eng. and Building Record*; *Railroad Gazette*; *Van Nostrand's*; *Railroad and Eng. Journal*; *Journal of Franklyn Institute*; *Street Railway Gazette*; *Electrician*; *Electrical Review*; *Electrical World*; *Scientific American Sup.*; *The Locomotive*; *Society of Arts Proceedings*; *Engineering* (London); *The Engineer* (London).

The work, which is now ready for the press, contains upwards of 10,000 carefully selected references, arranged in a single alphabetical index by subjects, covering information now only to be extracted by the aid of some 150 different indices, and is designed to make accessible to engineers in all branches of the profession, to special investigators, librarians, editors, and others, such information, without loss of time.

The book will be an octavo of about 250 pages, sixe 5½ x 8 inches, cloth bound, and will be sold at \$2 per copy. As soon as enough subscriptions are received, and the book is ready for delivery, a notification will be given and the copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

FRANCIS E. GALLOUPE, M.E.,

MAY 10, 1888.

30 Kilby St., Boston.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The Biddy Club, A. C. McClurg & Co., is by Mrs. Arthur W. Worthington, of Minneapolis.

Captain Siden, ps. of Denis Vairasse (d'Alais en Languedoc), in "History of the Sevarites or Severambi," a nation inhabiting part of the third continent; . . . [preface signed D. V.]. Lond., 1675-79." 2 v. in 1, 16.° — *C. A. N.*

Dorothy Thorne is by Mrs. Julia Michael Parsons. — *F. M. C.*

Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, author of "Plain directions for accidents, 1875," is Alexis Paul Turner, M.D. — *C. A. N.*

Full stature of a man is by Mrs. Julia Michael Parsons. — *F. M. C.*

G. H. P., signed to the Preface of "Prose masterpieces from modern essayists," stands for G: Haven Putnam. — *G. H. P.*

Gregory Seaworthy, ps. In "Lynde Weiss, an autobiography, Phil., 1873," the author's name is given as G: H. Throop. Mr. Cushing seems to be in error in giving James Gregory. — *C. A. N.*

H. D. G., signed to article on "Martin Van Buren" in Nat. port. gallery, v. 3, 1836. Are not these probably the initials of Henry Dilworth Gilpin, of Philadelphia? — *C. A. N.*

Hodg Turbervil, ps. of Edmund Gayton, b. 1609, d. 1666, in "Walk, knaves, walk, L., 1659." — *C. A. N.*

Memorial of John, Henry, and Richard Townsend and their descendants, N. Y., 1865, was compiled by the late Mrs. Charlotte Aurelia (Winder) Townsend, wife of Dr. James C. Townsend, of Oyster Bay, L. I. — *C. A. N.*

Miss Varian of New York, Dillingham, 1887, was written by Miss Daintry.

The money-makers, a social parable, N. Y., Appleton, 1885, is by H: F. Keenan. — *A presentation copy*.

S.***, author of "The two or three millions; no appropriation recommended, 1847," is Orazio de Attellis Santangelo. — *C. A. N.*

Some inquiries concerning human sacrifices among the Romans, Providence, 1878, is by Thatcher Thayer, D.D., of Newport, R. I. — *C. A. N.*

CORRECTION.

C. H. W. (W. coming last) is the ps. of Heman White Chapin in "Five hundred dollars and other stories of N. E. life." So we printed in our last number, but the name should be "Chaplin," not Chapin. In his case literary talent is hereditary. His grandfather was President Chaplin, of Waterbury College, Me., now Colby University; his father, Jeremiah Chaplin, D.D., was a clergyman and author; his mother was a well-known writer for religious journals, and the author of several "juveniles;" and his sister (now the wife of a Reformed Church minister) was the author of a popular number of Roberts Brothers' *No Name* series, "The Colonel's Opera Cloak."

Humors and Blunders.

A borrower has just inquired at the delivery-desk for "Ben-She."—*Milwaukee.*

From a New York auction catalog:
490 Paris a L'Eau. — Forte Actualite. — Curieuse-Fantasia. Illustrated with Etchings.

From a Philadelphia old book catalog:
163 Rousseau (J. J.) Les Confessions de Vignettes, par Jahannot, etc. Paris, 1846. \$5.00.

From a Boston auctioneer's catalog:
1876 English Statues. Anno Regni, Georgii Regis. pp. 91-567. Folio, unbound. London, 1720.

The Gentlemen's magazine, reviewing "Sobriquets and nicknames," says: "To scholars Mr. Frey is known as the librarian of the Astor House Library, New York."

Two questions and answers in an Essex County (Mass.) high school:

Q. Who was the first novelist? A. Dryden.

Q. What was Edmund Spenser's greatest work? A. Airy Fairy Lilian.

Good news for Mr. Hild. The preface to a lately published list of additions to an English library speaks of "Mr. Poole, the Principal Librarian of the Public Library at Chicago," who "will soon have the gratification of laying out upon his library a munificent donation of \$3,000,000," and adds in a note, "Mr. Poole has since retired. The pleasing task of laying out this splendid gift will therefore fall to his successor."

Librarian (to assistant who has made an extraordinary subject-heading for Wheateley's "Elements of logic"): If you were not thinking anything about cataloging the book and some one should ask you what it was about, what would you answer?

Assistant. Logic, to be sure.

Librarian. Yes, and that is the subject-heading for your book.

Assistant. Oh! I didn't know we had to find out what the book is about.

One is surprised to find the following break-out of library blundering in such a place as the editorial columns of the Chicago Herald. Speaking of the librarians who attended the convention of 1853 it says "only two are living to-day — one Prof. Giles [Guild], of Brown University; the other Librarian Poole of Chicago." . . . "At Harvard there is Justin Winsor [Winsor]; he has been at the head of the university library for twenty years." It also refers to "the famous Dr. Cosgrove [Cogswell], who originally arranged the Astor collection," and to "Dr. H. A. Holmes [Homes], of the State library, at Albany."

We have had inquiries at our delivery desk for the following: (By an Englishman) "Av' you Ipatia or Halton Locke?" (On lists handed in) "Sons and Daughters of Dr. Cupid." "A Nobel name." "once a Gain." "By Womans Witt." "The Sane Idiot" (A Sane Lunatic, by Burnham, was what they wanted). "The Haymakers of Florence." "The Vixon." "Barbra." "V. X. Y. Q."

("X. Y. Z.," by Anna K. Green). "Scottish Chiefties" (a boy was the applicant for this last). Occasionally the subscribers have the best of us. One of our young lady attendants who had only been in the library a short time was asked for "Birds of prey" by Braddon. After hunting the catalogue, she reported to the gentleman who asked for it that "We had quite a number of books on birds, but none that treated especially on birds of prey." * * *

An old joke has been lately worked up as follows: A reporter chanced to be standing beside the delivery desk of one of the city libraries when a well-dressed lady of 30 approached the desk. The librarian was cutting the leaves of a new copy of the "Last Days of Pompeii," every now and then stopping to read a passage from the famous novel. The lady glanced around listlessly and said: "I would like to find something new in the way of nice reading. Nothing very strong, you know, something light and amusing. That is a nice-looking book you have there. What is it?"

"It is the 'Last Days of Pompeii.'"

"'Last Days of Pompeii,' Pompeii—Pompeii—who was Pompeii? What did he die of? I never could bear tragedy."

"I believe he died of an eruption. Yes, this is rather tragical," replied the librarian with the faintest smile imaginable. The lady departed after securing something "light and amusing," and without the slightest idea that she had furnished any amusement. — *Rochester Post-Express.*

We have had a number of queer demands lately. A girl wants a book on the "Value of things which cost nothing;" another asks for a work on "The power of early impressions;" and still another requires a book that will tell something about "Now." A woman asks to see a copy of "The pilgrim's progress." Having received the book, she examined it with some care and then exclaimed to the attendant: "I've got one of these books but the print's kind of poor, I don't suppose you'd want to swap, would you?" — *C. H. B.*

Private Libraries.

TALMAGE, Rev. T. De Witt, has his study on the second floor of his Brooklyn home. It has plenty of sunlight, but other than that is not an attractive place. The floor is of bare hard wood, and the walls are dead white. A big table is drawn up by the window, and on this are strewn letters, newspapers, books, paper, pens, and all the usual litter of a man who writes. A stiff-backed cushionless chair stands by the table. Around the walls are rows of book-shelves and files of newspapers. "My workshop" Dr. Talmage calls it, and the workshop of a hard-working man it is. — *Harper's weekly.*

A library recently finished has book-shelves running about its four walls to the height of four feet. Above them a fine effect is obtained by the use of Lincrusta-Walton in dark brown colors to within eighteen inches of the ceiling, the frieze being in lighter tints and resembling carved wood.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

JUNE, 1888.

NO. 6.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

WE are glad to note that the Library Bureau has been reorganized under circumstances which, Mr. Dewey states, will assure permanent success. It would have been a pity if the labor which has been put into this business of furnishing library supplies, and the experience which has come from it, should have gone to waste, and we hope the new organization may have a successful future before it, for the sake of the library profession as well as of those immediately concerned. As the experimental work has for the most part already been done, there should hereafter be less outlay and more profit — certainly a desirable business outcome.

THAT the Library Bureau has been of the greatest help to libraries we have always cordially maintained. We regret that we cannot express the same gratitude on behalf of the JOURNAL itself. It has been the desire of the editors always to present the latest facts as to new methods and apparatus for library work, and it was hoped from the start of the JOURNAL, on the part of the publishers, that those dealing in library supplies would furnish more or less support from the advertising direction, a support which might have made the difference between loss and profit each year. The concentration of this line of business in the hands of the Bureau minimized that source of income, and although we have from time to time asked from the Library Bureau the fullest information as to any library improvements, whether such information was accompanied by advertising support or not, we have been much hampered and chagrined by our failure to procure for our readers with promptness and fulness the information obtainable, under these circumstances, only from the Bureau.

FINALLY another periodical, *Library notes*, was started, which was made the medium of communication between the Bureau and the library profession, and in which this information began to appear. An edition several times that of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was claimed for the new periodical, and no statement was made as to what

extent its claimed circulation was gratuitous or what proportion of its edition was not circulated at all. The LIBRARY JOURNAL, which had practically ceased to solicit advertising from book publishers because of the limits of its circulation — agents of this office being especially instructed to avoid exaggeration in this direction — was in this way cut off from such other advertising patronage as might naturally fall to it, the Bureau having an additional advantage in the fact that it was a purchaser of supplies and could use advertising in exchange. While there has been no decrease in the circulation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL because of the new periodical, the existence of another library periodical at a much cheaper rate than we could afford has probably interfered with the normal growth of circulation which was anticipated as a means of recouping early losses on the JOURNAL. It now appears that this competition was, from the business point of view, an unfair one, since the publishers of the *Notes* have compromised at forty cents on the dollar, while the LIBRARY JOURNAL has steadily paid its bills at a hundred cents, as well as, we trust, done good work for the library profession. It is only fair to state that Mr. Dewey has several times reiterated the opinion that both the Library Bureau and *Library notes* were helpful to the JOURNAL, but the conductors of the latter have unfortunately not been able to share that view.

WE desire to acknowledge the obligations under which the readers of the JOURNAL are placed to Mr. C: Alex. Nelson, of the Astor Library, who has for some time been preparing for them the division of Notes and Foreign Notes in the department of Library Economy and History, besides furnishing many of the titles in the main body of that department. By arrangement with the National Press Intelligence Co. in behalf of both the Library Club and the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Mr. Nelson has collected from all sources newspaper articles and items of every sort bearing upon library matters, and this material he has systematically digested and edited for us, so that for some months past we have been able to present a bird's-eye view of the library world such as has never before been practicable. Our readers are also indebted to him for the very full

and admirable reports of the meetings of the Library Club, which he has taken down himself. Mr. Nelson has, of course, added this work to his onerous duties in connection with the Astor Library Catalogue — another example of how working librarians manage to squeeze twenty-five hours' working time out of the twenty-four.

At the International Exhibition, which will open at Melbourne, Australia, August 1, the Government of Victoria has particularly invited exhibits to show the organization, methods, and appliances for instruction, in the different countries which will be represented. This will include libraries. The U. S. Commissioners announce that they are anxious to have as many of our institutions as possible participate, and will do all in their power to have them receive the proper credit and recognition. The address of their Secretary, Adolph Marix, is care of the United States Consul General, Melbourne, Australia. We have some doubts whether the exhibition of library catalogs is of use either to the library exhibiting or to the people who visit exhibitions, with the possible exception of typical or distinctive catalogs. Library appliances, at least some of them, might get more attention from the general public, and if by chance a librarian should have the time and means to visit the exhibition they might do some good missionary work. The Library Bureau, however, would seem to be the proper exhibitor of such things. We do not see, therefore, that we can strongly recommend any library to accept the present invitation.

Communications.

ACCESS OF ZEAL.

I HAVE such a new access of zeal every time I read a number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL!

K. E. S.

AN EXPLANATION IN BEHALF OF THE NEW HAVEN Y. M. INST.

THE article in the April L. J. was published in the local papers here for its effect upon the New Haven public, to attract a certain class to our library. The large circulation in general literature needs some explanation out of fairness to the public library. The greater part of this gen. lit. circulation is made by periodicals, which, with us, circulate largely.

There is no rivalry between the two libraries here. Our clientele is quite distinct.

W: A. BORDEN.

THE AFTERMATH OF A FIRE.

MR. SOLDAN writes from Peoria, regarding the recent fire in his library:

The work I had done on the "Manual" has

been destroyed. I have not even a copy of the outline which I sent to the Publ. section. I have written to Mr. Fletcher for the one I sent to him. If he cannot find it I think I can easily make that up from memory, but the "filling out" I have to do all over again. But I do not feel this loss as seriously as that of a little work commenced several years ago on how to start and conduct a library, which was the "apple of my eye." I will take up the "Manual" as soon as possible, but at present I have to give all my time to put the library in good shape and prepare for settlement with the insurance companies. To give you an idea of the work on hand I need only tell you that the insurance companies require a list giving the author, title, edition, and value of every book that was damaged, and the nature and the amount of this damage. Making a rough estimate I should say that about 4000 vols. were severely damaged by fire or water, and twice that number were slightly soiled or stained. Besides this work there is of course that of re-sorting and rearranging the books, which were carried out and thrown on heap like a load of ashes, the inventory taking, and the moving around to make room for plasterers, kalsominers, paper-hangers, painters, etc.

MONTHLY VS. QUARTERLY INDEXES.

THE whole problem seems to be in drawing the line between immediate use and permanent value. The monthly index is of course the only thing for the magazines of the past month, except as quarterly or annual indexes might be brought out promptly enuf to serv for the last month of the preceding longer period. But the monthly index is as useless as a last year's directory the moment we get a later one including its entries. The quarterly is in turn useless when the annual comes out, and the annual when the five-year supplement to Poole appears. I say useless, tho exceptional cases might arise where one might like to see the index of a single year with no other entries in it.

The ideal arrangement, if it ever could be afforded, would be to bring the index up to date monthly like the official time-tables issued by the united railroads. But library interests have a shorter purse than railroads, and we must select from the series the most useful compromise on which to spend our income. Quarterly, annual, and five-year issues seem to me the best plan at present, and if one of these three must be dropt for lack of financial support, let it be the annual.

It is the old story. Many libraries that would get \$100 in value from such an index cannot be induced to pay \$10 for it. They express great interest, but leave some one else to bear the loss of bringing it out, and after using it and enjoying it, if they learn that it has failed to pay expenses, they wisely say that the publisher "has attempted more than business sagacity would warrant" and other wise saws, while not one in 100 ever gives him credit for making sacrifices in order to carry thru what he felt to be an important help to the library interests. If we would all pay what the bibliographical publications of the *Publishers' Weekly* office are really worth to us, that office would be able to give us much more than we need.

MELVIL DEWEY.

WANTED — AN INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY W. A. BARDWELL, ACTING LIBRARIAN BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

MANKIND admires and venerates Dr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher for their monumental Index to periodical literature. It is used and appreciated by thousands. One copy, and often two, are in active daily use in the reference department of the Brooklyn, and probably of most libraries that own a fair collection of magazines and reviews.

Now it has often occurred to the writer during protracted hunts for some pictorial representation inquired for, that if some one would make a subject-index of illustrations for the use of searchers after them, he would deserve the lasting esteem of his fellow-men.

Possibly there is not the same inquiry in this direction in all libraries, but in ours there is a frequent call for pictures. Sunday-school teachers ask for those illustrating subjects touched on in the international lessons. It would seem that the works on Palestine and the Biblical encyclopædias would furnish illustrations on almost any topic under discussion; but sometimes they do not, as a recent search for a delineation of Eastern marriage ceremonies convinced us.

Not long ago a lady asked for a description containing a picture of the crèches, or foundling hospitals in Paris. Several descriptions were found by means of Poole's and *Harper's Magazine* indexes and guides to the city of Paris, but none with a picture of the revolving basket at the entrance, for the reception of the infant when consigned to the care of the unseen nurse within. An index of the kind desired would have located an illustration of this portal, for the applicant distinctly remembered seeing one in *Harper's* or *Leslie's*, or some of the "Weeklies."

A well-known artist and illustrator of books and magazines asserts that he spends nearly as much time in the search for material to aid him in his compositions as is required to make the drawings. Our late librarian once spent several hours in looking for a good representation of the regalia of England, required by this artist, and finally found it in an unexpected place.

There may be some book on insects that contains a good drawing of the common house-fly, but an examination of many volumes did not result in finding one such as an artist could use in making a sketch. Had this inquiry for the fly occurred in warm weather there would have been no trouble in sketching from nature, but it came in the winter, and there were neither flies nor index.

A draughtsman tells us he was on the lookout for a picture of the city of Manilla, capital of the Philippine Islands, at intervals, for six months, before he succeeded in finding one.

It would seem certain that a good index to illustrations would be of great assistance to many people. The index to periodicals does not answer in this respect, for often the article indexed therein does not prove to be illustrated, or if so, does not have what is required. Such a work should cover, pretty thoroughly, illustrated periodical literature, many books of travel, fine art, architecture, biography, and such other works, with the exception of encyclopædias and dictionaries, as contain good illustrations on any especial subject; of course, the more comprehensive the index the greater would be its value.

That such a work would be of great use there can be little doubt. Most libraries would need a copy, teachers would find it a convenience, and artists and illustrators — an increasing class in the community — would pay a round sum rather than be without it. Would not such a publication prove a financial success, as well as "supply a long-felt want"?

[This plan, as regards portraits, was suggested by me to the English Index Society some years ago, and was made part of its scheme. Nothing seems to have been done in that direction, however, the Society having given itself chiefly to quite local work. The undertaking, whether it cover pictures of people or of places, or of both, is a considerable one, but much material already exists, as in the catalogues of the National Portrait Gallery, the British Museum print room, and art galleries otherwise, in photographers' lists, and in the (unpublished) indexes of the leading illustrated periodicals, such as *Harper's Monthly* and *Harper's Weekly*, for which a ms. index of portraits is kept up promptly to date. That the "long-felt want" will develop a paying demand is, we fear, somewhat doubtful; a subscription list of at least 500 copies at a good price would be necessary, and of the many people who give general encouragement to plans of this kind, few find themselves able or willing to enter specific orders on behalf of their libraries. Even with a coöperative basis for the editorial work, paper and printing cost a good deal of money. — R. R. B.]

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¹ For explanations of arrangement and abbreviations, see February LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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LIBRARY SPECIALIZATION.

BY H. M. STANLEY, LIBRARIAN OF LAKE FOREST (ILL.) UNIVERSITY.

IN this age every institution which expects to be successful must specialize. Specialization implies coöperation, for every special activity must have its complement in other activities in order to accomplish a whole. It is gravely to be doubted whether the libraries of this country are really abreast of the age in the matter. It is as useless in this day for a library to attempt to be complete at every point as for any single man to try to master the whole range of knowledge. No matter how wealthy the library may be it cannot be great in all departments; it must select some one department, or even some portion of one. Competent authorities have assured me that the complete literature of zoölogy would cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000; although "a good start" could be made for \$25,000.

In my opinion a library does not fully serve its function, and does not in the highest sense of the term deserve the name of library, till it adopts some specialty, and however small the field may be, cover it with comparative thoroughness. By specialization in this way the libraries in a limited region might supplement each other so as to present to any student in any field the fullest facilities for investigation. As it is, the specialist finds the literature of his subject scattered, and

often far distant from his residence. Might it not be one office of the Library Association to determine special fields for libraries which are willing to coöperate, and to encourage a mutually beneficial specialization? The libraries of the Northwest, for instance, might form some alliance looking toward a complete library for the Northwest by fostering special departments for individual libraries, and by encouraging exchanges.

The objection which at once arises to this scheme is that most libraries cannot afford to specialize, it requiring all the available money to secure a good general collection; and in the case of public libraries it is hardly to be expected that taxpayers would allow funds to go toward books which can be of little direct service to the general public. This objection is a very serious one, and perhaps, for the present, we can only hope to gain approval for the idea of coöperating specialization as the true theory, the high ideal for library workers. In the case, however, of university libraries, and of public libraries privately endowed, there may be hope of gradually securing some practical application of this great principle of concentration and coöperation which gives such marked success to all forms of modern activity.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND SPECIAL STUDENTS.

THE BOWDITCH COLLECTION, BOSTON.

MR. G: W. EVANS, who was appointed by the Examining Committee at the Boston Public Library a sub-committee on the Bowditch Library, presented the following report:

"It is to be regretted that students in any advanced subject who come to the library duly accredited cannot be admitted to the shelves. The privilege of rummaging among books is one that any student can appreciate, especially in a subject where the title-page can tell so little of the character of the book, as in mathematics. The Harvard Library issues cards admitting their holders to the shelves, and it is even possible that in the future Bates Hall can extend to students a similar favor. When that time does come it will be a matter of concern that no systematic arrangement of the volumes in the Bowditch collection has been attempted; and, of course, the longer a rearrangement is postponed in a growing library, the more difficult and expensive a rearrangement becomes. It is true that in this library there can be no certainty of finding among the officers a mathematician competent to direct an arrangement of the shelves by subjects, and the occasional advice gratuitously given by outside scholars cannot be relied upon for locating accessions from day to day. But a strictly chronological arrangement can certainly be followed, and it would be of advantage, for in almost no other subject does the future depend upon the past so absolutely as in mathematics; its very materials are the fruit of its own existence, and a large part of its activity is occupied in finding for its methods and results an interpretation among the realities that furnished its starting-points and original subject-matter.

"There is a card-catalogue of the Bowditch Library, excellent when one considers the difficulties under which it was made, but certainly needing revision. If it were possible, it would be extremely desirable to catalogue extended articles and contributions at first hand in mathematical periodicals as if they were separate volumes. It is admitted that this is rather a special privilege to ask for mathematical books; but many, or rather most, of the works of great modern mathematicians appear only in periodicals, because the expensive printing and small sales make the aid of an established foundation like that of the great journals very acceptable. But we may claim for this class of books special privileges on more general grounds; for the nature of mathematical progress, as indicated above, and the essential order of succession which that imposes on the achievements of mathematicians, make of peculiar importance exact bibliographical knowledge and easy and complete access to contemporary literature. Booth's pair of volumes "On some new geometrical methods," are a striking illustration of the danger of redu-

plication which in this science attends imperfect knowledge of books.¹

"One of the most important uses of large special collections is that for occasional consultation by those who have access to other tolerably complete libraries. For this purpose some one line or description of books should be especially sought, so that in that feature, at least, one would feel reasonably certain of finding here complete sets. A collection of publications from German universities, including the inaugural dissertations of students receiving the doctorate, and the programs of professors entering upon the duties of their chairs, would be in every way desirable. Comparatively inexpensive, these pamphlets are full of the freshest information about the course of modern mathematics, and in the case of the programs at least are often invaluable as original editions of classical memoirs. Such is Klein's 'Vergleichende Betrachtungen über neuere geometrische Forschungen,' published in 1872 and mapping out the lines of mathematics in Germany at the present day."

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND THE PUBLIC.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Examining Committee at the Boston Public Library reported on the catalogue: "The committee appreciate that the work of the cataloguer in a library like that of Bates Hall is full of perplexing duties that require trained and patient skill and a thorough acquaintance with the library itself; not deep learning, but a many-sided capacity for all learning, and a thorough familiarity with sources of ready information. No great library is more fortunate in its cataloguers than ours.

"But a corps whose time is entirely occupied in the work of this department are open to the danger of seeing only their own view of the catalogue, and not that of the reading public; it is conceivable that a catalogue may be beautifully consistent and extremely simple from the cataloguer's standpoint, and yet be full of snares for the unskilled reader. It would be very desirable for some cataloguer to make a study of the troubles of intelligent people who use the catalogue and to suggest means for obviating them. Such a question must be studied on both sides, and the task is not for the Examining Committee, unless some member should be found to devote many days of hard work to learning the art of the cataloguer before he should apply himself to the special study of this question; but if once undertaken, the fruits of the investigation would be for the benefit of all libraries.

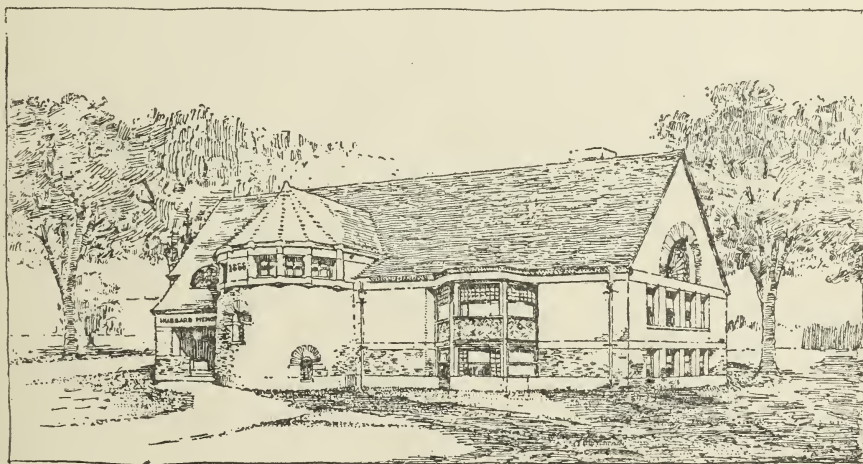
"A good catalogue for a large library is sure to

¹ If Rip Van Winkle, instead of being an idle scapegrace, had been a most original and accomplished geometer; and if, instead of sleeping on the mountains for twenty years, he had from time to time applied himself in a sheltered cave to mathematical pursuits, he might, on rejoining his friends in the valley, have produced such a treatise as this. — *W. K. Clifford.*

be expensive, and it is a valuable principle, established in the experience of this library, that a very prolific source of expense is misguided economy. Makeshifts must always be finally discarded, and the process of their undoing calls for more skill and industry and patience and valuable time — all to be paid for with money — than a satisfactory catalogue to start with. The trustees are to be congratulated that they can devote money saved from the bindery to the hiring of competent help for the revision of the catalogue now in progress.

"The effort made to ascertain the full name of some authors is frequently objected to as useless expense; but the cheapest way to prevent the purchase of duplicates is the complete identification of books by the catalogue, and the complete

building which will be erected this summer at Ludlow, Mass., in memory of Charles T. Hubbard by his widow and children. Mr. Hubbard was for many years chief owner of the large plant of the Ludlow manufacturing company and treasurer of the corporation. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the community and the people in his employ, and the beautiful library will be an appreciative memorial of his public spirit. Since the plans were described in these columns a year ago, some changes have been made. Less brown-stone will be used, pressed brick being the chief material, and the stone being used freely for trimmings. The building has graceful outlines, the steep roof, conical tower, and generous windows, made ornamental in part with cathedral glass, combine to make a



THE HUBBARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY,

To be erected at Ludlow by the family of the late Charles T. Hubbard. (From the Springfield Republican.)

identification of books requires that of authors. Names likely to be repeated must be carefully given in full; sometimes a name is not enough; there are, for instance, two of the name John Lloyd¹ represented in our library, both English clergymen; their date or place of residence must distinguish them. It is submitted that the trouble taken to place the responsibility for mistakes in cataloguing is wasted, for incompetence would be otherwise detected, and it is not a question of inflicting logical penalties, but of securing a perfect catalogue as soon as possible."

THE HUBBARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

From the Springfield Republican, May 24.

THERE will be general interest through this section in the accompanying picture of the library

pleasing structure, a credit to its location at the centre of the town's life. The cut sufficiently explains the exterior of the building. The entrance is through the tower, where stairs lead to the main floor and to the basement story. On the main floor one enters first the delivery-room, extending the entire width of the building. On the left is the library proper, with the alcoves for books, and the librarian's office on the front of the building. On the right is the large reading-room, to be well lighted and thoroughly equipped with tables, chairs, and a stationary settee across the end, upholstered in leather. Beneath the reading-room is the lecture-room, seating 100, and beneath the library-room are two small apartments for use when entertainments or sociables are given on the basement floor. The whole interior will be finished in hard wood, and fireplaces will be distributed where they will aid in giving the rooms a hospitable and inviting appearance. William R. Emerson, of Boston, is the architect.

¹ There are fourteen of the same name among the graduates of Jesus College, Oxford.

MUTILATING BOOKS IN LIBRARIES.

FREE lending libraries are not, of course, free in the sense that everybody who comes along has the privilege of stepping in and drawing a book. That idea is clearly impracticable. In order to get the privilege of obtaining books from such libraries one must have an introduction that furnishes a fair guarantee of his or her respectability. Although the conditions are liberal, it is not often that any one who has obtained the privilege abuses it. Now and then such a case does happen. One of the free libraries of Brooklyn — there are four of these now — has just had an experience of this nature. When one of Blanche Willis Howard's novels was taken out the other day, the taker soon returned it and showed that the book had been cut in two places, two or three paragraphs being gone in one place and a page and a half in another. On comparison with a complete copy it was found that the missing parts were among the most sentimental in the volume. It was at once surmised that the mutilation had been done by a young girl or by a peculiarly silly young man. The responsibility lay between two or three of the latest readers, and it is safe to say that one at least of them will be debarred from the privilege of drawing books from that library in the future. Meantime the book has been fairly well restored, the excised parts being written with a typewriter — "typograph," to use the word suggested by the *Tribune* a few days ago — and pasted in.

An instance of mutilating books occurred in an educational institution in this city a few years ago, one of the students being guilty of cutting volumes in the library. Some valuable works were destroyed in this way. The young man was discovered and quietly told to go his way. The matter was not made public, and so a scandal was saved. The expelled student was told, however, that if the authorities ever heard of misbehavior on his part thereafter they would promptly expose him. The necessity of doing this has not yet arisen. — *New York Tribune*, April 22.

A NOTABLE RESTITUTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the restitution to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris of a number of rare books and manuscripts formerly stolen from that institution by Libri. The latter's name will long be remembered as that of one of the most successful book thieves on record. Guglielmo Libri was a distinguished man of letters, member of the Institute of France, and Inspector-General of French Libraries. His official position gave him access everywhere to the bibliographical treasures of the French libraries, and he made use of his opportunities to steal rare and valuable books and manuscripts in all directions. He was at length found out, and condemned *in contumaciam* to ten years' imprisonment. A large collection of his ill-gotten treasures was sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson in 1859, the sale lasting eight days. The annotated sale catalogue is prefaced by a learned dissertation on ancient manuscripts by Libri himself, and is a

work of no small bibliographical value and interest. Libri died in 1869, believed in to the last by some of his friends, and regarded by them as a deeply injured man. The collection of 166 books and manuscripts just restored to the Bibliothèque Nationale was sold by Libri to Lord Ashburnham for £8000. When the present Lord succeeded to the title, he offered his father's entire collection to the British Museum for the sum of £160,000, accompanied by a statement that the French authorities had offered £24,000 for the manuscripts stolen by Libri. The Government of the day were, however, unable to sanction the purchase by the British Museum, and the matter dropped, although recollection of the loss must have lingered continually in the mind of M. Delisle, Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Two years ago the attention of Mr. Karl Trübner, of Strasburg, was drawn to another missing manuscript rightfully belonging to the library of the University of Heidelberg, but which had for many years been in the possession of the Bibliothèque Nationale. This was "Die Manessische Handschrift," so called in honor of Rüdiger Manesse, Town Councillor of Zurich from 1280 to 1325, and of his son of the same name, who was Canon of the cathedral in that city. The manuscript contains amongst others a poem by the Swiss poet Hadlaub, in which he praises the above-mentioned father and son for their love of their native poetry and their zeal in collecting the same. It is now also called the "Paris Manuscript." It was written by different persons in the fourteenth century, most probably in Switzerland, and is considered, if not the oldest and most beautiful, at least the most complete manuscript collection of songs in middle high German. It contains 429 parchment folio pages, comprising about 7000 verses from 140 poets, and 137 illustrations, each occupying an entire page. In 1607 the manuscript was bought by the Heidelberg University Library. During the thirty years' war, it was to have been taken with other mss. to Rome, but, by some hitherto unexplained accident, it came into private hands at Paris, and was afterwards made a gift to the Paris Library. In the year 1815, when peace was concluded between the French Government and the allied powers, the German Government made a claim for all the mss. which had been taken from them during the war, and those to which the claim referred were returned, but this particular one of course was not among them, it having been privately presented to the Paris Library.

Mr. Karl Trübner determined, if possible, to effect a double restitution. He opened negotiations with Lord Ashburnham, and also with M. Delisle. From the former he was finally enabled to purchase the Libri plunder, which he disposed of to the Paris Library in exchange for the Manesse manuscript, plus the sum of £6000. M. Leopold Delisle, accompanied by two assistants, came over to London, and on the 23d ult. had the happiness to receive from Messrs. N. Trübner & Co. the long-lost books and manuscripts. Heidelberg will in turn recover its treasure, a photo reproduction of which is to be placed in the Paris Library. — *Bookseller*, London.

American Library Association.

THE CONFERENCE.

MR. UTLEY writes from Detroit to the President:

"I move a reconsideration of the vote by which St. Louis was selected as the place of meeting for 1888. A reconsideration being carried, I move to substitute New York or Boston (New York preferred). I warrant my motion will be carried by a large majority. Then go to St. Louis next year. You will recall the fact that St. Louis was very reluctantly assented to, after having been once rejected. I believe a larger and more successful meeting can be held in the East. There is yet ample time to change simply the place of meeting. If there were any way of gathering the sentiment of the Association, without too much delay and trouble, I believe it would quite unanimously agree to my proposition."

[It seems to the Executive Board that a regular meeting this autumn would come too near the meeting at St. Louis next April. It would, as it were, take the wind out of its sails, which would not be courteous to our Western hosts. But we see no objection to an irregular meeting for that conversational exchange of views which has often been declared to be of more service than the formal papers and discussions, for the advantage which is to be got from recreation and change of scene, and for the increase of our knowledge of our country's geography.—C: A. C.]

THE St. Louis meteorological summary for May gives these figures: Mean barometer, 29.914; monthly range of barometer, .61; mean temperature, 63.1 (last year it was 71.4); highest temperature, 87.5, on the 27th; lowest temperature, 40.0, on the 14th; monthly range of temperature, 47.5; greatest daily range of temperature, 27.4; mean daily range of temperature, 18.9; total precipitation, 3.81 in.; number of clear days, 7; number of fair days, 17; number of cloudy days, 7. There was a light frost on the 14th.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

No quorum was present at the meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Library Assoc. called for Monday, June 4. The seven trustees present inspected the rooms and the working of the library. For the past month there had been a daily attendance of children ranging in number from 50 to 175. The children were all under twelve years of age. A lady librarian and a lady assistant librarian have had charge of the work. The books have only within a week been put in circu-

lation. For the first three weeks, the children remained in the reading-room from 4 to 6 p.m. on school-days; and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Some necessary committee work will be carried on during the summer, and the library will remain open throughout the summer, inasmuch as the Treasurer reported sufficient funds on hand to pay all claims until the next regular meeting in October.

E. VANDERBILT, *Secretary*.

REORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY BUREAU.

THE "Library Bureau" is now a corporation organized (on May 31) under the Massachusetts act, with a declared capital of \$15,000. According to the certificate of incorporation, "the object of this organization shall be to manufacture and deal in library fittings, supplies, and labor-savers, to maintain employment, consultation, publication, and other departments, and for advancing library or educational interests." On May 26 Mr. Dewey received from Mr. Davidson a complete transfer of everything pertaining to the business, and after paying off the other creditors as per the terms of settlement, Mr. Dewey, we are informed, has transferred his interests complete to the new corporation, at an inventory of \$13,000, the other \$2000 being cash capital, made up \$700 by Mr. Dewey and \$1300 by others. The seven stockholders have filed an agreement not to draw over 6 per cent. interest, with the intent of reducing prices should profits exceed that amount—which is presented as in a measure a coöperative sharing with purchasers. It is thought that there will be no need of increasing prices in any direction, provided there is general support from the libraries at present rates. The Bureau, we are further informed, "starts with \$2000 in bank and owes no man a penny," and "no officer has any authority to give any note or contract any debt in its name." Melvil Dewey is President, Col. J. S. Lockwood, formerly of Lockwood, Brooks & Co., and more recently engaged in the purchasing of books for libraries, is Vice-President, and Mr. W. E. Parker, formerly of Columbia, and more recently of the Bureau, is Treasurer, in charge of finances and office-work. The President and Vice-President have no salary. Since the reorganization, Mr. H. E. Davidson has been engaged as Secretary, and will give his entire time to manufacturing and selling. It is proposed to invite additional capital, to the amount of \$5000, but the details are not yet ready for announcement.

Library Economy and History.

BAWN, Molly, *pseud.* An embarrassment of riches. (In Atlanta, Ga., *Journal*, May 5.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

"This is what I found at the library, and belonging to that class of generous mortals who, when they have discovered a good thing, want the world to share it, I thought to prepare a menu of this feast of the soul. Not a cold, impartial bill of fare, but a selection of the tidbits that especially tickled my palate. Being a non-resident, and unacquainted with the rules and regulations, I made my first advances rather timidly, but meeting with the kindest encouragement I quickly fell into my home habit of spending the greater part of each day at the library. And just here let me say, if you are a stranger and a pilgrim—and in a city with as large a floating population as Atlanta has, there must be many such—go to the library if you want to feel at home; go there if you feel neglected and inclined to believe that the world is inappreciative, and if you don't come away feeling better satisfied with yourself and things in general, then I advise you to take physic, for we have been told, and we believe it, that whether life is worth living depends upon the liver. So much as a sort of grace before meat. Now for the goodies. . . . But why enumerate? The feast is spread, come choose your own diet, eat, drink, and be filled."

BOSTON Public Lib., with exterior view and section of interior, Bates' Hall. (In *Harper's weekly*, May 19.) 1 p.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Trustees of the institution at Merchants' Club dinner; its great value to the city's inhabitants. Work on the new building to begin at once. (In *Boston Herald*, May 11.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

BURLINGTON (Iowa) P. L. New books: the recent additions to the Free Public Library. (In the *Gazette*, May 8.) 1 col. +.

A classified short-title author list published as a supplement to the catalog.

C., J. H. The Public Library. (In Portland, Me., *Advertiser*, May 12.) $\frac{7}{8}$ col.

DES MOINES, Ia. The public library; a worthy institution in an unworthy place. (In the *Register*, May 13.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"The present librarian reports that in the 3 mos. she has been there over 12,000 people have visited the library; and in a single afternoon 345 have called; average 180 a day, and there are on an average 160 books out all the while. . . . Many persons prefer it to the State Lib., as the selections are more practical. \$1000 worth of new books were placed on the shelves 3 mos. ago."

FOSTER, G. H. Brooklyn libraries: facts about the Eastern District collection. (In *Eagle*, Ja. 28.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

NEW YORK CITY. The free libraries of New York. (In the *Daily graphic*, May 9.) 1 col. and 1 p. il.

"New York is but poorly provided with free libraries. It is true that we have books enough on the shelves of our so-called 'free' libraries, but there it ends. They are not accessible to the public as they would be in a large library which is public property and which is conducted in harmony with the wants and wishes of the people. Red tape strangles the usefulness of a number of New York's libraries, and inconvenient hours limit the good of nearly all. . . . Of the few libraries which are really free to the citizens the Astor stands at the head. . . . Though practically the Astor is quite as free as the Cooper Institute Library, the people crowd the latter, while there is always room in the former. . . . A few hours spent on one of the winter days in the reading-room of the Cooper Union would readily convince the visitor that this is indeed the poor man's library. . . . The New York Free Library, formerly called the Printers' Free Lib., is anything but 'free,' as its name would indicate. Its headquarters are on Bond St., and it has a branch, the Ottendorfer Lib., on 9th St. and 2d Ave. At the main library reference is necessary for the privilege of reading in the room as well as that of taking books away. A reference for the latter purpose only is required at the branch. . . . The Lenox Library is so difficult of access that it might as well have no existence as far as the general public is concerned. Application for leave to read has to be made by letter, and the ticket issued can only be used once between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m."

[We have quoted enough to show the writer's ignorance of his subject. Admission by ticket was done away with more than six months ago at the Lenox, which is now open to the public daily except Mondays.]

NEW YORK CITY. Two circulating libraries: The venerable Apprentices' and a younger one which is run by the ladies [The N. Y. Free Circulating Library.] (In the *Sun*, May 20.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

NEW YORK CITY. Two New York libraries: the one endowed by Mr. Astor and the one that Peter Cooper founded. (In the *Sun*, May 14.) 1 col.

NYMANOVER, Evert. Libraries in Scandania: their mode of management, general influence, and growth. (In *Minneapolis Book fiend*, May.) $3\frac{1}{4}$ col., port. of Gustaf Edward Klemming.

OTTAWA during the session. In the library. (In *Montreal Gazette*, May 11.) $1\frac{1}{8}$ col.

OUR public libraries. Philadelphia Hospital. (In *Philadelphia Public ledger*, Ja. 27.) 1 col.

PATERSON, N. J. Free books popular. Record of Paterson's library. (In *Newark News*, May 15.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Literary lore ; status of the Providence Pub. Lib. ; Mr. Foster's annual report. (In *Providence Telegram*, Ap. 27.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

RICE, W: The city library ; annual report of secretary ; past success reviewed, and new aims proposed. (In *Springfield, Mass., Republican*, May 8.) 2+col.

SHILLING, G: The Alexandrian Library. In *Minneapolis Book fiend*, May.) 2 col.

SOTHERAN, C: Great private libraries ; high-priced and curious books owned by wealthy Americans. (In *Philadelphia Press*, May 20.) $\frac{5}{8}$ col.

VAN DYKE, J: C. Library treasures : [a reply to T. F. CRANE'S "Treasures of a N. Y. library"]. (In *New York Evening post*, May 16.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col.

"It is to be regretted that Mr. T. F. Crane, before writing his very interesting article on the 'Treasures of a New York library,' did not visit some of the libraries outside of New York. He would not then have been led to doubt 'whether any college library (except Cornell, by the gift of the White Library, and possibly Harvard) possesses the *Acta Sanctorum*, etc.' These works, and many more, like Gallandius, Labbeus et Cossartius, Ugolinus, Harduinus, Combesis, Boverius, The Magdeburg Centuries, Baronius-Raynaldus, Assemanus, Basnage de Flottemanville, Natalis Alexander, Tillemont, Bellarmine, Dupin, may be found without going further than the Sage Library of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. The Jorisz Wonderboeck (1551) is also there, in company with several thousand other Dutch books printed in the 16th and 17th centuries ; and as for Oriental history and literature, to which Mr. Crane refers, there is a special department of it in Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, and Coptic, including 25 or 30 Arabic and Coptic mss., dating back 700 or 800 years, some of them relating to the history and forms of worship in the long-lost Coptic churches of Egypt.

"Of incunabula there are several hundred vols. that underdate the Melanchthon copy of Livy, Basle, 1535, which a N. Y. morning paper recently gave a half-column description of, as the oldest book in America ; quite a number of vols. that came from Melanchthon's library, and contain his marginal notes.

"Doubtless Harvard, Yale, and Princeton could show a goodly array of [such treasures], and there are a number of comparatively unknown seminary libraries throughout the country that contain valuable collections of works on mediæval history.

"This note is not by way of criticism on Mr. Crane's delightful article (may there be more of them !), but by way of information to those students who desire to study 'the originals,' and also to suggest that possibly these 'quaint and curious vols. of forgotten lore' are not quite so scarce in the United States as the readers of them."

W., E. C. Harvard's fine library ; the third largest in America. Gore Hall, the result of John Harvard's donations, described ; some of the rare volumes it contains. (In the *New Haven Register*, May 20.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

WATFORD (*Eng.*) P. L. AND COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, AND LITERATURE. Handbook and reports, 1887-8. [Watford, 1888.] 48 + [6] + 194 p. O.

"The Handbook falls into three parts, of which the 1st deals with the Book Department. In 12 years 8600 volumes have been obtained by gift or purchase — no mean beginning for a small town whose penny library rate when first levied (in 1872) barely yielded £80, and now yields only £245.

"The 2d part sets forth the programme of the School of Art, the School of Music, and the School of Literature and Science, with the Regulations, Examiners' Reports, and List of Students. The School of Art and the School of Music are fairly developed, but the youngest section (the School of Literature and Science) is still in the embryonic stage. The University Extension Scheme has been adopted, but it wants a body of at least 150 annual subscribers to put on a secure basis a class in Literature and a class in Science continually going. A subscriber receives in return for his subscription of one guinea a ticket (which may be transferred) for every course for the year. The various schools have been amalgamated into one educational college (or collection of schools), designed to make provision for the wants of those who desire to carry on their education after leaving school. The presidency of this college for the past year was accepted by Sir John Lubbock, and for the present year by Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge." The 3d part consists of reports, and is followed by the catalog, which has already been noticed in the JOURNAL.

X. The City Council and the Public Library. (In the *Portland, Me., Press*, May 11.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"It would seem that a gift so large and liberal as that made by Mr. Baxter, one that stands alone in the history of the city, deserved a cordial recognition on the part of our citizens. It would seem, further, that no appropriation of money could redound more directly to the interests of the whole population than that appropriated to such an institution. An act of the legislature specially authorizes such an appropriation, and the sentiment of our citizens, I believe, demands that a city of this size should furnish free the educational advantages which a large public library alone can give. But it seems these are not the views entertained by our representatives in the city council, or else they have misapprehended the nature of the proposition. They not only by their actions say to all public-spirited citizens that we have no need of any gifts from them, but they also declare their want of faith in the utility and necessity of public libraries. For one I am not prepared to accept this declaration of the city council as the sentiment of the citi-

zens of Portland upon this matter. I believe that our citizens at large appreciate fully the character and importance of the precedent established by Mr. Baxter."

REPORTS.

Atlanta, Ga. Y. M. Lib. Assoc. Added 333 v.; total 12,331 v.; also 239 paper-bound books have been bought as fast as issued. Receipts \$3405.01; expenditures \$2749.67; circulation 13,772 v. The improvement in the character of the books read is attributed to the formation of scientific and literary clubs, which have increased the demand for a high class of books.

"The library is in a better situation than for years past. With all of its floating debt paid; its credit reinstated; with many new books on its shelves, and a renewed interest beginning to manifest itself on the part of the public in its work; with money in its treasury, and its bonded debt extended at a low rate of interest [\$13,000 at 6 per cent.], the new board will be able to accomplish a great deal during the fiscal year next ensuing."

Belleville (Ill.) P. L. In Feb. the library and reading-room were visited by 2343 persons, and 1833 v. circulated. In March there were 2173 visitors, and the total number of cards issued to Ap. 1 was 1620. The rooms are very handsome, very light, and well furnished. The best English and German periodicals, with the encyclopædias and dictionaries, are on the desks in the reading-room, and the scientific department, which was very rich in the German branch, has lately been largely increased in the English branch.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. Added 13,535 v.; total 492,956 v.; of which 135,516 are in the ten branches; circulation 934,593 v. against 958,629 in 1886. Since the opening of these various libraries, now belonging to the city or under its charge, there have been distributed to readers nearly 20 million volumes, of which more than one-third were issued from the Lower Hall library on Boylston Street. A marked increase is shown in the use of the reading-room for periodicals—933 are taken; there were 528,839 readers, a gain of 22,000. Volumes worn out and condemned 4176; not returned by borrowers 49; rebound, over 10,000. Extracts from the report are given elsewhere.

Columbus (O.) P. L. The printing of the new catalog has begun. The average daily circulation for April was 696 v. \$14,085.12 has been received from the December tax collection. 8496 enrolled as entitled to the privileges of the library.

Dayton (O.) P. L. Added 530 v.; total 25,451 v.; circulation 68,460 v.; consulted in library-rooms 7362 v.; fiction 54.4 per cent.; juvenile fiction 27.4 per cent.; history and biography 6.4 per cent.

Flushing (L. I.) F. L. Circulation 2985 v.; no books lost. Attendance evenings at the "Boys' Club" Nov. to May 3791.

Groton (Mass.) Town L. Added 200; total 4661; issued 12,781.

Glasgow, Mitchell L. Added 5029 v.; total 75,831 v.; issued 418,808 v., considerably less than in either of the two previous years.

"This diminution is believed to be mainly due, first to an improved state of trade, with the consequent reduction in the number of unemployed persons in the city; and second, and probably in a much larger degree, to the inconvenience and discomfort which arise from the inadequacy of the rooms for the accommodation of the large numbers who desire to take advantage of the library. We hear almost daily of persons who have visited the library, and who are anxious to continue to consult the books, but who find themselves unable to endure the conditions to which at present readers are unfortunately subjected. This is specially the case with a class of readers to whom the library would otherwise be of the greatest service, namely, students and persons engaged in literary research."

Jackson (Miss.) P. L. Added 893 v.; circulation 61,982 v.; 5 v. lost and paid for; 3 unaccounted for; 3 lost and not paid for. Active membership 2389. 735 v. have been rebound. Miss Celia F. Waldo, reappointed librarian; Miss Charlotte Cushman, asst. librarian.

Lewiston (Me.) Lib. Assoc. Added 515 v.; total 10,898 v.; 2 v. lost, 1 v. missing; receipts \$1474.94; expenditures \$1460.96, of which \$787.90 was for new books.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. Added 1683 v.; total 13,739 v.; issued 45,225 v. (fiction 71%). "As an incentive to the use of the library, the value of the reading-room cannot be overestimated. Many who come to its tables from curiosity find themselves at first interested, and finally become regular visitors. Attracted by some subject lightly treated, perhaps, in a periodical, they seek the shelves for further information, and are unconsciously drawn within the influence of the library."

"If there has ever been a doubt as to the expediency of connecting an art gallery with a public library, it has been dispelled in our experience; for we can see many advantages which have arisen from their connection. Visitors, who might otherwise have never come to the library are gradually brought within its influence by the means which attract them. Better still, the gallery is a most important and helpful companion to our books; for its pictures, all of which are good and several excellent, may often answer questions which the books cannot, or create an interest which the books may afterwards foster. There is a sincere art spirit among our people, which the library has done much to stimulate, and which the gallery will tend to extend and perpetuate. A useful adjunct to both the library and the gallery, which will come in time, will be a collection of photographs of the world's great pictures, so that the student may become acquainted with them by sight as well as by name. Such a collection, arranged by schools or by galleries, and correctly named, could not fail to awaken interest, if not enthusiasm, in those who might view them, and would be well worth its cost in the cause of popular or individual art education."

Meadville (Pa.) City Lib. Added 146 v.; circulation 9034 v.; 4179 fiction; 3782 juvenile; 282 history; 326 voyages and travels; 126 biography; 100 belles-lettres; 148 miscellaneous; 57 poetry; and 34 religious. 15,112 visitors to library.

Natick, Mass. Morse Institute. Added 577 v.; total 14,779 v.

New York City. First Ward Industrial School and Free Reading-room. 800 v. in free circulating library; 525 lent to people living in the ward; 353 v. from the school library lent to parents of pupils. Reading-room had a nightly average attendance of 60, and on Sunday afternoons of 70. 462 pupils enrolled in day and night schools.

New York. Mercantile Lib. Assoc. Added 6793 v.; total 219,502 v.; circulation 151,000 v. among 5457 persons entitled to draw books. "Of these 79,000 were works of fiction, leaving 72,000 solid works on important subjects—a better showing than most libraries can make. The value of great collections of books is better appreciated now than ever before. . . . Libraries, both public and private, are everywhere multiplying in number and resources, and their patronage is increasing. Many library patrons are mere literary voluptuaries, reading simply for passing pleasure—a fact proved by the proportion in which books of fiction are called for. Still the movement now is in favor of good books," says the *Mail and Express*. "Taken altogether," it adds, "it may safely be said that a strong undercurrent of intellectual life finds its source and motion in the great collection of books of which New Yorkers are justly proud."

Newton (Mass.) P. L. Added 1327 v.; total 26,411 v.; issued 70,005 v. "The reading-room and the magazine-room, with their generous spaces, their abundant light and pure air, are fully appreciated by our patrons. Large numbers, especially during the afternoons and evenings, improve the opportunity they afford. For a period, the small boy, in a multiplied form and with characteristic uneasiness, gave us a little trouble in securing the necessary silence. Upon application, however, by the trustees to the Mayor and City Council, our janitor was appointed a special police officer, and the added authority thus bestowed has been found ample to secure the indispensable respect for our rules.

"Much credit is due the architect, Mr. Kenway, for his skill and good taste; but much more is due to the wisdom and practical experience of the late accomplished librarian, Miss Hannah P. James, whose suggestions formed the basis of the plan so admirably executed.

"In the Art Department the most valuable addition has been the four large, sumptuous volumes of illustrations of the English cathedrals, arranged in accordance with the eras which gave them birth and the style of their architecture. The photographs were collected by Miss James during her late visit to England and neatly mounted, and under her supervision have been provided with elegantly illuminated titles and appropriate ornamentations. By an act of considerate courtesy, the several bishops forwarded their autographs, giving additional interest to the unique work.

"A club in Newtonville arranged a most elaborate schedule of historical work, through an indefatigable secretary, entitled, 'A winter in America.' This covered the discovery of the country, its early history, the government, the struggle with slavery, the literature, tariff, the church, social problems, natural resources, the Revolutionary and the Civil Wars, and the local histories of Newton and Boston. Certainly this is a pretty broad field of study for one winter, but it was divided among many members. The titles of books of reference given in the published schedule reached over 200, some of them requiring new purchases to meet the demands upon our shelves."

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. (3d rpt.) Added 1700 v.; total 8700 v.; issued 72,182 v. (fiction 81%). "By transferring the catalogues to the delivery-room the old catalogue-room became available as a women's reading-room. 20 periodicals were placed on the tables, and a list of all the magazines, etc., received at the library was posted in a conspicuous place. The result of this experiment of maintaining a separate room for ladies was watched with interest and anxiety. After a fair trial of three months it can be called a success. Every day brings new visitors who are delighted with the new departure. Appreciation is manifest, and it will be a question of a few months only when these quarters will have to be enlarged.

"The card catalogue is so far advanced as to be ready for use. It is now in the librarian's room, where the public can consult it. The cards have been written on the Hammond type-writer, which we have found a valuable aid in our library work (being a time and labor saving machine).

"The mutilation of papers, magazines, etc., has been very slight, not more than six such cases having been noticed. However, thinking it best to be prepared for emergencies, a bill was introduced in the Legislature by Hon. J. W. Griggs, making the mutilation of books, charts, maps, papers, etc., owned by public libraries, punishable by fine. The bill has passed both houses."

Portland (Me.) Institute and P. L. Added 964 v.; lost 3 v.; total 31,575 v.; home use 40,317 v.; lib. use 34,091 v. "Fewer books of fiction are added to the library each year, and those of history, travel, biography, literature, etc., are increased, as well as those of general reference not easily obtained elsewhere. We find our transient subscribers fall off in proportion to the amount of fiction dropped from the circulating books. Although a few less books have been sent to homes this year, 9197 more books have been consulted in the library than last year, showing a very marked increase in the use of the library for reference.

"The library has 15,000 pamphlets, including unbound magazines, and these have been stowed away wherever space could be found to accommodate them. 2000 pamphlet cases have been procured and filled, after carefully assorting and arranging the papers according to their different classes or subjects."

The new library building is intended to be ready for occupancy in the summer.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. City Lib. Added 545 v.; whole no. 15,187; circulation 48,940 v.; fiction 3 per cent. less than in 1886. \$651.35 expended for books and magazines, only about 9 per cent. for fiction, nearly 30 per cent. for history. Used at library 6546 v. Persons using reading-room 20,925.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. Circulation 77,047 v.; 5000 smaller than in 1886, and over 13,000 smaller than in 1887. During the past decade works of fiction, juvenile and adult, constitute only 66.8 per cent. of total circulation; last year, 58.7 per cent. of total; in every class of literature, outside of fiction, the circulation last year was considerably above the average. "The inference is," says the *Journal*, "that the falling off in the library's employment is only among those least profited by its use, while it is better and better serving its purpose of stimulating intellectual activity." The usefulness of the library is very much limited by want of sufficient funds.

Springfield (Mass.) City Lib. Added 4226 v.; total 64,716 v.; circulation 145,164 v. to 8655 readers; fiction 74,847; juvenile 35,731; history 4984; biography 3676; travel 6061; science and education 5625; theology 2866; law and politics 884; poetry 2554; miscellaneous 3093; foreign 2188; fine arts 614; language and literature 1941; consulted on the premises 22,204 v. by 11,637 persons. Readers in reading-room 27,501. Receipts from appropriation \$12,600; from dog money \$2444.48; fines \$488.10; other sources \$2251.36. Population 40,000; no. of card-holders 10,178.

Springfield (O.) P. L. Added 749 v.; total 13,009 v.; circulation 79,687 v. "It is very desirable that a new and as handsomely printed a catalogue as those representing the Dayton or Toledo P. L. should at an early date be prepared, and, if possible, be ready for use when the library is removed," says Librarian R. C. Woodward.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. Added 2063 v.; total 27,584 v.; issued 59,899 v.

Watertown (Mass.) P. L. Added 1130 v.; total 17,717 v.; issued 34,251 v. (fiction and juv. 55%). A long and careful report by the librarian, Mr. S. F. Whitney, is full of suggestions for the good of the library, one of which has already been carried out.

NOTES.

Alton (Ill.) Lib. Assoc. The ladies of this Assoc. are actively canvassing to raise \$4500 towards a building fund of \$5000, the last \$500 being already pledged. They also hold the title to a valuable building lot.

Bayonne, N. J. A public meeting was held May 2, at which a committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a special election on the question of establishing a free public library.

Bethlehem, Pa. A correspondent, who signs himself "Marsden," makes an earnest appeal in the *Times* for the establishment of a free public library.

Bloomington, Ill. The Library Assoc. has just

completed a new building at a cost of \$20,880. The lot on which it stands, donated by Mrs. Withers, is valued at \$5000. The amount unpaid is only \$4000. The largest cash donations were two in number, of \$500 each, the smallest, \$1, from a laboring man.

Boston, Mass. Boston Library Society. At the annual meeting the treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$76. The year's receipts were \$2987, and expenditures \$2911.

Boston, Mass. Mt. Bowdoin Lib. The last of a series of entertainments in aid of this library fund was given on the evening of May 1, at the residence of A. N. Burbank, in Dorchester. The fund is used for the maintenance of a free public reading-room.

Boston P. L. "The friends of the Boston Public Library are to be congratulated. Not only will the library have its usual appropriation of about \$120,000 a year, but the mayor and city council are almost unanimous in promising a sum of \$1,116,000, to be expended on the new library building. Considering the law limiting our municipal taxes and debts, the courage of the mayor and city council is as great as their spirit in this matter is admirable. They believe that the public library should have what the trustees and friends of the institution demand. . . . Most of the gentlemen who vote these lavish sums to the public library do so from a sentiment. They rarely enter the library, and have no occasion nor the inclination to use its treasures. But they feel that too much cannot be done for educational purposes. How munificently the public library is dealt with is best illustrated by figures. For years past it has received an annual allowance of \$120,000 raised by taxes. When the want of a larger and more commodious building arose, the State of Mass. gave the land. As this was not sufficient, the city added a purchase, which it covered by a loan of \$180,000. At the same time, on April 14, 1883, the city authorized a loan of \$450,000 for the new building, of which sum \$91,440.57 has been expended for plans, foundations, and preliminary work. The city is now pledged to expend \$1,116,000 on the building, in addition to the amount already paid out for land, plans, and other preliminaries. . . . Speaking in the rough, and considering the interest on the debt, the sinking fund requirements, and the running expenses, which will increase, the probability is that the people of Boston will hereafter be taxed to the extent of about \$250,000 a year to support the public library and its branches. It is safe to add that very few persons would have the inclination or the courage to call such an expense in question. This spirit, fully shown by the latest act of the mayor and city council, is not princely, but something better—it is American. . . . No circulating library on earth is comparable to our public library and the spirit in which it is supported by politicians whose love of letters and learning is simply a sentiment." — *Beacon*.

Brattleboro', Vt. Brooks F. L. The trustees held their annual meeting Ap. 16. Col. Haskins

was reëlected president of the board. Prof. Holton, Father Cunningham, and A. C. Davenport were chosen committee on librarian. Mr. Collins reported that only \$350 of the \$1000 Pratt donation had been expended.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. The new quarters for the Pub. Lib. in the Burroughs are about completed. On the first floor are the library-room, rooms for the librarian and directors, and the catalog-room. On the next floor above are the reading-room, reference-room, and a study-room. All the rooms are handsomely finished in ash and oak, and will be lighted by gas and electricity. The building was donated for library use by Mrs. Catherine A. Pettingill. The cost of fitting up, some \$25,000, will not fall upon the city, as rentals since the bequest was made have amounted to \$18,000, with more to come.

Buffalo, N. Y. Superintendent Crooker is preparing a library for the use of teachers in the public schools. Teachers may take these books for two weeks each. Tables will be placed in the superintendent's office for school journals and other papers relating to educational matters, which will be kept on file for the benefit of teachers.

Burlington, N. J. On West Union St. there stands a three-story Trenton sandstone building, containing the oldest library in the State. It was chartered in the reign of George II., 1758.

Burlington, Vt. "When I was told the other day," said the Rev. E. Everett Hale, at the 56th annual reunion of the Alpha Delta Phi, "that there was nothing 'distinguished' in our cities, I asked myself what was the last city I had visited, away from my own home. As it happened, it was one of the smallest of American cities—it was the city of Burlington, in Vermont. . . . They took me to visit a new hospital. . . . They took me then to their public library. They showed me the Canadian emigrants from the other side of the border, thronging the passages that each might have his French book to read, the German emigrant pressing for his book—they showed a perfect administration for the supply of these needs. And they showed me that they had not only provided for the rank and file in this way—providing, observe, thousands of books in German and thousands of books in French—but they showed the 'last sweet thing' in the criticism of Dante, the last publications of the archaeological societies of Italy—books and prints which had been issued—well, let us say it among ourselves, for as dainty people as you and I are—for the elegant students of Browning or of mediæval times. They had taken as good care of us in our daintiness, as they had taken of the Canadian wood-chopper or of the German mechanic. This seemed to me rather a distinguished bit of administration."

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. The work under the contract for building the new library, the gift of F. H. Rindge, will amount to \$75,000, and is to begin at once. \$15,000 additional will be expended on the grounds and building before turning them over to the city.

Chicago, Ill. A novel organization, that will prove of value to librarians, is the formation of an "Our Young Folks' Reading Circle," which aims to enlist readers in all parts of the country. Its purpose is to select and publish a list of the best books of each year in history, biography, fiction, travel, etc., such as may be read with pleasure and profit by boys and girls.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The following rule was adopted by the Board May 26: "The privileges of the library are extended to persons residing outside the city limits of Chicago in Cook Co., who shall pay to the sec. the sum of \$3 per annum, or who have a permanent place of business, or permanent employment, or pay city taxes, in Chicago, subject to the same regulations that apply to the actual residents of the city; provided that the guarantor of such person be an actual resident of the city. For such deposit of \$3 a receipt shall be given. In special cases such further sum as the value of the book in the judgment of the librarian may require shall be given."

Columbus, O. German Lib. for Ohio State University. An association has been organized to collect funds for the purchase of a good working library for the study of the German language and literature. An executive committee has been appointed to solicit and collect subscriptions. This committee expects to raise at least \$1000 for the purchase of books in the course of the summer.

Cornell University. By the liberality of H. W. Sage, the Greek department is to be equipped with a large private reference library, and a large collection of casts will be added. 65 v. of German classics have lately been added to the general library, the first part of a series to be completed in 150 v.

Dayton (O.) P. L. The new building is architecturally pleasing and of a striking design. The library room is so arranged as to solve the difficult problem of affording sufficient light. It has a lofty ceiling, with windows on three sides. The bookcases, though closely placed, are not so high but that the top shelves can be easily reached. This saves all the light possible. The windows run from the floor to the ceiling, and are closely placed. The result is a light, airy room, in every part of which one can easily see to read the titles of books.

Eliot (Me.) Lib. Assoc. Miss Farmer, daughter of Prof. Moses G. Farmer, and her six associate "King's Daughters" of Eliot, are doing a noble work. Nearly every week in the entire year wild flowers, pussy willows, evergreens, fruits, jellies, and Thanksgiving and Christmas supplies have been sent by them to the hospitals and churches of Boston. They organized this Library Assoc., which has for its object "mutual helpfulness, and its present purpose to secure a building for a public library and reading-room, and for such other purely charitable uses generally as shall elevate the moral and intellectual tone of the community." How they celebrated Whittier's 80th birthday anniversary evening was

recorded in the LIB. J. for May [13: 157]. It now numbers nearly 1000 members, about 150 of whom are associates, residing in Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, and other cities. Associate members are admitted on payment of \$1, though many have contributed from \$10 to \$100 for the permanent fund, which is to go towards the Eliot Public Library, to be built of brick and granite, at a cost of \$20,000. In furtherance of this object a brilliant midsummer fête will be held during the full moon in August. It will last several days and the bazaars will be filled with beautiful and useful articles, and be attended by young ladies dressed in various national costumes. This plan of arranging a series of fêtes is much superior to that of circulating a subscription sheet. Several well-known gentlemen have evinced an active interest, some by sending checks, and others will make addresses. This fête will be fashionable and popular among the visitors to the beaches from Rye to York, and from the Isle of Shoals to the Weirs.

Georgetown, N. Y. The Scott County Library has just been opened in the grand jury room in the County Court House by the Library Assoc. Mrs. G. Cole is librarian. There are 400 v. in the library, and all the leading periodicals. \$4 pay for a family ticket allowing the holder to take 3 v. or 3 mags. at one time for 3 weeks. Individual tickets cost \$2 and allow 1 book or magazine at a time. The library is open from 4 to 6 and 7½ to 9½ p.m.

Green Bay, Wis. Mayor Neville in his inaugural address called attention to the city's need of a free public library.

"*Hartford (Ct.)* has a wide reputation for public libraries for reference. The Watkinson is much looked up to by a certain class of investigators for material, and so are the historical rooms. The State Lib. is rich in law reports — for these it is specially intended — and the judges of our supreme court spend much time within its stored alcoves. The histories of Connecticut towns and old-time colonial matters are in quite rich abundance. The library of Trinity College is more specially calculated for scholarly graduates. The Institute Lib., presided over by Miss Hewins, is thoroughly up with the times, and gives general readers a good supply of reading." — *Post*.

Hornellsville (N. Y.) Lib. Assoc. At the annual meeting, held April 30, the managers were directed to make the use of the library free to the citizens of the city and town, subject to reasonable regulations and restrictions. During the year the experiment of loaning books free to certain departments of the public school has proved a great success, and has been of great benefit to the schools. The Jewett Club building has been purchased for \$8000 and the old library rooms have been sold for \$1500. The incurred debt, \$6500, can be funded at low interest, and the prospects of the assoc. were never brighter.

La Crosse (Wis.) P. L. The new public library is just out of the hands of the carpenters. It is a \$20,000 building, furnished with all the mod-

ern conveniences and well equipped for its career of usefulness. It has 5000 volumes from the Y. M. L. A. Library, with as many more new books from the initial collection. Mrs. J. E. Dixon has been employed to put the library into shape for its work, and is now at work.

Lincoln (Neb.) P. L. Under the direction of S. L. Geisthardt, a case for a new card catalog has been made, and the work of placing the cards in order is nearly completed. The case will contain 20,000 cards; about 7000 are now in use.

Llewellyn Park, N. J. Edison's Laboratory Lib. The room is 54 x 40 and rises through two stories. Two galleries run around three sides and the walls are a succession of alcoves and shelves from floor to ceiling. A magnificent brick-and-stone fireplace and chimney-piece occupy a large part of the fourth side, and above the mantel is a big carved clock dial. The shelves contain 12,000 v., all scientific, including hundreds of classified scrap-books; there is room for 35,000 v. Long library tables stretch across one end of the room, and Edison's desk, a modest roll-top, occupies the centre of the other end. A large group of ferns and plants stands in the middle of the room. — *N. Y. Journal*.

Long Branch, N. J. An entertainment for the benefit of the reading-room, given in Library Hall, May 7, was very successful, and a good amount was netted therefrom.

Montreal. A literary treasure, in the shape of a paschal missal, dating back to 1742, and in a perfect state of preservation, has been unearthed at the Notre Dame Church, and was read by Curé Sentenne, at the Easter service Ap. 1. The missal was printed by the famous house of Heinrich Reiss, of Vienna, and is the only copy of its kind on this continent. Its covers, which consist of a framework of massive silver, wrought with eight splendid medallions, have been restored, and the escutcheons and other devices of rare artistic finish preserved. Curé Sentenne has had the precious covers mounted with clasps and hooks in carved silver and set with a profusion of diamonds that sparkle and illuminate the surroundings. These diamonds were a princely gift made to the Church of Notre Dame over 100 years ago. The missal is illustrated with a multitude of designs of rare workmanship and great richness.

Nashville, Tenn. The Tennessee Historical Society is making an accumulation of valuable literature pertaining to the history of the state.

New Brunswick (N. J.) Free Lib. The addition of 2000 v. presented by the Y. M. C. A. makes the whole number now about 6000 v.

New York City. Fourth Precinct Policeman's Lib. The movement to establish this library has been quite successful. One of the officers has made a substantial 8 x 4 bookcase with glass doors.

New York City. The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, branch of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 21 University Place, wishes to thank the public for its prompt reply to the ap-

peal for reading-matter made in November last. During the last year there were received 5659 books, 15,000 magazines, and 36,760 weekly papers. The sub-committee on Christmas carols reports that 7919 cards were sent to different institutions, an increase of about 4000 over last year. The crippled and invalid children on Randall's Island, for whom a special appeal was made, were amply provided with cards.

New York City. University Club Lib. William Featherstone, who attends to the billiard-room of the University Club, at 26th St. and Madison Ave., was arraigned before Justice Ford at Jefferson Market Police Court, May 5, charged by H. C. Williams, librarian of the club, with stealing a large number of books from the library. The proprietor of the Arundel Book-store, in West 14th St., testified that Featherstone had, at various times during the month of March, sold him books. A few days ago the witness had read in the *Publishers' Weekly* an advertisement relating to certain books that had been stolen from the University Club's library and recognized as the missing property the volumes which Featherstone had sold to him. The examination of Featherstone was postponed. — *Publishers' Weekly*.

New York. Y. W. C. A. The Library Committee of the Young Woman's Christian Association of the city of New York has issued a circular calling "attention to the library maintained in the large, attractive, and convenient room designed for its special use, in the building of the Association, at 7 E. 15th Street. The circulating library, now containing about 12,000 books of all classes, and the reading-rooms and reference-room, adjoining, are all free to, and intended solely for, self-supporting women and those preparing for self-support, without distinction of creed or age, satisfactory reference being, of course, required. Readers are allowed to go directly to the shelves, to consult and examine the books at their leisure before selecting—an unusual privilege, and one of especial value to cultivated readers.

"New publications are added as they appear.

"A 'Book of Wants' is kept, and readers are asked to record the names of works they wish to read or consult, which will be purchased when practicable.

"The decimal system of classification according to subjects is used, in connection with a card catalogue of authors and titles. A trained librarian is always in attendance and may be freely consulted.

"The reading-rooms are bright and well ventilated, and contain the leading periodicals, domestic and foreign, to the number of ninety.

"The reference-room has about five hundred books of reference, comprising cyclopedias, dictionaries, and many valuable works for the study of the Bible, and of art, music, literature, etc. This room furnishes an opportunity for quiet study and research, with conveniences for taking notes.

"The library, reading, and reference-rooms are open daily (Sunday excepted), from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 9.15 p.m.

"Feeling that this library is in some respects more attractive and available for the use of women (especially of teachers and students) than the larger and more public libraries, the Association desires to extend as widely as possible a knowledge of its advantages. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that you will give your aid in this regard, by mentioning the library to teachers and other self-supporting women known to you, to whom, on personal application, its full privileges will be freely extended."

A splendid new building of which New Yorkers are justly proud recently rewarded the earnest workers in the Y. W. C. A. In it the library has a prominent place and since getting into the fine new quarters the management has been rapidly improving the library facilities. Hours have been greatly lengthened, Miss Griswold, of the Class of '88, and Miss Ama H. Ward, of the Class of '89, from the Library School as librarian and assistant respectively and Miss Chapman and Miss Jones, also of the Class of '88, have been employed for some months. They have classified and cataloged, introduced new charging system, and now, with longer hours, free access to shelves, and other special privileges, are winning a foremost place among the active working libraries of the city. M. D.

New York State Lib. Both houses of the Legislature have passed the bill appropriating \$143,260 to complete the rooms in the Capitol designed for the accommodation of the State Library. It is to be hoped that there will be as little delay as possible in getting the work done, in order that the valuable books and mss. of the great collection may be removed from their present utterly inadequate quarters, and be once more properly and worthily housed.

Northampton, Mass. An entertainment was given at Cosmian Hall, May 24, by the public school children under the direction of Principal Miller for the benefit of a book fund.

Philadelphia, Pa. The *Hirst Free Law Library* has been granted permission by the Court to move, July 1, from 629 Walnut St. to the new Drexel building at Fifth and Chestnut Sts., where it will occupy, on the ninth floor, a room 50 x 36 ft., with three fronts. The rent is to be \$1 per annum for 25 years. The library contains 3600 v., and its use will be free to all the law tenants of Mr. Drexel. The new room will contain nearly 2800 ft. of shelving, on which 15,000-17,000 v. may be placed.

Phillips, Me. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. opened a library in the Byron building, May 24. There are about 200 v.; of these 49 were in the old Americanian Library, about 50 were contributed by friends, and the remainder were bought. The library is to be put into the hands of trustees to secure its permanency, but during the activity of the Union it will have the entire management. Library cards at 75 cts. each entitle the holder to one book a week for a year. The room will be open every Saturday afternoon and evening.

Rochester, N. Y. Free Academy Lib. 100 v. were added May 8, making a total of 1200 v. now in the institution. These books are in constant use by the pupils.

Saco, Me. The Dyer Lib. "The public runs to fiction. Out of every ten books taken from the Dyer Library by the scholars in the high and grammar schools, eight are fiction. . . . Not long ago one of Saco's divines recommended a certain religious book to one of his lady parishioners, and two weeks later they chanced to meet upon the street, and in answer to his inquiry she was loud in her praises of the work. At a somewhat later period he had occasion to refer to this same book, and found that the leaves were still uncut. . . . The library has come to be looked upon as an almost inestimable benefit to the city." — *Biddeford Standard*.

St. John, N. B. "The *Free Pub. Lib.* is one of the most popular institutions of St. J. Of its great usefulness there can be no manner of doubt. . . . Such a library puts the poorest workingman's family on a level with the average man of wealth, in respect of access to good literature, for there are few private collections of books so complete in any one class of reading as is the free public library." — *St. John Sun*.

St. Paul, Minn. The Committee on Public Library of the Chamber of Commerce have recommended that steps be taken to secure from the next Legislature authority for the city to issue bonds as follows: \$100,000 for the purchase of a site for a public library building, and \$250,000 to be issued not sooner than 1890 for the erection of a public library building.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. The trustees, May 4, voted to recommend to the City Council that a bond for the guaranty fund, \$25,000, to run 20 or 25 years, at 6% int., be issued to the trustees, thus affording them an assured income of \$1500 for the purchase of books. . . . To this income would be added the \$600 annually set apart from the Read fund for a public library. The City Council will make an annual appropriation to meet the current expenses, salaries of librarian, assistants, and janitor.

San Francisco (Cal.) Mechanics' Lib. At the Board meeting May 2, Pres. Cornwall urged an increase in the amount of insurance on the library building and contents, from the present amounts of \$25,000 on the building and \$15,000 on the books, etc. The library had cost, and was worth \$90,000, and he thought it unsafe to carry less than \$50,000 on the building and contents. The matter was referred to the committee with power.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. At the May meeting of the directors ex-Librarian F. B. Perkins presented a request for an investigation into certain charges brought against him by the present librarian, John Vance Cheney, to the effect that he had not properly attended to his duties while filling the office in the matter of cataloging books. In default of such an investigation he demanded that a full and explicit retraction should be made by Mr. Cheney. The communication was laid upon the table without discussion. The new library catalog cannot be completed before the middle or end of June. A committee was appointed to prepare plans and specifications

for the arrangement of the new rooms in the new City Hall. The main room will be somewhat smaller than that in the present quarters, and fears are expressed that unless more room is appropriated the accommodations will be more cramped than they are now. The total estimate for the next fiscal year amounts to \$41,500, and is large because the trustees have been obliged to do with much less than they actually needed year by year, so that this year's estimate includes an accumulation of needs which have become so pressing that the library must have them or become crippled. A comparison with the free libraries of several Eastern cities shows that the appropriation to this library is about one-third of the smallest amount granted to any of the libraries so compared.

Santa Barbara (Cal.) P. L. The trustees have requested the city authorities to create a special trust fund, to be known as the "Library Building and Building Site Fund," having as its basis the sum of \$3250, the proceeds of the sale of real estate given for this purpose to the city in trust for the library, by the late Dr. L. Norton Dimmick and his widow, Mrs. Elsa J. Dimmick.

South Orange, N. J. A "fête champêtre" will be given on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club the last of June for the benefit of the Free Lib. Great preparations are being made.

Syracuse Univ. L. The *University herald* for Dec. 21, 1887, F, contains two views of the library now building which is to contain the Ranke library given to the University by Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Reid.

Toledo (O.) P. L. For the first time in 11 years there was a full meeting of the trustees on the evening of May 5. A committee reported that land had been secured for a building 106 feet square, and it was decided to take steps at once for the erection of a new building.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. The Central Lib. will be closed June 19-22 for repairs and improvements estimated to cost \$375; linoleum will be placed on the floor of the reading-room at a cost of \$81.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. Lib. A beautiful specimen of flower-painting has been framed and hung on the wall of the reading-room. . . . There are now on the walls besides this beautiful bit of coloring and study of nature, a large medallion in marble, by Miss Foley, and three landscapes in water-color, the work of the late B. F. Nutting.

Yonkers P. L. A large number of books have been added within six months, and Miss Helen Blodgett, in charge, reports that loans have increased considerably. A reference-room is attached, open during the same hours as the library, from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. Not open Saturday afternoon. Any citizen is entitled to its benefits under the rules formulated for its government by the Board of Education. By its not being open evenings the vast majority of the Yonkers public have no opportunity of going to the library.

Librarians.

BEBOUT, *Miss Stella*, was appointed librarian of the Des Moines (Ia.) Pub. Lib. at the beginning of the year. "She is working earnestly," says the *Register*, "to raise the standard of the library and to make it popular. She is succeeding wonderfully well, considering the circumstances, but the people of Des Moines ought to take more interest in the library, go and visit it, get books and read them, and learn to appreciate the institution."

DAVIDSON, H. E. The many friends of Mr. Davidson will be glad to know that he is not to sever his relations with the Library Bureau, but has been engaged as Secretary by the new corporation. Mr. W. E. Parker becomes Treasurer of the company.

HANSCOME, *Miss Annie*, has been appointed Librarian of La Crosse Public Library. Miss Hanscome has for several years been librarian of the Y. M. L. A. Library, which is now part of the Public Library.

THOMAS, *Miss Emily*. May 9, Miss Emily Thomas, who has for some years been assistant librarian at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia with the chief care of the library, was married to Mr. John W. Gilbough, of New York. Her place in the library has been taken by Miss Maggie C. Rutherford, who has for a year been an assistant in the library of the University of Pennsylvania. Both of these ladies received their library training in the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. — *J. Edmands*.

Gifts and Bequests.

American Congregational Association, Boston. The Rev. Dr. I. P. Langworthy's executors are directed, as soon as may be convenient, to pay the Association \$10,000, on condition that \$100 shall be paid by them every three months to Mrs. Langworthy during her life. After her decease the net income of this sum, and of any increase thereof, is to be at the disposal of the library committee, to be appropriated for the purchase, for the library, of local histories, genealogies, commentaries on the Bible, and ecclesiastical histories. — *Boston Post*, Feb. 24, 1888.

Chicago P. L. has received a bequest of \$10,000 from the late Rev. W. H. Ryder, of that city.

Concord, N. H. Mr. W. P. Fowler, on Feb. 6, made in behalf of his sister Clara M. Fowler and himself a formal announcement of their intention to present to the city a building for the use of the public library as a memorial of their late father and mother, Asa Fowler and M. C. K. Fowler. They had purchased the estate and made a contract to alter the house into a library building according to the plans furnished by C. Howard Walker, architect of Boston. The building is to be ready Aug. 1, 1888. "Our object in notifying you at this time is two-fold. We wish the City

Council to have actual knowledge of the proposed new library building before the question of the annual library appropriation comes up before them; and we should like to have a committee of citizens appointed by you to act as an advisory building committee; such committee to be also authorized to agree upon the terms of the deed of gift, and to accept the same in behalf of the city." The committee suggested by Mr. Fowler was elected by the Council.

Hartford, Ct. The Hartford Young Men's Christian Association has been authorized by Gen. Charles T. Hillyer to buy a site for their new building not to cost over \$30,000, which he would contribute. The location wanted is owned by Aetna Insurance Company, who asked \$40,000. Finally the insurance company directors voted to accept \$30,000. This gift will enable the association to take the first important step toward the erection of a home. The lot is large enough for a building 150 feet square with a lawn beside. The region about is attractive, and the structure will face a beautiful park on one side.

LANCASTER P. L. The sons of the late Nathaniel Thayer have offered to add to the town's Memorial building, "in the inception of which their honored father cherished so deep an interest and so generously provided." This will give ample room for books and a new reading-room. The late Martha R. Whitney left \$500 to the library on condition of the establishment of a shelf to be known as the "Martha R. Whitney shelf for reference-books," \$300 to be spent in buying books for it, and \$200 to be invested and the income used for the same purpose.

Leominster (Mass.) P. L. Capt. Leonard Burage has bequeathed \$2000 to the library for books.

Ludlow, Mass. At a town meeting held May 14, it was unanimously voted to accept the gift of the Hubbard Memorial library building and site and the library of the Ludlow Manufacturing Co.; resolutions embodying the gratitude of the town were adopted and copies ordered sent to the Hubbard family. Work upon the building will begin at once, and it is expected that it will be dedicated in October.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. From the annual report we first learn of a gift of \$3000, made early last year by two persons whose names are to remain unknown, and of \$500, from Russell B. Wiggin.

"Mr. Wiggin was born in Dover, N. H., Nov. 25, 1836. He was educated in his native town and began there an active and honorable business career. He removed to Malden in 1873; and here he became influential in public affairs, preferring to use that influence, however, as a private citizen, rather than in an official capacity, although he held several offices of honor and trust in such a manner as to win the respect and friendship of all who came in contact with him. He became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1882. He died Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886."

Muskegon, Mich. May 25 Mr. C. H. Hackley, lumberman, offered to erect a public library and reading-room costing about \$50,000 and give them to the School Board, and also the difference

between the cost of lot and building and \$100,000, the latter sum to be securely invested in safe interest-bearing securities and the income used for books and other literature.

"I make this donation," he wrote, "upon the condition that the public library and reading-room so established shall be forever maintained as a public library in the city of Muskegon, having a reading-room in connection therewith, under the control of your board and under such rules and regulations as you may from time to time prescribe, having in view the use of said library and reading-room by the public in the most liberal manner; and that the same shall be open to the public each day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. and on such other days and such other hours as you may see fit; that the same shall be kept in good order and repair by your board, which shall likewise employ a competent librarian and assistants to take charge of the same and serve the public as may be necessary, and that your board shall annually provide for and defray all ordinary and incidental expenses of maintaining the same.

"I also make this further condition that the ground upon which said building is erected and the building and books and material therein shall be and forever remain the property of said corporation, excepting, of course, that worn-out books and material may be disposed of in such manner as you may see fit, and I ask you to deliver to me your formal acceptance of the proposed donation upon the terms and conditions above specified.

"I leave it to you to give an appropriate name to said building."

"Mayor Torrent had secured the title to the lots on the proposed site at an expense considerably exceeding \$5000, but he at once generously pledged himself to turn over the property at that price with titles clear, the buildings on the lots to be removed."

The Board of Education accepted the gift with thanks, adopted the name Hackley Public Library, and set apart the 25th day of May in every year hereafter as a memorial day by the public schools of the city of Muskegon, the ordinary exercises of the schools on that day to be suspended and exercises of a character suitable to such commemoration shall be substituted therefor.

"C. H. Hackley," says the *Muskegon Chronicle*, "was born at Michigan City, Indiana, Jan. 3, 1837, removing to Kenosha, Wisconsin, with his parents when quite young. He came from Kenosha to Muskegon on a sailing vessel April 17, 1856, working his passage, and had just \$7 in money when he arrived. He at once went to work for Durkee, Truesdell & Co., without any understanding as to wages or hours. He worked for them as a common laborer, firing in the mill and doing odd jobs until the fall of 1857, in the winter of 1856-7 going into the woods and scaling logs. In the fall of 1857 the firm agreed, if he would go to a commercial school that winter, they would pay his board, and if he proved competent in the spring he could keep their books for them. This offer he accepted, paying his

own tuition. During the winter the firm failed, Gideon Truesdell buying the business, and in the spring Mr. Hackley was given charge of the books in the office for Mr. Truesdell. He kept the books, took charge of a small store, and did all the shipping of lumber for the munificent salary of \$360 per year and board. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Truesdell, J. H. Hackley, and C. H. Hackley purchased a mill, Charles Hackley putting in a capital of \$500. The firm-name now is Hackley & Hume.

"To show the difference between his beginning with a capital of seven dollars and his position to-day, let us say that he is now financially interested in sixteen National and Savings Banks, being President of one and Vice-President of another. The firm of Hackley & Hume owns 120,000 acres of Southern pine lands, chiefly in Louisiana and Arkansas, estimated to cut more than 1,000,000,000 feet, and has large tracts of pine in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. They own pine enough on the Muskegon River to last 6 or 8 years at least and are interested also in the De Soto Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, Minn. In addition to these they own saw-mills, vessels, logging railroads, and other valuable property in various places."

Philadelphia L. Co. H: C. Lea has given \$50,000 for the erection of an annex to the Philadelphia Library, provided there shall be no abridgment of the public privileges. The building proposed is much needed.

Rutland, Vt. Mrs. H. H. Baxter and her son, Mr. Hugh H. Baxter, have decided to erect a memorial library to the memory of the late H. H. Baxter. The building will be a handsome structure of dark blue broken marble, about 50 x 25 feet, on the corner of Grove and Garden Streets. It will be one story high, surmounted by a tower. There will be three rooms, the reading-room, the library proper, and the librarian's room. The interior will be finished in hard wood in an elaborate and attractive manner. The library will be composed entirely of reference-books; during the past two years Mrs. Baxter has had an expert librarian selecting the books, and it is estimated that there are now 10,000 v. ready to be placed in the library as soon as it is completed. The library is designed for the use of the public, but no books will be allowed to be taken from the rooms. It will without doubt be the finest reference library in the State.—*Rutland Herald*.

Spencer, Mass. Mr. R: R. Sugden has offered a public library building to the town to cost \$25,000.

The Toronto Public Library has just been presented by Mr. J. Ross Robertson with a bust of Prof. Goldwin Smith, by Hamilton McCarthy, and Alderman Hallam has given the Shakespeare Society's fac-simile (photolithographs) of the original quarto editions of Shakespeare.

Vassar College L. has received, says the *Bookmart*, through the children of the late James Harper, a gift of all the works of American history which have been published by Harper & Bros. The givers are James Thorne Harper,

Mrs. H: B. Willard, and Miss Lizzie Harper. It is hoped that this will be the nucleus of a valuable library of American history. This section will be known as the Harper Alcove. Mr. Harper was one of the first trustees of Vassar, in 1865, and his daughters were students at the college. Vassar has just established a chair of History, to which the library will be a valuable adjunct.

Watertown, Mass. The children of Mr. Asa Pratt, who lived in this town over sixty years and died Nov. 9, 1878, on the recent death of their mother, who had a life interest in the estate, have offered to the town \$5000 on the following conditions:

1. The town shall finish the basement room of the library building, or provide other similar suitable room, with an independent entrance from the outside, properly supplied with sufficient light and heat and the necessary appropriate furniture, and keep the same open and accessible to the public not less than the library above, of which it shall form a part.

2. Said fund shall be kept safely invested, and a part of the yearly income thereof shall every year be paid over to the trustees of the public library, and by them be applied to the purchase of such periodical literature, including papers, as in their opinion shall be of particular interest and use to the industrial portion of the community. . . . The part of said income to be thus paid over shall be for each of the first five years \$150; for each of the second five years, \$175, and so on; that is to say, at the beginning of every period of five years after the first five years, the yearly allowance for said purpose shall be increased \$25 over such allowance during the preceding period of five years. The balance of said yearly income shall be added to and become a part of said principal.

3. No sectarian influence shall govern in the selection of reading-matter purchased with any portion of the income of said fund.

4. The care of said fund shall be vested in a permanent board of three reputable freeholders of the town, one of whom shall be Mr. H. W. Otis, the other two to be appointed by the trustees of the Free Public Library and the selectmen of the town acting jointly. All vacancies may be filled by the joint action of the trustees and selectmen.

5. The town auditor shall have the right whenever the town, the selectmen, or the trustees wish it, to inspect the securities in which said fund may be invested, and report as requested.

M. C. Pratt of Brooklyn engaged "to be responsible for the payment of the above sum as soon as the town shall take satisfactory action."

The town voted to accept the gift, and put \$3000 in the hands of the selectmen to establish a reading-room. Mr. Pratt was the son of Jacob Pratt, who was born in Malden, in 1754, where he lived until his death in his 91st year. His son Asa, at the age of 14, was put out to learn a trade. After serving an apprenticeship of seven years in Boston in learning the trade of cabinet-making, he removed to Watertown and started business on his own account Sept. 18, 1818. For about fifty years he continued his business on

substantially the same spot where he started it, until old age compelled him to rest. Many pieces of furniture have been in constant use for more than half a century and are still in good condition, giving evidence of the integrity of his work.

The workmen of Watertown sent the following letter to Mr. C. Pratt:

WATERTOWN, March 12, 1888.

To Chas. Pratt, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of Watertown and householders, whose homes represent the earnings of their own hands in some form of productive industry, desire to thank you for the gift that has come through your kindness to the class we represent.

We are workmen, and we think that we appreciate the united and social conditions of a large class of our people somewhat more directly and fully than those conditions can be understood by persons who see them only from the outside, and we have long felt the pressure of a public need that, up to this time, has not been met. But now your generous remembrance of your former home opens the way to a good we have hoped for, but which has been beyond our reach. We confidently expect to see the most beneficial results from your bequest, and we wish to assure you that our best endeavors shall be given to turn our expectations into facts.

The Windsor (Vt.) P. L. has received from Mr. C. C. Beaman a number of valuable books chosen by the village pastors, each of the four pastors selecting a part.

Cataloging and Classification.

AMES FREE L., *North Easton, Mass.* Bulletin no. 2, books added Jan. 1, 1884-Jan. 1, 1888. New Bedford, 1888. [2]+93 p. O.

The most striking feature is the extravagant way in which the *Contents* are printed, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the column being left bare.

BELFAST (Me.) FREE L. Bulletin and finding list. Vol. 1, no. 1. n. p., April 1888. 70 p. l. O.

Includes a "Historical sketch." The finding list contains the titles of the 2107 bound volumes in the library and some of the pamphlets. The library was founded by Paul Richards Hazeltine.

No. 30 of the Bibliographical contributions of HARVARD UNIVERSITY is "Shelley's Skylark," a fac-simile of the original mss. with a note on other mss. of Shelley in Harv. Coll. Library. 8 l.

The HARVARD UNIV. bulletin for May continues the "Calendar of the Sparks mss.," and the "Dante collections."

LAKE FOREST UNIV. L. Bulletin May 1888, n. p., n. d. l. O.

Contains References on the American constitution; Books on biblical instruction; Reading in philosophy; Accessions (classified); Ferry Hall Library.

NIZET, F. Notice sur les catalogues de bibliothèques publiques. 3^e éd. Brux., 1888. 63 p. 8°.

We noticed the first edition on p. 59 of v. 13. Since 1876, M. Nizet has been making for the Bibliothèque Royale, where he is an attaché, a subject index (catalogue idéologique, Realcatalog), including in it papers of societies and articles of reviews. M. Nizet, whose idea appears to be original with him, tho' it is of course not new, deserves great credit for his perseverance in carrying it out. "I have worked on my cards obscurely, obstinately, amid the silent dust of the books, under unfavorable conditions, in the midst of difficulties without number which rendered my work long and painful, for this novel undertaking was sustained by no encouragement and was for me a work of supererogation." Cataloging as a labor of love is nothing new in European libraries. Our readers will remember the annual catalog of additions of the Dresden library which Herr Emil Richter published so many years at his own expense, till he himself became the head of the library. M. Nizet's work ought to be printed. It will be useful in many libraries besides the one to which it specially applies.

OMAHA (*Nebr.*) P. L. Finding list, 1888. Omaha, n. d. 12+239+[1] p. O.

Printed on manila paper. The 4th list issued since 1878. Classed in 21 divisions, each subdivided according to its importance and the resources of the library. Preceded by an index of about 1000 references. The card catalog is a dictionary.

REYNOLDS L., *Rochester, N. Y.* List of books in the reading-room. Rochester, 1888. 48 p. S.

In 6 classes with many sub-classes and sub-sub-classes. The final arrangement is not alphabetical, but in each sub-sub-class the general works precede the special. The only exception is in the case of the small folios, placed on the lowest shelf and the large folios placed in the atlas case. "Although the library must still be regarded as merely in the initial state of its growth, the library committee are desirous that the public will [*sic*] take advantage of its privileges as far as they are made available."

SICKLEY, J: C. Lists of books selected for the use of the pupils, and arranged to correspond with the city school grades, First Primary to High School Senior Class. (In *POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., BOARD OF EDUCATION. Report for 1887, p. 48-61.*)

Mr. Sickley's lists are admirably made up. The children who during their school years confine their reading to the books named in these lists will have acquired a healthy taste for good, sound reading, which will be an important part of their education, and a trustworthy guide through the broad fields of literature beyond.—*N.*

SWEDEN. *Kongl. Bibliotheket.* Handlingar, 10. Arsberättelse för år 1887. Accessions-katalog. 2. 1887. Stockholm, 1888. 10+6+284 p. O.

The catalog is divided into 29 classes, which have 71 subdivisions.

CHANGED TITLES.

Leader Scott's Sculpture, renaissance and modern, in the Illustrated handbooks of art history, published by Low in 1886, is made up of the same author's Luca della Robbia, and Ghiberti and Donatello, in the Illustrated biographies of the great artists, published in 1882 and 1883, without even changing the page numbering of the original books, but with the addition of 20 p. in the beginning and 65 p. at the end, and the insertion of 11 p. on Michelangelo between p. 64 and 66 of the latter volume.—*K. A. Linderfelt.*

Le crime de la 5^{me} avenue, par Marie Darcey, published in 1887 by Paul Ollendorf, Paris, is nothing but a literal translation of "The Leavenworth case," by Anna Katharine Green.—*W. T. Peoples.*

Partners, or Froment, Jr., and Risley Senior. Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co.

Is not this Alphonse Dandet's "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné," the same that Estes & Lauriat published under the title of "Sidonie," Boston, 1877, 12°? (4th 1000 American ed., 16th 1000 Paris ed.)

FULL NAMES.

Catharine Ann White, superioress Convent of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville (*Classic literature, principally Sanskrit, Greek, and Roman, 1877.*)—*C. A. N.*

Alfred Maurice Cotte (*Contes tirés de Molière*); Sigmon Martin Stern (*Selected German comedies*);

H: Fitz-Randolph (*Fifty years of English song*);

C: Felton Pidgin (*Practical statistics*).

Mrs. Margaret Oliphant Wilson Oliphant (*Joyce*).

Miss T. H. West sends us the two following: Alfred Bishop Mason (*Primer of political economy*);

Joshua King Ingalls (*Social wealth*).

Florence Warden. The London *Figaro* says that Miss Florence Warden, the well-known novelist and actress (author of "The house on the marsh"), was married in London to Mr. G: E. James. Her real maiden name was Florence Alice Price.

B: Winkles; *not* R. B., as given by Lowndes and Allibone (*British and French cathedrals, 1835-37*).—*C. A. N.*

Bibliography.

Book prices current. A useful volume with this title has just been brought out in London by Mr. Elliott Stock. It is a selection of prices with buyer's names, from all the auction sales of books which took place between Dec. 1886, and Nov. 1887. The most memorable event of the year for bibliopoles occurred that day in June when Mr. Quaritch gave \$13,250 and \$5125 for two successive lots in Lord Crawford's sale—the so-called Mazarin Bible and the first Bible with a date (Mentz, 1462).

COLEMAN, W: Emmette. Council of Nicæa (Nice) and the Biblical canon. The only authentic sources of information concerning this council. (In *The bizarre: notes and queries*, v. 5, p. 2, Ja.)

FARLOW, W. G. Supplemental list of works on N. Amer. fungi. Camb., 1888. 9 p. O. (Bibliog. contrib., 31, suppl. to 25.)

GOULD, Sylvester Clark. Bibliography of the polemic problem: What is the value of it? Manchester, N. H., 1888. 32+3 p. 8°.

ITALY. R. UFFICIO GEOLOGICO. Bibliographia geologica italiana per l'anno 1886. Roma, 1888. 63 p. 8°.
132 titles with brief notes.

ONTARIO. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. Catalogue of works recommended for libraries in high schools, collegiate institutes, and other institutions receiving legislative aid. Toronto, 1884. 71 p. 8°.

A short title author list classified in twelve classes. In three or four classes only is any attempt made to arrange the authors alphabetically, and some subject headings are intermixed. The selections are carefully made and in general the best or good editions are named. A new and more complete list is in preparation.

R. NANCE of bibliopolism; a peep into ye bibliopole's sanctum [or business parlors and studio of J. Francis Ruggles]. (In *Minneapolis Book fiend*, Ja. 1888). 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ col.

ROTH, H. Ling. Bibliography and chronology of Hales Owen. London, Index Soc., 1887. 53 p. sq. O!

THOMPSON, E: Maunde. Catalogue of classical mss. (In *Classical review*, 2: 102-104. Ap., 1888.)

THE TORCH and colonial book-circular, incl. classified lists of new publications, English, American, and colonial, in all departments of literature. No. 3, vol. 1, March 1888. London. 8°.

VARALDO, Ottavio. Bibliografia delle opere a stampa di Gabriello Chiabrera: supplemento. Genova, 1888. 22 p. 8°.

ZINCADA, Pa. Bio-bibliografia generale italiana, aggiuntivi i giudizi di sommi uomini oltre a quelli della stampa italiana e straniera sulle opere dei vari autori. Firenze, 1887. 17+292 p. con tavola. 4°. 15 lire.

WENGEROF, S. A.

In *Das Magazin f. d. Lit. des In- u. Auslandes* for May 12 is a notice by A. von Reinholdt of Wengerof's great Russian lexicon of writers and learned men, of which 10 parts have appeared, St. Petersburg, 1886-88. It is highly praised as a work of research, filling a gap, but blamed for the too great length of the articles, which the reviewer

thinks would require, if the work is continued in the same proportion, nearer 600 parts than the original estimate, 120.

INDEXES.

STEIN, H: Inventaire sommaire des tables générales des périodiques historiques en langue française. (Pages 159-196 of *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Apr. u. Mai.)

189 nos.; full titles with notes. An important bibliography. Has also been published separately.

TABLE des tomes 31 à 40, 1870-79, de la BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'ECOLE DES CHARTES, suivie des quatre tables générales sommaires des tomes 1 à 40, 1° alph. des articles par noms d'auteurs, 2° méthod. des articles, 3° chronol. des documents, 4° des fac-similés, dessins, et plans; par Eugène Lelong. Paris, A. Picard, 1888. 8°.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The case stated. The following entry in Halkett and Laing's Dict. of anon. and pseud. lit. is incorrect: "Case (the) stated between the Church of Rome and the Church of England. Wherein is shewed that the doubt and danger is in the former, and the certainty and safety in the latter communion. [By Nathaniel Spinckes, M.A.] The second edition. London, 1713. Octavo. Pp. 4, b. t. 212. (Bodl.) Ascribed to Charles Leslie. (*Adv. Lib.*)" The work is correctly ascribed to Leslie, it fills pages 461-568 of his "Theological works," published by himself in 1721. — L. S. Cutler.

Corin, ps. of Mr. Lind, in "The truth about the stage, London, 1885," 8°, 1s. — *Low's Eng. theat. lit.*

Lippincott's magazine. It is officially announced that the contributors to the No Name number are, in alphabetical order, as follows: H. H. Boyesen, Helen Gray Cone, Rebecca Harding Davis, Edgar Fawcett, H: Harland ("Sidney Luska"), Sidney Lanier, Joaquin Miller, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, H: D. Thoreau.

Lettres de Louis XVI, réédité d'après les mss. originaux. Paris, 1887. (Nouv. bibliothèque populaire.) *Polybiblion* (p. 467) points out that this is only an abridged republication of a forgery and could not now be "réédité d'après les mss. originaux," because the originals never existed.

A strange ms. found in a copper cylinder. The late Prof. De Mille is said to be the author of this, which has been running in *Harper's weekly*. The Harpers, it is said, have had the ms. for fifteen years, so that the suggestion of a plagiarism from Haggard's style is not well founded.

* *Women rule*; a comedy, Phil., Collins, 1868, 12°, 126 p., was written by C: Ingersoll. — J: Edmonds.

Private Libraries.

LEA, H: C., the antiquarian and author, has one of the largest libraries in Philadelphia, and he spends the greater part of his time among his books. His house is also rich in works of art, fine engravings, beautiful bronzes, etc.—*Harper's Bazar*.

AMONG the great private libraries of England none perhaps is more widely known than the MIDDLEHILL LIBRARY, collected by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, it being especially noted throughout Europe for its wonderful collection of manuscripts, over 3000 of which were described by Haenel in his "Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum," so long ago as 1830. At the death of Sir Thomas, in 1872, the number of manuscripts had increased to 60,000, and, as the owner was a trustee of the British Museum, many indulged in the hope that this remarkable collection, which had been transferred from Middlehill to Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, might find a permanent and fitting resting-place in the great national library. But, by a will made a few days before his death, Sir Thomas bequeathed Thirlestane House, together with the famous library which, it is said, literally filled the great mansion, to his youngest daughter, Mrs. Fenwick, for life, with remainders over to her heirs, coupled with the strange condition that neither his eldest daughter nor her husband (the noted Shakspeare scholar, J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps), nor any Roman Catholic should ever be permitted to enter the house. It was also understood that, by the will, the collection was so strictly tied up that there was little likelihood of its passing out of the family. In August, 1886, however, it was advertised that the first portion of the Middlehill library would be sold at auction in London. This first portion contained 3346 lots, and realized only about £2200, but it seems it consisted chiefly of duplicates, imperfect copies, and working-books, and included none of the manuscripts, the collection of which still remained intact. In a note by Dr. De Vries, of Leyden, in the February number of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, it is stated that, in consequence of recent changes in the English law of entail, the heirs of Sir Sir Thomas Phillipps have succeeded in obtaining the permission of the Court of Chancery to sell the library, and that the German Government has taken advantage of this opportunity to secure the famous Meerman collection, which was sold at the death of Johann Meerman in 1824, and passed almost entire into the possession of Sir Thomas. De Vries also says that the Dutch Government has just succeeded in purchasing everything relating to Dutch history and literature (outside of the Meerman collection) remaining in the Middlehill library, comprising 161 numbers and 88 boxes of documents. Among the most important of these manuscripts are two unpublished works by Huygens, several chronicles, and a Middle-Dutch "Spiegel historial," by Jacob van Maerlant, much older and fuller than the only manuscript hitherto known of the first part. The documents relate chiefly to the history of Utrecht, and are said to be extremely valuable. They

number about 3000, and are nearly all older than the seventeenth century. According to the editor of the *Centralblatt* the statement that the German Government has purchased the Meerman collection is not strictly correct, the fact being that the collection has been purchased by a few public-spirited citizens of Berlin, who on former occasions have shown an unselfish interest for learning, with the intention of offering it to the Royal Library at a moderate price. The Meerman collection contains many Greek manuscripts, but its chief value is said to be in the Latin manuscripts, among them being many of great importance for the history of Germany, and the late G. Waitz had long ago urged the desirability of purchasing the collection if ever the opportunity offered. — *Nation*, Mar. 22.

The library collected by the late Mr. JAMES COTTER MORISON comprises about 7000 v. The will directs that G: Meredith and J: Morley be allowed to select 100 v. each from the collection. This is the basis of the report that Mr. Morison had left his library to two of his oldest and most esteemed friends.

Humors and Blunders.

A person called for "Briers [Barriers] burned away;" another for "Shakespeare's Paradise lost." A lad inquired for "The Story of the Bible," and when told that it was not in the library, said he would take the "Arabian Nights," if we had that. — *R. B. Poole*.

Two good stories are circulated in Leeds respecting the library committee in that town, who, of course, are selected without any reference to their knowledge of books. Upon the purchase of a new copy of the "Faerie Queene," one worthy asked, "Who is it by?" The answer was, of course, "Spenser." "Just so," said the municipal luminary, "the Lord-Lieutenant; now, that will be a fine book; there will be some good sound liberal ideas in it. Get it at once!" Again, Buckle's "History of civilization" was on the table, when one gentleman observed, "Yes, we had a family doctor book by him when I was a lad at home, forty years since." Such was the lasting impression of Buchan's "Domestic medicine." — *London Truth*.

At the Brooklyn Library readers have recently made the following blunders in asking for books: "The sane idiot" for "The sane lunatic;" "Agnes Sewerage" for "Agnes Surriage;" "You and I" for "We two;" "Mr. McCoul's adventure" for Mr. Incoul's misadventure;" "The beau of Orange River" for "The bow of orange ribbon;" "He fell in love with himself" and "He fell in love with his mother" for "He fell in love with his wife." One inquirer wanted a novel by Miss Cowbach when Miss Mühlbach was meant.

The *Orientalische Bibliographie* enters Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's mines" as a contribution to "Alttestamentliche Litteratur."

Called for at the *Massachusetts State Library* by a boy. "The reviled statutes."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

JULY, 1888.

No. 7.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

"A WELL-KNOWN librarian" has written to the *Critic* complaining of the practice in certain Government bureaus at Washington of sending out blanks for acknowledgment, which the recipient is expected to sign as

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

It is strange that such a superfluity of abasement should have suggested itself to officials who, from the party they belonged to, ought to have been admirers of republican simplicity; it is still more strange that they should have been continued by professed believers in democratic equality.

The impropriety of asking a gentleman to call himself their servant and to pretend over his own signature the most profound respect, is probably not to be attributed to heads of bureaus, but to the clerks who prepare the blanks. Or, maybe, it is not the fault of any persons but of that air of Washington, to which are attributed so many political degenerations.

It is true that Yours truly or Yrs. is the abbreviated form of Your obedient humble servant or something like it, and the longer and the shorter phrase are equally meaningless now. So lifting the hat is the survival and abbreviation of kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead. Shall we introduce the kow-tow in Government circles? Besides, the evil is not in the form, but in its compulsory character. One may be willing to bow low, but one doesn't want to have a servant knock one's hat off.

No doubt the practice began with a fancied need of giving the public a lesson in manners. The writer in the *Critic* suggests to give the senders of these circulars in turn a lesson by crossing out the objectionable subscription and substituting the common "Yours truly." But, after all, in giving instruction unasked, one would be guilty of part of the very impoliteness of which one complained. There is probably nothing to be done but to hope that the heads of departments may happen to notice the mistake of their subordinates, and in the meantime to continue the falsehood of replying to such demands "with the deepest respect."

BOSTON furnishes us a good example of the feeling many people have towards a library building, a state of mind in which architecture altogether outweighs literature, the result of which is apparent all over our country in handsome structures unsuited to their purpose, beautiful to look at, difficult to read in, with abundant room for sightseers and loungers and scant storage for books.

The example is this: The plan of raising the walls of the Boston Athenæum to get additional book room has been abandoned. The great staircase, which occupies about one-seventh of the building, is to be taken down and the space divided by two floors so as to make three rooms, the upper one to be filled with a stack, the two lower divided by cross ranges of shelves into three alcoves each. A smaller stairway is to be made in the central entrance-hall. The destruction of the old stairs has been the subject of lively complaints in the newspapers. "Can we never again turn from those stately figures [the Fighting Gladiator, the Discobolus, Washington, and Bowditch] to follow with our eyes the grand staircase on the right in its majestic ascent to regions beyond our view? And what are we to receive in compensation for the loss of this palatial hall? A staircase ruined, a cramped and mean vestibule, and — what besides? Books, books, more books! Oh, for another Caliph Omar to lessen this ever-accumulating pile of rubbish! If it can be done in no other way, let a tax be levied on every new book, or let writing be made a forbidden art to the rising generation. But these restrictive measures will not give us back that grand hall. This is but a vain lament over the inevitable *sic transit gloria mundi*." The gist of which is that it is intolerable that a library building should be made to hold books.

THE welcome news comes from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. that they expect to issue the five years' supplement to Mr. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature in the latter part of September. Librarians will therefore come to the winter campaign with a new weapon. The new index covers the years 1882 to 1886. So it will be a year and

three-quarters behind time. This is not exactly promptitude; but much must be pardoned to a new enterprise; the wheels do not run smoothly at first. No doubt the next volume will be prepared for beforehand so that the copy can be put into the hands of the printer simultaneously with the issue of the last quarterly index for 1891. It would be well, too, to make a time contract with the printer. It is a long time since we heard that the copy of the present volume had gone to the composing-room. Seven months is longer than is needed to set and print 550 pages. Next time it is to be hoped that the Americans will be able to imitate the promptitude with which the last volume of Kayser's *Bücher-Lexicon* was issued, of which the first part, 654 double-columned quarto pages, was prepared and printed in less than eight months from the close of the period which it included (1883-86).

THERE have been in the reading-room of the Bibliothèque Nationale two card catalogues of additions, one for works printed in France, the other for foreign works. For some mysterious reason, or by chance, they were arranged on entirely different principles. The French part is a single alphabet of headings formed by the principal word or words of the title; the foreign part is a systematically classed catalog. This latter, "though offering real advantages, has appeared complicated," and the two are now to be combined in a single series of headings, the foreign ones translated when necessary. References are to be made to facilitate researches, but not more than one to each principal card with some exceptions "*dûmont motivées*." What are the reasons which are held to justify the almost incredible extravagance of making two references to a single card, we do not know. It is interesting to see the Bibliothèque Nationale slowly feeling its way towards the supply of conveniences for workers, and to contrast it with the long strides which the Italian libraries have made in the same decade.

Communications.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

THE Trustees intend to use the quarters we now occupy as residences, and in planning them they asked me what changes I would suggest to make them more appropriate for library uses temporarily. I said I wanted no changes made, but to build two good houses with all their appointments as if they were to be occupied as residences, and then turn them over to me, and they would answer admirably for library purposes. The different rooms would enable us to make a

classification of the books, and to shelve the different departments in separate rooms, and that the books could there be consulted. This we are doing, and the plan works admirably.

The houses are three stories high, and their plan and construction are not different from other good houses in the vicinity, or from those in the choice residence parts of New York City.

W. F. POOLE.

THE NECESSITY OF GIVING NAME OF STATE IN CONNECTION WITH THAT OF THE CITY ON LIBRARY REPORTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12, 1888.

A LETTER just received from Mr. F. P. Hill, of the Paterson Free Public Library, calls my attention to the fact that nothing on the title-page of my report shows in what state of the Union Providence is; adding that he finds this a not uncommon omission on the title-pages of other library reports, and suggesting that occasions may arise, in the use of such reports, when this item would be useful for purposes of distinction, thus:

{ Concord, Mass.	{ Columbus, O.
{ Concord, N. H.	{ Columbus, Ga.
{ Watertown, Mass.	{ Burlington, Vt.
{ Watertown, N. Y.	{ Burlington, Ia.

I think his point is well taken, and shall hereafter insert on the title-page, after the words, "Providence Public Library," the words, "Providence, R. I."

I had the curiosity to see how widely any such rule is followed, and on going through a file of reports of *public libraries* only, which I had at hand (by no means complete), found that 26 note the state and 16 do not. In many of the latter instances the state is mentioned somewhere inside.

State mentioned. Brookline, Burlington (Fletcher Free Lib.), Cleveland, Concord, Danvers (Peabody Inst.), Dedham, Dover, Fitchburg (Wallace Lib.), Grand Rapids, Hopedale, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Manchester, New Bedford, Paterson, Pawtucket, Peabody (Peabody Inst.), Rochester, St. Paul, Somerville, Springfield, Toledo, Waterbury (Bronson Lib.), Worcester.

State not mentioned. Baltimore (Enoch Pratt Lib.), Boston, Bridgeport, Cambridge, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Malden, New Haven, Newton, Omaha, Providence, Taunton, Watertown, Woburn.

Library reports are not the only city reports which lack the name of the state on the title-page. Reports of Water Boards and Health Boards sin in the same way. In two instances (Report of Trustees of the Thomas Crane Public Library, and Tufts Library, Bulletin No. 10, September 1, 1883), the entries, as copied above, constitute the only *heading* (for there is no title-page) that the publications respectively have. Even the *town* is lacking.

Of course, I know that the towns are respectively Quincy and Weymouth, Mass., but I think it would puzzle most of the librarians west of the Alleghanies to know to what point of the compass to direct the official acknowledgment of the gift.

W: E. FOSTER.

A NEW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

BY HORACE KEPHART.

It is encouraging to see new periodicals devoted exclusively to library interests sprouting and taking root in various parts of the world. The example set by a little band of adventurous Americans in our year of jubilee has been followed by England, by Germany, and now by Italy.

The *Rivista delle biblioteche*, edited by Dr. Guido Biagi, who is known to us as the skillful translator of Jewett's Rules, is a comely monthly which gives much promise of future usefulness. The double number (1 and 2) for January and February, 1888, is a large octavo of 32 pages, double column, printed on serviceable paper, in clear type. The annual subscription is low at 12 francs (postal union, 15 francs), and the advertising rates attractive.

A modest preface outlines the programme to be followed, corresponding with that of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, although doubtless a larger proportion of space will be reserved for historical and bibliographical subjects, including paleography.

The opening article on the *Loan of manuscripts*, by the learned prefect of the Laurentian, is full of suggestion even to those of us who can have little to do with such treasures.

According to the regulations of the Italian government libraries, books may be exchanged between these and smaller institutions, so that a scholar residing in one of the southern provinces, for instance, has command of the rich collections in Florence, Milan, and elsewhere, through his provincial or communal library. The privilege of borrowing is even accorded to such foreign libraries as concede to Italians a similar *larghezza*. The system is an enviable one; but the government has gone so far as to authorize the interchange of manuscripts, to some extent, and it is against this reckless liberality that Dr. Anciani firmly and eloquently protests.

American libraries are conspicuously generous in loaning their books, acting upon the principle that it is better to risk losing a volume now and then than to deprive the public of the many advantages of home-use. But certain classes of books are, with us, always exempt from circulation. A rare work which could not be replaced in

case of accident is the property of future generations, and must be protected. If anything in the library deserves protection it is the collection of manuscripts, each volume of which is unique. So, while many of our libraries loan their ordinary books indiscriminately, they consistently refuse to loan their rare books or manuscripts outside the library building.

If a precious codex may be sent from Florence to Munich, to suit the convenience of some literary Mohammed, why may not the Madonna della sedia be despatched to Paris, at the request of some copyist too lazy or impecunious to make the journey?

Dr. Anciani does not directly discuss this phase of the question in the article before us, but he calls attention to the fact that only the most valuable manuscripts will be wanted by outsiders — the very ones which have most reason to remain at home. He also dwells with considerable emphasis upon the injustice of enticing foreign scholars to Italy in quest of a certain codex, only to be disappointed on their arrival by finding that this particular book is in Naples or London. When a man has made a laborious and expensive journey for the sake of consulting a manuscript of which, of course, but one copy exists in the world, he has a right to expect that this manuscript shall be in its proper place — not monopolized by somebody hundreds of miles away. A public library has a moral right to loan only such books as may be easily replaced, and such as are to be found in other libraries, else the public suffers for the convenience of some selfish individual.

To the editor of the *Rivista*, whose article on the *Examination of librarians* follows the above, we owe a sentence so expressive that it will not bear translation. Speaking of those whose duty it is to appoint librarians, he says: "L'ufficio di bibliotecario consideravasi, da chi aveva facoltà di concederlo, una piacevole e onorifica sinecura, quel che tra noi dicesi un 'canonicato,' dove poter riposatamente proseguire i propri studj in un ozio letteratissimo." *Canonicato* is good. *Ozio letteratissimo*! who has not heard of it? The whole world envies a librarian. His position

is regarded as a practical example of that endowment of research (heaven on earth) about which some Oxford men wrote a book a few years ago.

The need of some danger-signal for aspirants to this luxurious office, particularly those superannuated or broken down in other professions, is in itself a sufficient warrant for competitive examinations. The qualities demanded of a librarian are summed up by Dr. Biagi, partly in the language of Poole and of Tommaso Gar. He says that some people begin to doubt whether the character and knowledge desirable in a perfect librarian be not more rare and singular than what Vitruvius would have in a competent architect.

The happy experience of Italy and France in the examination of candidates for positions in libraries, and in their promotion according to equitable civil-service principles, is taken as conclusive proof of the merits of such a system. In Italy the plan is strengthened by a recent decree of minister Coppino establishing a course of lectures on technical bibliography in each of the "national central" libraries of Rome and Florence. These will doubtless soon develop into full-fledged library schools. A discussion of Mr. Dewey's school in Columbia College is reserved for a future number of the *Rivista*.

Following this is an exposition of *Copyright in Italy*, by Prof. G. S. Tempia, of the School of social sciences in Florence. It is interesting reading, for us especially, in view of our own government's recent legislative feats in this direction.

The libraries of Germany judged by a German librarian is a summary of Karl Dziatzko's address delivered last year before the L. A. U. K., by A. Bruschi, assistant librarian of the Marucelliana in Florence. Such summaries are becoming more and more useful in these days when librarians have not enough of that "ozio letteratissimo" to read even the journals of their profession published abroad. When faithfully done, as this one is, they may save one many a hasty guess or misinterpretation.

Paleography is helped quite as much by practical hints about every-day contrivances as any other branch of library work. Prof. C. Paoli, of the Istituto di studi superiori (in other words, University) of Florence, contributes a note on *A special use of wax for marking manuscripts*. Wax

may be conveniently used to mark manuscripts, instead of written asterisks, etc., which deface the page, as it can be easily erased without injury to the work.

Unpublished documents on the history of the Laurentian library is the first of a series of articles by the venerable librarian, Podestà, of the National library of Florence. They will be read far beyond our professional circle. When fresh (or worn) from the study of stack-systems and fire-proof constructions, it is good to look at this, the first entry in the bill of expenses for erecting that famous library of the Medici:

"Michelangelo di L^o Bonaroti, scultore, L. 2940."

My space is filling fast, and I can barely mention here two articles of strictly bibliographical nature, the first on *The codex Poggiali of the Divine comedy*, by Prof. Luigi Gentile, compiler of the catalogue of manuscripts in the National library of Florence; the second on *Certain unknown or very rare editions of the Index librorum prohibitorum*, by Fumagalli of Rome, whose rules for cataloguing were noticed in this journal some time ago. It is a curious fact that certain editions of this famous index were themselves prohibited! Prof. Knapp, of Yale, whose tentative list of Index editions is cited by Fumagalli, is preparing an elaborate bibliography of the subject, illustrated by his own unrivalled collection.

The number closes with an obituary of Luigi Zapponi, university librarian of Pavia, and with various critical notices, of which the leading one warmly praises the work of the Cambridge Dante society and Mr. Lane's Dante bibliography. In future numbers there will be published regularly a critical list of works recommended to libraries, which will doubtless be useful on this side of the water.

When the project of establishing a library journal was first broached in this country it was feared by some that such a subject would soon be completely thrashed out and the journal die of inanition. Experience has shown, however, that the field of library economy need not lie fallow. New harvests ripen with the vigor of the old. Italy is the country of all others richest in materials for bibliographical treatment, and we may confidently expect that this new library journal will be a gratifying success. It starts out well, and deserves the patronage of wide-awake librarians in America.

REFERENCE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, AND REFERENCE LISTS
ON AMERICA.—V.¹

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.

Classed under

- General Works.
- New England.
- Middle States.
- Southern States.
- Mississippi Valley.
- Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast.

General Works.

- DURRIE, D. S. List of Local Histories, [in Index to Am. Pedigrees.] Albany: 1887. B 637
Earlier editions, 1868 and 1878.
- [GRIFFIN, A. P. C.] Index of Articles upon American Local History in periodicals, transactions, and collections, [in Bost. Pub. Lib. Bull., V, 330, and still publishing]. B 638 †
- LUDEWIG, H. E. Literature of American Local History. New York: 1846. B 639 †
- MEMORANDA of Local Histories in the Library of the Am. Antiq. Society. Worcester: 1869. R 640 †
- PERKINS, F. B. Check list for American Local History. Boston: 1876. R 641 †
Also in Boston Pub. Lib. Bull.
- WOODWARD, C. L. American Topographs. Catalogues Nos. 10, 15, 18, 22, 27, and 31. New York: 1877-1888. B 642 †
- New England.*
- AUTHORITIES on Norumbega, [in Bull. Boston Pub. Lib., III, p. 271]. 643
- COOLIDGE, A. J., and Mansfield, J. B. Historical Works on New England, [in a Hist. and Description of N. E., I, p. xi]. Boston: 1859. B 644
- DEANE, C. Sources of information relative to New England, [in No. 143, III, p. 340]. R 645
- DE COSTA, B. F. Sources of information relative to Norumbega, [in No. 143, III, p. 169]. R 646
- GODDARD, D. O. See No. 594.
- HAYWARD. See No. 205.
- LITTLEFIELD, G. Catalogue of New England Histories, [Nos. 2, 3, and 4]. Boston: 1881. C 647
- PALFREY, J. G. See No. 214.
- PERRY, A. See No. 621.
- REFERENCE list on Social Life in New England, [in Monthly Reference List, III, pp. 26 and 31]. R 648
- WINSOR, J. See No. 224.
- Sources of information relative to New England, [in No. 143, p. 156]. R 649
- Maine.
- AUTHORITIES on the Popham Colony, [in Boston Pub. Lib. Bull., III, p. 272]. R 650
- COOLIDGE, A. J., and Mansfield, J. B. List of Works on Maine, [in a History of New England, I, p. xvi]. Boston: 1859. B 651
- GRIFFIN, J. Bibliography of Books printed in and written by Maine Authors, [in History of the Press in Me., p. 215]. 1872. B 652
- POOLE, W. F., and Ballard, E. Bibliography of the Popham Colony, [in The Popham Colony, p. 65]. Boston: 1866. B 653
- WARDEN, D. B. Works relating to the History of Maine, [in Account of the U. S., I, p. 370]. Edinburgh: 1819. B 654 †
- WILLIS, W. Bibliography of Maine. New York: 1859. B 655 *
- Also in Norton's Lit. Letter, No. 4.
- Descriptive Catalogue of Books relating to Maine, [in Hist. Mag., XVII, p. 145]. New York: 1865. B 656 *
- New Hampshire.
- CHASE, F. Bibliography of Dartmouth College, [in Granite Monthly, V, p. 321]. Concord: 1882. B 657
- COOLIDGE, A. J., and Mansfield, J. B. List of Works on New Hampshire, [in History of New England, p. xx]. Boston: 1859. B 658
- COTTON, A. E. New Hampshire Authors, [in Granite Month., X, p. 214]. Concord: 1887. B 659
- EASTMAN, S. C. Catalogue of Books relating to New Hampshire, [in Norton's Literary Letter, new series, No. 1]. New York: 1859. B 660 *
- LIST of Election Sermons before the N. H. Legislature, [in Allen's Election Sermon, 1818]. Concord: 1818. R 661
- LIST of New Hampshire Town Histories, [in Granite Month., II, p. 285]. Concord: 1879. B 662
- MCCLEINTOCK. Bibliography of New Hampshire, [in Granite Month., IV, p. 286]. Concord: 1881. B 663
- McFARLAND, A. See No. 603.
- MOORE, J. W. Bibliography of Manchester, N. H. Manchester: 1885. B 664 *
- STEVENS, H. A Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to New Hampshire. London: 1885. C 665 *
- STICKNEY, J. A. See No. 582.
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THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

From the Nation, July 5.

WHEN Congress passed the act, some three years since, to erect a building for the National Library, it was felt by all interested in education and intellectual progress that a great step forward, though much too long delayed, had at last been taken. We fear that feelings of an opposite nature will greet the announcement of the vote of the House, on June 18, by which that body, by a vote of 114 to 50, not only refused to provide the means for continuing the work of construction, but resolved that it should be discontinued. We presume that such radical legislation, especially with the very large majority in its favor, was a great surprise to all concerned. It was the more astonishing because Mr. Randall, who had consistently opposed all previous bills granting money for this purpose, had provided, in reporting the item of \$500,000 for going on with the work, for a strict limitation of the field of expenditure.

The truth is, however, that for years before the bill passed the House there was a general belief that it was, or would be made, the occasion of stupendous jobbery. We should hesitate to say that any representatives voted for it because of this, but there can be no doubt that many voted "aye" in spite of it, feeling that the evil of enriching a few scamps at the expense of the taxpayers was more than balanced by the urgent need of proper accommodations for the immense collection of which Congress is the trustee. But most of them must have voted with great misgivings. The bill required — a condition, we believe, without a precedent — that the proposed structure should be built according to the plans of an individual architect, named in the bill, who was (outside of Congress) alleged to be incompetent, and was known to be far more of a lobbyist than a builder. He had previously been granted the extraordinary favor of a trip to Europe at the public expense, in order that he might study the libraries of the Old World, yet it was charged that his incapacity was such that all technical work was done by his partner, who otherwise was kept out of sight, and sure enough, when the office of construction was organized under the law, while the architect (only one architect having been contemplated by the act) was allowed a salary of \$5000, a person to do the work was provided for at a salary of \$3000, which was given to the aforesaid partner. Meantime the proposed building was vigorously attacked by persons whose opinions were entitled to careful consideration. The Association of Librarians, at two different annual meetings, earnestly protested against it, as being a display of so-called architecture with almost total disregard of the needs of a library. At the same time the plans were strongly condemned by an editorial contributor to the *Century* as being bad art, while an exposure of their deficiencies by Mr.

Poole, the Chicago librarian, was circulated in pamphlet form.

It seemed, however, that the plan was loved for the enemies it had made. In the House, particularly, it was the occasion of floods of eloquence, notably by Mr. "Windy Wordy" Rice, who orated and perorated at great length, carefully eschewing all practical considerations, but dwelling with fond delight on the arts of Greece and the arms of Rome, and implying that the library of Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as would be that of Congress. It was to be not merely, nor indeed chiefly, a library, but a vast museum, art collection, rogues' gallery, and curiosity shop; and in its lofty halls countless generations — not of students, or scholars, or even Congressmen, but of country bumpkins — were to be awed by the limitless expanse of books visible to the naked eye, and spellbound by the beauties of a correspondingly great collection of the productions of "graphic art."

The promoters of the enterprise did, however, condescend to one piece of practical information, viz., that the cost of the structure was not to exceed \$2,000,000, or, allowing for contingencies, \$2,500,000 — twice the sum, by the way, which is to provide for the far more useful collection of the Boston Public Library. But after the ground had been cleared and the foundations begun, there was a long hitch in the progress of the work, which was plausibly explained by the architect at the beginning of the present session, but which was otherwise accounted for by outsiders. The paper of Representative Dingley charged jobbery directly on the architect, and the *Washington Republican* asserted that no progress would be made until the superintendence of the work was given into the hands of a new Commission — a hint which was followed in the appropriation bill just defeated. Of the three members of the Commission, it was argued that the Secretary of the Interior, could not, in the nature of things, find time for such work, that the architect of the Capitol had his hands full of other work, as well, it was said, as being at cross-purposes with the architect Smithmeyer, and that the librarian was not a man of affairs.

At the opening of the present Congress the discontent with the slow progress of the work and distrust of the architect had reached such a height that the Commission found itself forced to appoint, at a salary of \$4000, Mr. Green, who had just completed the State-War-Navy building, to "superintend the construction, or, as was said, to checkmate Smithmeyer's supposed plans of jobbery, and, at any rate, to prevent his drawing \$5000 a year (with the use of a coupé) indefinitely, with next to nothing to show for it. Shortly after this, Mr. Green being examined by the House committee of investigation, testified that the work would, he thought, require for completion not \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000, but \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000; and upon this exposition the House appears to have felt justifiable anger at having been deceived and trifled with, and refused further supplies till more economical plans, under other architects, should be laid before it.

[See extracts from various newspapers on p. 217 and 218.]

THE VANDERBILT LIBRARY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It would be hard, perhaps, to find a place from which is brought to bear on the city's life a more widespread and beneficial influence than the small dingy building in Bond St., which bears the sign "New York Free Circulating Library," an institution which, since its modest beginning eight years ago in two hired rooms, has steadily grown in means and influence until it now possesses four library buildings and over 45,000 volumes. It can point to a record of over 1,523,000 volumes loaned up to June 1, 1888; 31,458 different persons have been members of the library since its beginning.

The first branch library, the Ottendorfer Library, in Second Avenue, is now four years old; the second, given by Miss Catharine Bruce as a memorial to her father, George Bruce, has been in operation since January and already has the largest circulation of any station. The third branch will, it is expected, be ready to begin work July 1. This building is in Thirteenth St., near Eighth Avenue, and will be known as the Jackson Square Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library. The deed, which for the sum of one dollar conveys the lot, the building and its furnishings to the Library Association, was sent to the President of the Board of Trustees, Benjamin H. Field, by George W. Vanderbilt who, in the modest little note informing the trustees that the building was ready for occupancy, merely presented his best wishes for the success of the association. At Mr. Vanderbilt's request, the new branch will not bear his name, nor, for the same reason, will there be any formal opening. The trustees held a special meeting to act upon the gift, and the building will be open shortly for the inspection of the friends of the library.

The architect of the new building, Richard M. Hunt, thinks that he was actuated by a true sense of the fitness of things when he chose the Dutch style of architecture for a New York library. The aspect of the building is such as would have delighted the heart of Peter the Headstrong, for it has a Dutch gable front, is properly of red brick with leaded windows and is surmounted with an iron finial crowned with a weather-vane. This last is expected to turn according to the current of public opinion, and as it veers will show whether the latest breeze sets towards Howells or Stevenson.

Inside the modern decorative spirit takes the lead. The walls of the library on the ground floor are tinted a robin's-egg blue, while the book shelves and other woodwork are of walnut, which sets off the bright bindings of the books. The reading room on the second floor, reaching the entire length of the building, is light and airy, the furnishings of dark wood and the walls a pale sienna. One end is railled off exclusively for the use of ladies. The attendant in charge of the periodicals and reference-books will have her desk here. A tall Dutch clock, maps, photographs, and engravings will give this pleasant room an almost homelike air. The periodicals will include the best literary, business, and comic

papers and magazines printed in English and German, the more popular scientific journals, the leading reviews, and morning and evening newspapers. The library will open with 6000 volumes of the standard English works in literature, science, art, history, philosophy, religion, and fiction, and 700 volumes imported from Germany of works in the German language will be ready on September 1. For popular miscellaneous works and current fiction the libraries can depend largely upon gifts. A noteworthy feature, which will be continued in the new branch, is the lending of valuable works, such as the more costly histories of art, which in almost all other libraries are kept exclusively for reference. The only condition of membership here, as at the other branches, is that the applicant shall be twelve years of age and able to give proper reference. A member of one branch is practically a member of all, for works not possessed at one station may be borrowed of one where they are to be found.

An entirely new and pleasant feature of this library building consists in the apartments on the third floor for the use of the librarian in charge. These have been furnished for Mr. Vanderbilt by Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, President of the Society of Decorative Art. The rooms have hardwood polished floors, leaded windows, and open fireplaces; the walls are finished in pale terra-cotta, and the furnishings of antique oak and flowered chintz are in delightful harmony. A little brass bedstead, with snowy hangings, a generous dressing-table, a writing-desk, a lounge, soft rugs, and more than all an imposing stack of linen sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and soft blankets are dear to the heart of the girl occupant of these charming quarters "because those are just the things you wouldn't expect any one to think of, and they cost so much too." The entire equipment of the library as it now stands is the gift of Mr. Vanderbilt, who in it has expressed his well known quiet and studious tastes. The friends of the library and members of the press will be invited by the trustees to inspect the building as soon as all is in readiness.

At the Bond Street Library in the last month 275 persons have daily enjoyed its advantages, and 29,936 volumes have been loaned, 128,321 having been loaned since January 1. Just what these figures in regard to the library's influence on the life and the future of the city can only be estimated when its civilizing influence, already exerted upon the people whom it was designed to reach, is taken into the account. A great majority of the members are boys and young men, some of them dirty, rude, and uncouth. When a new branch of the library is started it requires the nerve of a general and the tact of a priest, to say nothing of the patience of Job, to reduce the turbulent element to order. It is marvellous how the change is effected. Contact with and the example of the better element does something, the civilizing power of books does much.

It would now be hard to find a better-behaved set of boys than those who take books from the Bond Street library. They are not saints, however; the librarian will still find the drawer of classics labelled "Irish books," and the German books on

their heads in the catalogue drawers, while now and then a whoop is heard from some urchin making his exit, but on the whole the place is so quiet and orderly as to be "almost solemn," though it is seldom that a half-dozen urchins waiting for books will not be in the room. In the matter of reading the library has accomplished quite as much as in the matter of manners. The right word said at the right time has led many a reader into a world of delight. There are readers who need no guidance, many who would resent it suspiciously, and some who accept a hint gratefully. That, on the whole, the best books are read, is shown by the fact that Shakespeare and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are the two books in greatest demand.

THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE St. Louis Public Library contains 67,000 volumes, of which 8571 are classified as geography and history; 8819 fiction; 8872 natural science and the useful arts, and 8522 as social and political science.

Under the care of Mr. F. M. Crunden, the library has steadily extended its usefulness. He has done all that cultivated taste, thorough training, sound judgment, and sound business methods could do with the resources at command. This is not said in idle compliment, for that he does not need, but to emphasize the recommendations of his annual report.

"Very aptly," he says, "the Public Library is termed the People's University. It takes students of any age or stage of advancement, it has courses adapted to the varying needs and capacities of every man, woman, and child. By its aid the poor boy who is compelled to leave school at 12 years of age may be at 25 a better-educated and better-informed man than the majority of college graduates. Having acquired the barest rudiments and a desire for knowledge, the Public Library provided him with all facilities for a thorough education at an inappreciable cost to the State. That school curriculum is incomplete which does not embrace some introduction to the best literature, and that teacher falls short of his highest usefulness who does not show his pupils that there are other books than those of their task-work, who does not inspire them with a love for good reading, who does not lead them to the door of the public library and explain to them that the highest aim of their school course is to give them the keys to that treasure-house of knowledge and power."

The truth of this ought to be self-evident, but if it needs confirmation we gladly reinforce Mr. Crunden's observation and experience with our own. The public library is, next to the public newspaper, the greatest civilizer of the century. It is a powerful influence for good, and that influence should not be restricted or cramped by the lack of money. The librarian of the St. Louis Public Library exerts a greater moral and educational power than any college president. It is not necessary to say that this power is worthily exercised.

It could only be doubted by those who do not understand the tact necessary to popularize a library and to reach the young with helpful books. It is true that the department of fiction is large and is largely patronized, but it is only in this way that the library can be brought into close relations with those for whose use and elevation it is specially intended. The boy who goes to Mr. Crunden and his assistant for "a good story," who receives "Robinson Crusoe," "The Swiss Family Robinson," or "Tom Brown at Rugby," will come again, and being led gradually to reading that requires more mental application, will learn to use books as a mechanic does his tools. Without the large department of fiction this could not be done, for the plain and practical reason that the library would not be patronized even if it were entirely free, as it is one of Mr. Crunden's ambitions to make it.

It is another of his ambitions to make it thorough—so thorough that no one who uses it with a desire to become thorough himself need take information at second-hand. When American students have such a library at command; when the young man of St. Louis makes up his mind what his life-work will be, and has such a library to assist him in it, then, and not until then, can we produce great scholars, great thinkers, great geniuses, whose work will be enduring, because, learning all that is to be learned from all the authorities, they themselves will become authorities. Without this our public school system is divested of its greatest possibilities. The library is not only "the people's university;" it has a scope beyond that of any university, and is capable of doing work no university can do. The man whose education ends with his university diploma is a failure. If he is to be a success in anything the university has undertaken to teach him to learn, he must graduate from the university into the library. But the library does more than this, for it enables men who have in them the real strength for extended usefulness to dispense altogether with the college and the university. The school teaches them to learn, and the library is more to them than the greatest university don who ever wore cap and gown could possibly be.

While money has been wasted in high school smattering in St. Louis, the Public Library, the most powerful factor in our public educational system, has been too much neglected. We have endeavored to show that this was a hurtful mistake, but it is one intelligent and public-spirited St. Louis should not leave to be corrected by officialism. The city cannot do all for the library that should be done. It needs more money than the city can give it, and it ought not to be allowed to suffer for lack of it. While it does lack not a dollar should go from St. Louis to endow any college or university, however worthy. Men who have money to spare above their own necessity have the talent the foolish servant buried in the ground; and nowhere can the wise servant put it out at higher usury; nowhere will it shine brighter with use than in this "People's University."

We hope to see the time when the common school will teach every pupil how to learn, and,

attempting to teach him nothing more, will dismiss him with a life-membership ticket in a public library, on the back of which shall be printed:

"The State is not your father. It has not attempted to educate you. You must educate yourself. It gives you in this the key to all knowledge and it has taught you how to use it. If you have success in you, it has insured you against failure. If you have not, it has done its whole duty. Go, now, and do yours."

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 17.

There is scarcely a phase in society, or such society as is seen in St. Louis, from the millionaire to the beggar in the mail, and from the richly-dressed lady whose carriage stops at the big doors on Chestnut Street to the woman in rags in the female division, that is not represented in its spacious reading-room or its great delivery-room every day in the week. The philosopher, the man of leisure, the student of art or the languages, the youth who is striving to educate himself, the girl who wants to get the first shy at the latest novel, the boy who compares Oliver Optic with Capt. Mayne Reid and who has just graduated out of Jack Harkaway, the school-miss who is looking up a prize puzzle, the man who is writing a novel, and the crank who has perpetual motion down to a fine point—all go to the library and draw on its immense stores of pleasure or profit. Add to this list fifty other classes of people who read, and then imagine what a variety of books is called for; how the scale grades up from a magazine with nothing in it to a universal history, and down from an encyclopædia.

It was a succession of such thoughts as these running through the mind of the librarian, Mr. Fred M. Crunden, that prompted him to go to work and systematically record a list of the books called for at the library desk. The idea first took possession of him last winter, and for one month the assistant librarian kept such a record, the results of which were printed in the *Post-Dispatch*. Mr. Crunden was not entirely satisfied and determined to go over the ground again. The first experiment was loosely conducted. A number of books, some twenty, of known favor were selected and the number of times each was called for was recorded. The work was repeated on an altogether different scale. For one month a record was kept on ruled sheets of every book drawn and called for at the desk.

The taste of the people, as a whole, does not run to standard literature. It is safe to say, however, that a similar experiment tried in any city in the United States would show the very same result; or, if not, that the class of reading indulged in by the average St. Louisian is a trifle more healthy, if anything, than the grand average of the country.

In the entire list of 14 works most called for, that is the 14 which were called for not less than 25 times, there is not a single book of a philosophical or scientific calibre. Then again the most popular authors will not average high, not even well. They are all novelists, some of them of the kind called "sloppy" or "washy" by the charming assistants at the desks, some of whom have become so practised that they can divine

the kind of book a subscriber wants by merely looking at his or her forehead. At the same time there was found to be a very moderate demand for "heavy" works, which may be welcomed as a sign that all the readers in the city have not gone novel-mad, as it were, and that heaven will be found weighty enough to carry the others safely through.

The librarians also kept a record by authors. In this the figures do not show a single profound writer. The list starts off with frivolous books, touches the classic, and then winds up with the frivolous.

Mr. Crunden has kindly given us his list for March, 1888, of the novels that were issued at least 25 times each:

Ben-Hur, 87; Scarlet Letter, 42; Anna Karénina, 40; Les Misérables, 37; Ivanhoe, 33; Vanity Fair, 31; April Hopes, 28; Mr. Barnes, 28; Uncle Tom's Cabin, 27; Earth Trembled, 27; Fair God, 26; David Copperfield, 25; Monte Cristo, 25; Mercy of Tiberius, 25.

And his list of the authors whose writings reached an aggregate issue of 100 in March:

Mrs. Holmes, 287; E. P. Roe, 205; Dickens, 170; Bulwer, 155; Scott, 136; Tolstoi, 114; Dumas, 114; Wallace, 113; Marlitt, 113; Crawford, 110; A. E. Wilson, 108; Southworth, 101.

THE RICHARD SUGDEN LIBRARY, SPENCER, MASS.

MR. RICHARD SUGDEN, president of the Spencer Wire Co., will present to the town of Spencer, Mass., the handsome library building of which we give an illustration. The basement is to be of granite about 11½ ft. between joints, and will contain a toilet-room, work-room, store-rooms, and boiler-room. The building above the basement will be of brick with brown or Longmeadow stone trimmings, and slate roof, with a tower 52 ft. high on the S. W. corner. From basement to eaves will be 20 ft., and the main building will be 32 x 60 inside, with a projection in front 11 x 39. The entrance-hall will be 11½ x 12; the librarian's room on the right, 11½ x 15½, occupies the base of the tower; the delivery-room on the left is 11½ x 12. In the rear of these are the library and reading-room, which are to be separated only by a screen, so as to be really but one room, arranged so that the whole will be directly under the eye of the librarian from any part. These rooms will be finished to the rafters, 26 ft. from floor to highest point, and will have a gallery reached by a spiral staircase in the N. W. corner of the reading room. The library will at first be arranged for 8000 to 10,000 v., and the capacity may be increased to 30,000 v. by utilizing the gallery. A fine room in the tower, 15½ x 12, may be used as a trustees' room. The floor of the hall will be of tiles, of the several rooms of quartered oak. The wainscoting, doors, and trimmings are to be of oak. The architect is Mr. H. D. Wadlin. Mr. Sugden was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1815, came to this country in 1845, and began work at \$8 per month; he moved to Spencer in 1847.

American Library Association.

THE 1888 CONFERENCE.

THE Secretary requested in our March-April number that those who desired an intermediate conference this autumn should write to him stating their preferences of time and place. A few replies have been received, no two of which agree in regard to the place. Thinking that the small number of replies might be due to the indefiniteness of the proposal, the Executive Board have decided to hold an informal meeting in the Catskills the last week in September, *provided that they are assured of a sufficient attendance* to enable them to procure reduced rates. Those who will agree to attend such a meeting are requested to signify it in writing. Those who will come if they can, but cannot now promise, should write to that effect. As the Secretary's address is at present a little uncertain, letters should be addressed to the President,

C: A. CUTTER, Boston, Mass.

New York Library Club.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held June 16, at 4 p.m., in the committee-room of the Y. M. C. A. Misses Merington and Cutler and Messrs. Tyler and Nelson present. Mr. Tyler was elected Chairman, and Mr. Nelson Secretary of the committee. Miss Ellen M. Coe, and Messrs. Melvil Dewey and Frank P. Hill were added to the committee. The following were appointed officers of the Club for 1888-89:

Pres., Melvil Dewey; Vice-Presidents, George Hannah, Miss Mary S. Cutler; Sec., C: Alex. Nelson; Treas., Silas H. Berry. Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to notify members in arrears for dues for 1887-88 that the condition of the finances is such as to necessitate prompt payment. The Treasurer's annual report was presented and was referred to Messrs. Nelson and Hannah for audit, and was ordered to be placed on file if found correct. Bill of National Press Intel. Co. for clippings to June 1, \$39.60, and for Author-index to Coöp. Index, \$1, were approved. Adjourned. It was decided to continue the newspaper clippings from the National Press Intelligence Co. as the Secretary stated that he expected to make arrangements [since completed] by which one-half of their cost would be borne by the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

C: ALEX. NELSON, Sec.

Library Economy and History.

CONGRESSIONAL Library. The library building.

(In *Washington Critic*, June 20.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"Is it any 'curse' to the city, socially, morally, or otherwise, that costly edifices have been erected here for the accommodation of the various departments of the Government? Had it not been better if they had all been built originally with reference to future demands rather than present needs? The Gen. Post-Office building will have to be enlarged; the Interior Dept. is notoriously inadequate for the uses required of it; the National Museum has outgrown its limits and requires additional room; and even the Capitol—that splendid pile of architecture in which every citizen of the country, from highest to lowest, takes a patriotic pride—has proved of insufficient size for the proper transaction of the business concentrating there. . . . So with the new Library Building. It is not for to-day or to-morrow; not for next year or the year after, but for generations to come; not for the half million books now packed away like merchandise in a warehouse to mildew and decay, but for twice and thrice that number; and it should be built with that comprehensive regard for the future. Suppose it does cost \$7,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in the long run. Who is hurt by it? Who suffers from it? It will be a structure honorable to the Congress that authorized it, the boast of an intelligent people, the admiration of the civilized world; and it would be in the nature of a great public calamity and disgrace were the work which has already been done to be abandoned and new plans adopted to do in a niggardly, inglorious way that which, not even meeting an immediate need, would have to be done over in a few years to keep up with its growing necessities. The House should have done with its foolishness on this subject.

"If there is fraud, or corruption, or needless extravagance anywhere in the work of construction, let it be ferreted out and stopped, but let the work itself go on as provided for in the pending bill."

— The new library building. An animated debate in the House. Proposed abolition of the present commission and cessation of the work. (*Washington Post*, June 20.) 1 col.

— The vote stopping the work; history of the trouble. (*N. Y. Evening Post*, June 20.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

— The library extravagance. (In *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, June 20.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col.

— Cost of the new library. What is said by members of the Library Commission and others. (In *Washington Star*, June 21.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col.

— Same. (In same, June 23.) $\frac{1}{8}$ col.

— The Washington library. (*Boston Advertiser*, June 22.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

"The action of the lower branch of Congress in ordering all work upon the proposed Congressional Library building to be stopped is radical,

and so far as we have noticed no sufficient explanation has been given."

— The library question; a muddle of opinions. (In *Jersey City Journal*, June 23. Signed H.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

— The Congressional library. (In *Washington Gazette*, June 24) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"Certainly the House of Rep. has never done so manifestly unwise and petty a thing since its first organization as passing the bill to stop work on the Library. This action is that of spoiled, bad-tempered, spiteful boys. It is a pity that the usual remedy administered to boys to correct such faults of character could not be applied to the congressmen voting for this absurd, foolish, wicked measure. The manner in which the architect of the Library has managed affairs under him for some months past has not been calculated to give members of Congress or anybody else a high opinion of either his business or his professional abilities, but if this was the reason it was voted to stop work on the library, then the men actuated by such reason were as stupid as the Chinese priest told of by Charles Lamb, who burnt down his house in order to roast his pig. Congress could have roasted their pig without interfering with the work on the library."

— Build the library hall. (In *New York Press*, June 25.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"The *Press* is glad to see that the Senate Library Committee, regardless of party, favors going ahead with the work, using the best material and arranging it in the best manner for fitness and architectural beauty, regardless of expense. The poor accommodations in which the Congressional Library has long been cramped have seriously hampered Congress in its work. It would be a disgrace for a government that is not short of revenue to permit such a state of things to continue any longer than necessary."

— The National Library job. (In *Providence Journal*, June 25.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"The action of the House in stopping work upon the new National Library, ousting the Commission, and beginning all over again, is certainly radical; but it is far from being unwarranted by events. . . . The country has already expended over \$100,000 for this structure. All it has to show for the money is a deep hole in the ground surrounded by a huge fence, 12 ft. high, which cost \$3500. For many weary months nothing has been done there, save to give 36 officials an opportunity to draw comfortable salaries, and to give wages but not employment to nearly 50 laborers. Elegant offices have been fitted up, the architect has a handsome team, costing \$868 and a driver who draws \$4 a day from the public treasury. [Among these officials are] five men and four women who get \$2 a day each for being 'in charge of horses and carts'; one of the men bears the name of the man who drives the architect's coupé and draws \$4 a day therefor. . . . During these two years these 36 officials have

taken from the public treasury nearly \$82,000 in salaries, and during that time they have dug a hole in the ground and built a matched-board fence, with the help of 47 laborers, whose total wages further swell the account, and who doubtless worked hard for their money while work was before them."

— The National Library building. (In *N. Y. Evening Post*, June 27.) $\frac{7}{8}$ col.

Very severe strictures on Mr. Smithmeyer.

HARVARD, Mass. Proceedings at the dedication of Harvard Public Library at the Town Hall, June 22, 1887. With an historical sketch of the town and its public institutions by Selah Howell, and other documents relating to the library and its benefactors. Boston, 1888. 46 p., pl. 80.

Contains a full account of the interesting exercises, including the address of Warren Hapgood, of Boston, and an abstract of the address of Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner. The library is a very handsome building, from designs by W. Channing Whitney. Total cost \$10,399.88. May 30, 1882, Mrs. Aug. J. Sawyer bequeathed to the town a large proportion of her estate, about \$6000. With a portion of this her trustees purchased the site for the library. In 1885, E. Lawrence, of Charlestown, gave by his will \$5000, \$1000 to be expended for works of reference, and the income of the remainder to be expended for books, provided suitable accommodations were provided for them. Whereupon the Sawyer trustees offered \$3500 if the town would vote an equal amount. This was done, and Warren Hapgood generously made up the balance of the expense of completing the building.

MCKIM, MEAD, and WHITE, *architects*. View, 3 plans, section, interior court-yard, reading-room of the new Boston Public Library, and plan of Copley Square. (In *Amer. architect*, May 26.) The main façade; main entrance; grand staircase; trustees' room; corridor; bird's-eye view of Copley Square showing Public Library. (In *Amer. archit.*, June 9.)

REPORTS.

Baltimore, Peabody Instit. (21st rpt.) Added 3527; total 94 039, which cost \$284,250.21; used 46,760 (not including the use of the 2368 v. in the reading-room).

Belchertown, Mass. Clapp Memorial Lib. For 9 mos. ending May 31. No. of books in lib. 2937; fiction 631; juvenile 402; language and literature 358; politics, philosophy, and theology 323; history 257; reference 248; biography 188; travel and description 130; circulation 9910; fiction 5149; juvenile 3026; language and literature 500; politics, philosophy, and theology 68; history 229; biography 259; travels and description 410. Number of cards issued 654; returned 65.

Bowdoin College L. Added 1508; total 38,986; issued 6026. The work on the new classification continues. "The advantages resulting from this work are more and more apparent as it advances, and when finished it is confidently believed the practical efficiency of the library will be doubled." Fire-proof rooms for at least a portion of the collection are called for. The present shelf room will suffice only a year longer.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. Added 929 v.; total 17,407; added to membership cards 866; total 9647; circulation 100,469 v.; only 10 lost, and 8 of these paid for by losers. Circulation included fiction 56,197; reference 17,592; biography, travels, etc. 1668; arts and sciences 1692; history 1465; poetry and drama 1023. Attendance at reading-room steadily increasing. The report states that "with the possession of its new building the library enters upon new work, which, although performed under more favorable conditions, will be in many respects more difficult than the old. The library has created intellectual needs which did not exist at the time of its foundation. Where one difficulty was brought for solution six years ago two are brought to-day. The schools press us hard and our stock of books is wholly inadequate to supply their wants. Technical works are urgently required, and our classification shows painfully how many great subjects of human interest are barely indicated or wholly unrepresented on our shelves."

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. Added 13,287; total 138,902, putting the library third in the ranks of public libraries in the U. S. Aggregate circulation 993,339, viz.: circulating department 572,845; delivery stations 136,682; reference dept. 251,310; patent and medical depts. 32,502. The new additions to room for the library at the City Hall may suffice for 5 years. 3739 v. used to replace worn-out and condemned books are not included in the net increase. 2938 v. were condemned during the year. 3139 v. were donated, the largest number since the organization of the library. \$12,140.33 were expended for books. \$4053.33 received from fines. The library receives its first legacy, by the will of W. H. Ryder, D.D., of \$10,000. 30,745 holders of cards. Visitors to reading-room 237,357; issue of periodicals 205,954. 337 periodicals and 152 special newspapers on file. The new reading-room opposite the council chamber will be ready about July 15. It will have racks for keeping 30 newspapers on file.

Evanston (Ill.) Free P. L. Added 689; total 7646; issued 20,361 (fiction and juv. 16,736).

Fort Dodge (Iowa) Lib. Assoc. (14th rpt.) Added 215; circulation 2827, a falling off of 2783 from the year ending May 1, 1884, due to the lack of funds wherewith to purchase new books during the past three years. The library carnival was a great success, clearing the Assoc. from debt and leaving a balance of \$234.92 for new books. Four years ago by a vote of nearly 4 to 1 the city authorized the council to aid in the effort to establish and maintain a free public library, but no action has ever been taken.

Fremont, O. Birchard Lib. (14th rpt.) Added 629 v.; total 10,069; circulation 13,772; cards issued 1476. During the past 3 years the Board of Education have deposited 561 v. in the library. 575 v. of magazines now bound up. Books are being rearranged on the Dewey system. The intelligent use of the library by the pupils of the public schools is increasing, in the systematic study of some period or topic, or in preparation of essays, or in the supplementary reading recommended by the teachers.

Germantown, Pa. There is a flourishing library under the auspices of the Friends, which has "no works of fiction or amusement" on its shelves and yet loaned out 12,185 v. during the year. No. of names on register 1400; weekly visitors average 413. The library aims to keep abreast of the current literature of the day and the advance in science and the arts. It contains history 3350 v.; science 2500; travels 2000; biography 1800; juvenile 700; educational 350; poetry 275; miscellaneous 2250. 37 periodicals and 32 papers are taken. Both library and reading-room are free to the public.

Holyoke (Mass.) P. L. (18th rept.) Added 615 v.; present number 11,706; circulation 52,633; fiction 29,466; juvenile 13,679; history and biography 4161; science and art 1020; poetry 692; religious 392; miscellaneous, essays, etc. 3223. Number of card-holders 2667; consulted reference library 487. Cost of vols. added \$1075. Many v. of public documents, state and congressional, have been contributed. Lib. now has a complete set of patent office reports. Five books lost in the 2 years since the library was made free.

Natick (Mass.) Morse Institute. Added 577; total 14,779; issued 26,952, an increase of 3575.

"The card catalogue has been kept within bounds by substituting a smaller and thinner card for the heavy one of postal size formerly used. The number of cards printed with the pen was between 700 and 800. . . . The only just and reasonable view is, that a fine, instead of being the extortion which some think, is only payment for holding a book after the time allowed has expired, and so depriving others, with equal rights, who have waited their turn long.

"So few frequented either library or reading-rooms in the evenings through July and August that the building was closed as for two years previous at 8 o'clock. The intense heat of the sun during the day, with that of the gas at night, though lighted at the desk, stamps, and elsewhere only as needed, rendered the temperature of the book-hall almost unbearable. If it were possible to introduce the electric light for summer use the library could be made much more comfortable as a resort. In the cold months the heat of the gas-light could not be spared, as it supplements that of the steam to a marked degree.

"After much anxious thought and planning, to say nothing of physical labor, space has been made in some cases by dropping each shelf from the top, and by using every available quarter inch—and sometimes less—shelves have been gained. But even now these accommodations

will soon be exhausted. On the shelves devoted to juveniles the last place has been taken.

"To outsiders these cramped conditions would not be apparent, and there would seem to be many vacant shelves, but they are, with one exception, almost entirely in alcoves set aside for the always popular bound volumes of magazines whose bulky forms accumulate so rapidly that shelving capacity soon finds its limit."

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. Whole no. of vols. 7420, circulation 144,000, the third largest in New England, Boston being first and Springfield second. No. of cards issued 7343. There is room in the building for shelving 2000 to 3000 more vols. Before the end of 1888 1000 additional books will be purchased. The directors are looking to the state house when repaired as the future home of the library. The first year of this library has been remarkably successful.

N. Y., Cooper Union. (29th rpt.) Total 20,382; issued 73,409 (fiction 21,392). 150 magazines and 429 newspapers are taken.

"The reading-room of the Cooper Union is one of the largest and best equipped in the country. It is 125 x 80 feet, with deep alcoves placed at the side the whole length, and adding one-quarter more to the area of the room. These alcoves, or side-rooms, are used for specific and useful purposes; one furnishing room for the patent reports, another a room for correspondents, who have the use of ink and pen furnished, and paper at cost; another is exclusively for the use of ladies, although they are also at liberty to go to any part of the reading-room.

"An average of 1800 readers resort to this room every day, and on Sunday, though it is open for only half the day, the average is 1400.

"The chief and most useful resources of the frequenters of this great reading-room are in the magazines, pamphlets, and newspapers. The last are placed on stands or at desks, free of access to every one, but the magazines and pamphlets must be obtained with a check.

"The pamphlets are chiefly of the Lovell and Seaside Libraries, which are furnished free by the respective publishers, and average six a week, as sent to the reading-room. These pamphlets amount now to 4609, and furnish a large number of entertaining and useful reading-books to many of the regular readers. It amounted to 29,397 pamphlets during the year."

N. Y. Merc. Lib. Assoc. Added 6793; total 219,502; issued 151,314, an increase of 1959.

"In our purchases of books we have adhered to the rule heretofore adopted, when a work was published in a cheap and inferior form to reject it, if a better edition could be obtained.

"As a sample of the dislike some of our readers have to reading poorly printed books, we quote the following from an order sent to the Library by one of our members:

"I return a volume of Mrs. Oliphant's works, 'Miss Marjoribanks.' Has the library no other edition except a Harper reprint (very small type at that) of the works of such a first-class novelist? If it has, please send me a copy; otherwise I

never want these cheap, poorly printed editions sent to me."

The Examining Committee say: "The general condition of the building throughout, both as to arrangement and preservation, is utterly unfit. The shelf room is so spread out and inaccessible, and the distances from one part to another so great as to make the circulation of books either with economy or reasonable promptness impossible. If for no other reason, the whole arrangement of the interior, with particular reference to a compact and available disposition of space, should be reformed and constructed so that the books could be had and delivered to subscribers with despatch and satisfaction. So much is imperative.

"Respecting the building itself it is dilapidated, insecure, and about the last place in the world for the storing of a great collection of valuable books. To examine it is to condemn it. When the disaster comes, if it should come, it will be much to be deplored by us that no steps have been taken to avert such a catastrophe. The building is inflammable, decayed, a badly constructed and decrepit shell, hardly a protection to its contents against rain, and not at all against fire. The risk that is incurred every day by permitting it to remain in this condition is too great."

The Trustees say: "We need a central location, one easy of access from distant parts of the city, and whereto can be drawn the largest possible constituency. The present site of our Branch Library on Fifth Avenue was supposed to be a good field for library work, and it was thought by many persons that this vicinity was the right location for the main library. After an existence of five years we are confronted with the same complaints here that were formerly heard at Astor Place, 'It is too far to come after books.' Although the number of books circulated from this branch has steadily increased, the attendance in the reading-room has decreased.

"The room is open from 8.30 a.m. until 10 p.m. The daily average attendance during these hours the past year was 59 persons. Being in the midst of so many residences it was thought that the business done here would be greater at night than during the day. Such has not been the case.

"The average attendance from 6.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. was 43, and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. it was 16. The attendance in the reading-room at Astor Place was as follows: The total daily average attendance was 88. From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. it was 60, and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. it was 28.

Norwich (Eng.) Free L. Total 16,500; issued 82,636. Ten years ago there were a little over 3500 v. in stock and 27,000 were lent, showing a gratifying increase.

Nyack (N. Y.) Lib. Added 80; total over 3000; circulation year ending May 6, 1886, 4185; year ending May 6, 1887, 5609; year ending May 6, 1888, 5830; subscribing members 217 at a dollar a year. "Why the Library does not receive a better support is a conundrum hard to answer," says the *Journal*. "It is centrally located, admirably conducted by Miss Thorburn, and is fitted

with every requisite for the dissemination of wholesome knowledge. It is to the discredit of Nyack that more interest is not manifested."

Philadelphia, Pa. Apprentices' Lib. Co. (68th rpt.) Added 829 v.; total 19,000; (?) circulation 93,509; visitors to reading-room 19,513.

"Among a population of a million people this is the largest free library for the public loan of books. 68 years of active, unintermitted, successful work has demonstrated its worthiness of the confidence of the community in aiding and extending in Philadelphia this special line of mental culture. It is now distributing a carefully selected literature at a yearly cost of less than four cents a volume, and at a rate less than one dollar per member participating. About 100,000 v. are loaned annually to nearly 4000 readers, at a current expense of less than \$4000. For its capacity probably no other similar institution has equalled it, in relative measurement of distribution, or in economy of management."

Some of the board of managers have served continuously for 20 years. The institution "shows in the character of its readers, and by the tone of the literature dispensed, which has been steadily advancing upon educational lines, that it has the power to elevate and instruct, as well as to amuse. . . . The library has outgrown its contracted limits. Why not make it the basis of a larger work, rather than experiment with new and untried machinery to accomplish the same end as would be necessary in starting a new institution of a like character? . . . The reading-room for men has shown more satisfactory results during the past year than at any previous time. . . . The system of entrance by means of cards issued to those who are recorded by name, residence, and occupation, has greatly improved the character of the attendance."

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. Added during 10 months 2436; total 15,115; issued 49,806 (37,398 fiction and juv.).

NOTES.

Edited by C: Alex. Nelson.

Albany (N. Y.) Y. W. C. A. The new rooms were opened June 14. The dormitories are in perfect order, and the parlor and secretary's room and private room are handsomely fitted up. The reading-room and library are well stocked with excellent reading-matter, and the music-room is fitted up as such a room should be.

Augusta (Ga.) Lib. With the piano fund realized by the ladies from their entertainments last winter, a number of new books are to be purchased each month. They gave up the idea of owning a piano, as the books would be more useful to the library. The fund amounts to over \$300.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt Free Lib. The circulation is steadily increasing. A fifth branch library building will be ready for occupancy in the early fall, with a good selection of books on its shelves. A number of French books have recently been added, and in the future small additional orders for French and German books will be sent out at stated intervals.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. A proposition has been made in the City Council to sell the present Bates Hall library property, on the ground that it will bring a better price now than five years hence when the new building is completed. This the *Traveller* shows to be very bad financial management, as the movement of retail business houses up Boylston St. towards the Back Bay will make the property more and not less valuable in the near future.

The *Journal* says: "We still hold that the city can afford to retain the building, but the object of those who propose to sell we know is every way creditable. They hold that, with the amount already appropriated, and the sum that it is possible to realize from the sale of the present building, the new edifice could be erected with very trifling additional cost. With the amount secured a contract for the erection of the new edifice could be made upon much more favorable terms than if the building is dependent for completion upon small appropriations from time to time. This is reasonable. That it would be judicious, if this policy is adopted, to give the Trustees power to sell at private sale does not admit of a doubt, for a forced sale at auction might prove injurious to the interests of the city. The new building can be completed in two years, and our citizens are anxious to see it pushed with all possible speed consistent with wise economy."

Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. Since Jan. 1, the 17,500 v. have been reclassified, and a card catalog is in preparation. The new shelves will hold 30,000 v. Juvenile books will be separated from those for adults, and the children are to have a separate entrance and a window to themselves. A conspicuous window is to contain a memorial to the late Mrs. Pettengill, as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming.

Charleston (S. C.) Lib. The Society has expended \$4900 in repairs on the old building. \$1000 of this was used for 1700 feet of shelving. The second floor has been divided into six large offices, halls, and an anteroom. Porticos on each side are surrounded by an ornamental railing.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Lib. Assoc. The Forum Pub. Co. of New York offers to present the library with \$100 worth of books, to be selected by the library committee, provided 50 subscribers to the *Forum* are secured in the city.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. Referring to the P. L., the *Herald* says: "It is perhaps in order to say what thing it has not done as well as those things which have been so faithfully performed. There is a feeling among scholars in this city that the aid offered by the library is inefficient. The cyclopædias are few and old. The method of consulting them is slow and discouraging. The books that are wanted are generally gone. The catalog is a hodge-podge of matters which fails to present to many minds an idea of the contents of the shelves. A thief once stole several thousand books before the loss was discovered. A sensible enlargement of the reference library, with less red tape in matters of ordinary, momentary consultation, would benefit citizens whose labors are of a high order of

usefulness. Those citizens have always heretofore bewailed the meagre facilities afforded by this institution." This sounds as though one of the constitutional growlers at the Astor Lib. in New York had "gone west."

Justice Harlan in Feb. handed down an opinion in which he held that the city has absolute control over a tract of ground including Dearborn Park, and good lawyers say that the title to the park property is vested in the city. This being the case the City Council will doubtless be favorably disposed towards the erection of a new library building, and the efforts that have been made at Washington to secure the grant of the park for this use will be renewed with better prospect of success in the home council chamber. There should be no delay in pressing the matter, as the library is already outgrowing its present quarters.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The new Board of Trustees met and organized June 6. It was decided to ask for a tax levy of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tenths of a mill for library purposes, the same as was received last year. Two additional rules were adopted: That ex-members of the library board be allowed to take out books from the reference department without an order from a member of the board, and that ex-members shall not be liable to a fine for retaining books longer than the time specified by the rules. The latter is a poor exception. All members or ex-members of library boards should respect their own authority too highly to exempt themselves from obedience to their own rules.

Congressional Library. Sec. Vilas, of the Library Commission, recently went before the Appropriations Committee of the House and informed them that the library building for which plans had been drawn, and for the erection of which the work so far done was in consonance, called for an expenditure of fully three times as much money as the bill authorizing the structure had appropriated. In other words, instead of a building to cost not exceeding \$3,000,000, the present plan contemplated an expenditure of at least \$10,000,000. The committee immediately authorized Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, to present the following resolution to the House, and it was discussed and passed June 18, by a vote of 114 to 50, and one more than a quorum:

"That the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate and House of Repr. acting conjointly, shall, within 30 days after passage of this act, invite from eminent architects, not exceeding five in number, designs and general specifications for a building for a Library of Congress, to be erected on the site purchased for that purpose in the city of Washington, the cost of the building not to exceed \$3,000,000, and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the above-named committees, to pay for said designs and general specifications. The said committees shall report to Congress its action in the premises on or before the 20th day of Dec., 1888.

"That the work now in progress on the building for the Library of Congress shall be suspended, and the commission authorized by act of Con-

gress approved, April 15, 1886, be and the same is hereby dissolved.

"That the property purchased for a site for the Library of Congress, including the buildings thereon, together with all plans, records, and other property of the U. S., connected with the building for the said Library of Congress, be and the same is hereby transferred to the care and custody of the Interior Dept. The expenses of such care and custody shall be paid out of any money already appropriated for the construction of the building of the said Library of Congress."

A Washington despatch to the *Boston Post* says: "The general impression among the members of the Senate now here is that the action of the House in providing for an entire change in the plans for the congressional library will not be indorsed when the sundry civil bill comes up for action in the Senate. One United States Senator said to-day that, in his opinion, the National Library building should be the finest structure of its kind in the world, and he was disposed to put no obstacles in the way of the consummation of the plans which had already been adopted. He thought his colleagues would look at the matter in the same way that he did, and he did not believe that the action of the House would by any possible chance be indorsed."

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The trustees have decided to erect a library building which will be the finest structure on the beautiful campus. It is to cost at least \$225,000 and hold 400,000 v. so conveniently arranged that the furthest book will be but 120 ft. from the delivery desk. The plans of an Ithaca architect, W. H. Miller, have been chosen, and he will receive \$12,500 for them and his services. The building will occupy the most picturesque site on the campus, and is to be constructed of brown-stone and red Medina sand-stone. The exterior will present a handsome and artistic appearance from all points of view; its most striking feature will be a noble tower 150 ft. in height, to be located on the southwestern corner, in which will be placed the famous Cornell chimes and the great university clock, which will be provided with huge illuminated dials. Two stacks will be included in the main building at right angles to each other, and all the interior arrangements are said to be perfectly adapted to the library's needs. The reading-room will have a vaulted roof, and shelving for 200,000 v. of reference-books, and will be lighted mainly by windows in the clerestory. The stock-rooms will be seven stories high, three stories being below the floor of the reading-room and four above. They will contain shelving for about 400,000 v., and have bays with desks for post-graduate students. There are to be librarian's, cataloging, seminar, and dressing and check rooms, and in the basement will be a lecture-hall seating 1200 persons. The President White Library of history and political science, containing 30,000 v., will be shelved in a room apart from the general library.

Des Moines (Ia.) City Lib. It is proposed to locate the library in the new building of the Y. M. C. A., thus securing an ideal location and giving the library its proper place in the com-

munity, the city to pay a fair commercial rate as rent, and thus add to the income of the Y. M. C. A.

Elizabeth (N. J.) P. L. With the approval of the trustees a Ladies' Library Aid Association has been organized, and a number of ladies have joined and offered their services as collectors. It is intended to apportion the city among these in districts, in which each house is to be visited, and the contributions made by all persons set down in the visiting books, which the collectors are to carry. The library has prospered lately, and its affairs are in a promising condition.

Erie (Pa.) City Lib. The library committee have recently expended \$400 in securing nearly 500 v., and they expect to add several hundred more at once, all of which they hope to have ready for delivery by July 1.

Evansville (Ind.) P. L. The library committee have ready for issue a comprehensive list of some 1500 books suitable for the use of children and young people. It is classified by general subjects and to a limited extent to the ages of readers for whom the books are best suited. It has been carefully prepared by the librarian and his assistants, assisted by Supt. Jones and Miss Cropsey on behalf of the teachers. The list is for free distribution.

Germantown (O.) Library. The library and reading-rooms were formally dedicated June 12, and a dinner was given to the Dayton colony by the citizens in token of their obligation to them for their generous gift. The library contains 2000 new and valuable books, and the reading-rooms are handsomely furnished and well supplied with periodicals.

Hartford, Ct. What is known locally as the "Free Public Library Project" is likely to meet with a gratifying response from the citizens. Of the \$400,000 required, the sum of \$250,000 has already been pledged. Recently two gentlemen, not residents of Hartford, let it be known that they would give respectively \$100,000 and \$50,000 if enough in addition were secured to put the project on a permanent basis. Thereupon two Hartford families agreed to give \$50,000 each. There is little doubt that the remainder required will be raised by the citizens.

Macon, Ga. The Library and the Y. M. C. A. Two correspondents, in the *Tel. graph* of May 23, strongly oppose the consolidation of the Library and the Y. M. C. A., principally on the ground "that it would, contrary to public policy, convert a public secular institution into a sectarian institution, and contrary to equity and fair dealing disfranchise all members of the library not members of those particular churches defined as 'Evangelical.'"

Nashville, Tenn. The Howard Lib. has over 8000 v., under the care of Jos. S. Carels, whose chief pride is a rare and valuable collection of over 4000 stamps, from all corners of the world, which he has been collecting for 40 years. He has also the autographs of all of the most noted persons of recent history, including those of every President of the U. S., every Governor of

Tenn., 17 members of the Napoleon family, and all the crowned heads of the continent. The library is continually growing in popularity. A request has been made to have the library remain open on Sunday, as there are many mechanics who would like to read some of the costly and instructive reference-books, and books bearing on their several trades, on that day.

Nashville, Tenn. State Prison Lib. N. W. Utley, chaplain, reports in the *American* that a general interest is manifested by the prisoners in reading the books and papers in the prison library, as well as those furnished by Sunday-school workers. Three gentlemen have donated books from their own libraries, and Mr. Utley makes an earnest appeal for additional donations of one or more books.

Nashville (Tenn.) College for Young Ladies. The pupils have for two years carried out a neat plan to secure a library. Each class founds a class library, and to aid them in the work they elect honorary members and honorary authors. Over the class bookcases hang portraits of the honorary members and on the cases are busts when obtainable of the class authors. On each bookcase is inscribed, in gilt letters, the name and date of the class and the name of the honorary member. A generous rivalry between classes increases the interest as well as the number of books. This scheme might well be adopted in other educational institutions.

N. Y. Industrial Educ. Assoc. "Nearly 1000 v. have been collected as the nucleus of a reference and circulating library. It is our intention to make it a factor of great usefulness. The reading-room is open day and evening, and contains the principal educational and literary journals published in this country, in England, France, Germany, and Italy."

New York State Lib. The new commission to complete the state library portion of the capitol, met June 15, and after some consideration decided to substitute the plans suggested by Prof. Dewey for those by Commissioner Perry and Librarian Griswold. These plans project a vista from State Street to Washington Avenue, with windows opening on both streets. This will necessitate the removal of the regents' room to the floor above that now occupied. The wall of the regents' room on the north will be converted into a large arch. This is the only thing that will be disturbed about that room, whose wall and ceiling frescoes are among the handsomest in the building. Mr. Griswold had suggested that the law library should be separate, but Prof. Dewey thought it better to have all in one room with the sweeping vista and the arched division walls. — *Albany Journal*.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. Mayor Haynes has appointed the following library commissioners: Ex Judge F. H. Teese and L. Spencer Goble, for four years; G. S. Duryee, three years; S. J. McDonald, two years; J. Frank Dort, one year. Messrs. Goble and Duryee are trustees of the Newark Library Association. The mayor and W. N. Barringer, supt. of schools, are also members

of the board. May 9, the board organized by electing Mayor Haynes, pres., G. S. Durfee, treas. and S. J. McDonald, sec.; and committees were appointed on rules and on a site. The articles of incorporation were signed.

The following suggestion offered by the *Journal* to the new library commissioners will be appreciated by librarians: "We want a larger library and the system that works well enough in Paterson would be entirely inadequate here. Hence everybody should give the commission the benefit of suggestions, and here is one for a starter. The great point in a public library is to have things arranged so that readers will have as little difficulty as possible in getting what books they want. In the Paterson library it is impossible to know whether or not a certain book is out until the question is asked and one of the clerks spends the time necessary to ascertain the fact. That causes a great waste of time and needless disappointment, as one may slip a dozen books without being able to find one in. This could all be avoided by the construction of a large indicator which would show at a glance what books could be had, so that the librarian's assistants would have little else to do but hand out and keep a record of the books applied for. The matter may not, on the face of it, be of great importance, but all who have any knowledge of the operation of a popular lending library in a large manufacturing city will readily understand the value attaching to a simple (?) and time-saving system such as we have hinted at." The simplicity of an "indicator which would show at a glance what books could be had" in a collection of 30 000 v. is quite apparent "on the face of it." Next!

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. On June 8 the trustees visited and examined the Public Library at Paterson, the first free public library established in N. J. The management of the library was fully explained to the visitors by Librarian Frank P. Hill, and it was made clear to them that the success attained at Paterson was mainly due to having an expert librarian to manage affairs from the beginning.

Oakland (Cal.) Free Lib. Closed for a month for cleaning, repairing, etc. A contract was given to the Bancroft Company for 2000 new books to cost about \$1250; the latest works of fiction, science, and art; many of these will be on the shelves at the reopening. After this purchase and the necessary expenses are allowed for, there is a surplus of \$2400. A portion of this will be spent in the purchase of some 3000 new vols., including several works of reference, valuable and expensive. This will make the library one of the most complete in the state. The reading-room list is also to be added to.

Olneyville (R. I.) F. L. The building committee have submitted several plans to the board for inspection, some providing for a two story, others for a three story library building, with a large hall over the library rooms and a basement room for an evening school. No action has yet been taken.

Oswego, N. Y. The Gerritt Smith Lib. "There are evidences," says the *Bulletin*, "that

the views of our editorial on the Gerritt Smith Lib. are heartily approved by the most of the people of the city. . . . The partial and very exclusive circulation breaks down whatever reason there may have been in the original design or anything else to make it a reference library. What is good for 24 ought to be vastly better for 25,000. It is inconceivable on what grounds this very narrow exclusiveness can be justified, and it is strange that a board of trustees should have adopted it and kept it up for over forty years (if we mistake not) without indignant protests on the part of citizens."

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. The library is second to none in Southern California. The handsome building, now nearly completed, is unequalled by any west of Denver. It is an ornament to the city. The library has earned \$11,908, and \$7000 have been donated; \$13,613 have been put into the building, and \$10000 more is needed to complete the institution. An appeal is made to have this amount raised.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. At their June meeting the trustees decided to draw one-half of the annual appropriation from the city treasury for the purchase of new books and other necessary supplies. A vacation of three weeks each was voted to the librarian and his assistants. The Board of Education has as yet taken no action about printing the catalog of books prepared by the committee of teachers appointed for the purpose. The librarian announced that Mr. J. R. Beam had presented the library with a handsome wax *fac-simile* of the crown seal of England, and it was ordered to be hung up in an appropriate place.

Reading (Pa.) Lib. Assoc. "At the annual meeting, June 11, for the election of officers, a majority of the stockholders was not present, and there was no election. A subsequent meeting of members was held, which was considered illegal by the old officers who hold over. Do not get into a quarrel, gentlemen, and thus endanger the prosperity and usefulness of your institution."

Reading (Pa.) P. L. The *Times* of June 12 has an editorial comparing the library facilities of Hartford, Ct., and its promising outlook for a fine public library, with those of Reading, which has a slightly larger population. "How do the citizens of Reading like the contrast between the two cities? Here we have a public library of 6000 or 7000 v. that is languishing for want of adequate support. In Hartford there are several libraries with a total of 78,000 v. [in 1880]. The people of Reading ought to be stirring themselves in the matter of a first-class public library."

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds Lib. 562 v. of public documents and over 400 v. by purchase were received at the lib. during May, the largest number since the original purchase by Mr. Reynolds. Included in the purchase were sets of the *North British Review* and of *Notes and Queries*. G. W. Rafter presented 88 micrographic plates, accompanied by a full catalog and minute description of each.

Rochester, N. Y. Central Lib. The Library Committee of the Board of Education added about 600 v., by purchase, to the Central Library, May 1. A number of new cases will also be purchased.

Rochester, N. Y. D. W. Powers has purchased the law library of the late Senator Conkling, and it is now being shipped to this city. Judge Danforth, of the Court of Appeals, says that for working purposes the library is one of the best in the country. Mr. Powers intends the books, which number 3000, for the exclusive use of his tenants.

Rutgers College Lib., New Brunswick, N. J. The students here have access to about 70,000 v., many of them invaluable. During the past year Pres. Gates has added many new books to the working college library, and Librarian J. C. Van Dyke has placed in the Sage Library large numbers of new acquisitions.

Sacramento (Cal.) P. L. At the June meeting of the Library Board the President was authorized to procure plans and specifications for a gallery on three sides of the library-room, and submit them to the Board for their action.

St. Catharine's (Ont.) Free Lib. The finance committee of the City Council desire to cut down the estimates of the library board, which has asked for \$1200 and for the full amount of which the library is committed. One member of the library board thought \$130 could be saved by abolishing the reading-room!! The Mayor would make a more radical change, if any, and open the library but two or three times a week. A committee was appointed to confer with the finance committee and explain the matter at issue. The library has been notified to vacate their present premises by Aug. 1. Considerable excitement has been caused by the novel, "Inez," by Augusta J. Evans. It is claimed that it contains matter offensive to devout Roman Catholics, and so, for the present at least, the book has been suppressed in the library.—*Pub. Weekly, June 16.*

Salem (Mass.) Public Library. The trustees of the Public Library of Salem have accepted the plans of Andrews & Jacques for remodelling the Bertram mansion for the purposes of a library. There were five competing architects, and their plans were submitted to a library expert. The plan chosen contemplates the removal of the present staircase to the southwestern portion of the house on the Essex Street front, bringing it to the left of the entrance. There will be a spacious vestibule. On the right will be a reception-room, and extending from this clear across the back of the house will be the main delivery hall, with book shelves for 16,000 v. There will be a convenient office, and in the rear the librarian's room. In the second story the partitions will be removed and there will be two halls. The larger of these will extend two-thirds of the distance across the width of the building and will run back the entire length. This hall will be used for a reading-room. Besides this there will be a smaller hall for the reference library, and the upper entryway leading to the stairs. The third

floor for the present will be utilized for storage, and nothing will be done beside removing a few partitions. The estimated expense is in the vicinity of \$7500. This money will be appropriated by the City Council. Mr. Frank P. Hill, of the Paterson (N. J.) Pub. Lib., has been appointed librarian.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. At the June meeting of the trustees, one petition signed by Dennis Kearney and others asked for the establishment of a branch in South San Francisco; another asked for a branch at the Mission. The committee on municipal relations was authorized to present both to the Supervisors for action. It was reported that no additional space could be secured at the City Hall beyond that already granted. The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors cut down the appropriation for the Library from \$35,000 to \$28,000. The Board propose to levy for the Library only 1½ cents on the \$100, while the law allows 10 cents. The Library has never been appreciated as it should be. The people, says the *Chronicle*, have never developed any local pride in it, "and until this sentiment is developed, the library can do no more than go along in a perfunctory sort of way, almost wholly failing to perform its appropriate function, that of a great public educator."

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. "The list of new books added to the P. L. shows that the librarian and the library trustees are up with the times in procuring the best of the new books as fast as they are published, and that they use good judgment. The selection of books for such a collection is a matter requiring the best of judgment and the keenest discrimination. Bad books must be avoided, and at the same time care must be taken that the books that are bought are not too deep, too scientific, or too dull to suit the average reader. Works of the highest class must be provided for those who are capable of reading and understanding them, but the great majority of the books bought must be books that will not form an enduring part of the world's literature perhaps, but yet are demanded by the people to-day, and can be read without injuring either mentally or morally those who take them from the library. The list of the new accessions shows that those who have charge of the matter are doing their work with excellent judgment and appreciation of the needs of the public. There are no trashy works among the new books that have been added. Books of travel and biography are most prominent in the list. . . . The collection of books that has been made is an admirable one throughout, and there are few, if any, works in the library that are not suited to its shelves. A liberal education is at the command of any one who has access to such a collection, and who knows, or is directed, how to use in the best way the opportunity offered him."—*Journal.*

Springfield, Mass. The laying out of Merrick Park makes the city library building more accessible to people approaching from Chestnut Street, and it has been decided to build a commodious portico on the north side of the library. Architect Gardner is preparing the designs, but

no estimate has been made of the cost. The directors would not go into mourning if some one would do the handsome thing and present them with a portico. A drive-way is being built between the library and the Episcopal parsonage. — *Republican*.

Stockton (Cal.) P. L. The board of trustees at their meeting, June 5, adopted the following: "Whereas, a site having been donated by the city council for a free public library building, and whereas a large fund will be in the city treasury, levied for the purpose of erecting said building; therefore, be it resolved that a committee of three be appointed, to be called the building committee," and this committee was given full powers to act in this matter.

Toledo, O. The plans prepared for the new Public Library building show a two-story structure of brick with stone trimmings. There will be two entrances. The building will stand back 40 ft. from Madison and 15 ft. from Ontario Street.

Topeka (Kan.) P. L. An exceptional increase in the monthly circulation, and in the number of readers in the library, indicates a steady increase in the public interest in and appreciation of the library.

University of Pa. Lib. \$170,000 have been subscribed by the friends and alumni of the college for the new library building, Provost Pepper contributing \$10,000 of the amount. \$135,000 will be expended for the building and the balance will be invested and the interest used for the purchase of books. The building will be erected on the campus, fronting on Woodland Avenue. It will be of brick with stone facings. The part containing the reading-room will be three stories in height. On the first floor will be the librarian's room, the reading-room, and alcoves containing books in special demand. The second and third floors will contain recitation-rooms for classes pursuing special courses of study requiring access to the library; a lecture-room, where public lectures not requiring the use of so large a room as the chapel will be held, and a museum. The latter for the exhibition of such archaeological treasures as may fall to the University through gift, and for the objects that may be brought to light by the Babylonian expedition now fitting out under the auspices of the college to make explorations in the valley of the Euphrates, under Dr. Peters, the well-known Semitic scholar. The stock-room will be two stories in height. The plans have been examined and approved by the librarians of Harvard and Columbia. The capacity will be for 500,000 v., and the building is to be one of the finest and best appointed of American college libraries. The medical, theological and law libraries will be placed in the new building, and probably the library of the Agricultural Society.

The Medical Hall of the Univ. was burned on the morning of May 31. The Stille Medical Library contained 10,000 v., 6000 of which were burned and about 1500 were drenched with water. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. The building committee of the City Council have authorized the

library directors to prepare plans for the addition to the library which shall meet the requirements of the institution, and submit them to the Supt. of Public Buildings.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Athens, Greece. National Lib. The cornerstone of a National Library was recently laid at Athens by the King of Greece, assisted by the Queen and the Princess Alexandra. The funds for this library were given by three brothers named Valliano. It was their desire that the money, which amounts to 1,000,000 f., be employed in some work of public utility, and the library was decided to be the best work of the kind that could be undertaken.

Bristol, Eng. Mr. C. Tovey, whose name is well known in the literature of wine and spirits, died at Clifton, on June 1. He wrote also a "History of the City Library" (Bristol, 1855), and asserted the right of the citizens to its free use, from which they had been debarred, although it was founded by Robert Redwood for free and public access in 1613. This foundation, now under the Act, claims to be the first Protestant free library in England; Chetham's Library, Manchester, for which that honor is asserted in the article "Libraries" in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and elsewhere, not dating earlier than 1653.

British Museum. "The secret of Mr. Bond's resignation of the librarianship was very well kept," says the *Athenæum* of June 16, "and it took most people by surprise. Mr. Bond's reign of ten years has been eminently prosperous and satisfactory, and the Museum has developed steadily under his able management. Among the incidents of his administration have been the opening of the Museum to the public on all weekdays, the introduction of the electric light, and consequent prolongation of the hours of study, the printing of the Library Catalogue, the construction of the White Wing, the opening of the great ethnographical gallery, and the acquisition of the Stowe mss., of the Anderson collection of Japanese drawings, and many other treasures. Mr. Bond has proved an eminently judicious and entirely disinterested head of the great institution, and has known how to perform his duties with much firmness and dignity, tact, and consideration for others. His successor, whoever he may be, may well take him for a model; but it will be long before his resignation ceases to be matter for regret."

There are several possible successors. Mr. Bullen, whose name was sent up to the Queen along with Mr. Bond's on the last vacancy, entered the Museum about the same time as the Principal Librarian, and his length of service, his ability, and his great popularity give him undeniable claims. Mr. Thompson succeeded Mr. Bond in the charge of the manuscripts, and his eminence as a palæographer naturally points him out as well fitted to follow Mr. Bond in the higher office. There is no modern precedent for seeking a head librarian outside the Keepers of the Printed Books and the Manuscripts, and it is understood Mr. Franks would not accept the post; but

his friends consider that Mr. Poole should not be passed over. Many who know the encyclopædic learning of Dr. Garnett hope he may be chosen, but the trustees are hardly likely to go beyond the head Keepers.

The *Athenæum* of Jan. 23 adds: "To the gentlemen we mentioned last week in connection with the Principal Librarianship of the British Museum, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Bond should be added Mr. Sidney Colvin, whose claims are based not so much on his five years of service as Keeper of the Prints as on his previous experience acquired during his nine years' successful directorship of the Fitzwilliam Museum. The names considered by the trustees, unless they go outside the Museum, which they are not likely to do, will probably be those of Mr. Bullen, Mr. Maunde Thompson, and Mr. Colvin."

British Museum. W. Roberts wrote to the *Athenæum* of Feb. 25: "The general arrangements at the British Museum are so excellent that one is very loath to complain; but I think there can be no question about the fact that the Newspaper-Room management might be very much improved. To obtain more than one volume from the attendants is almost equivalent to asking a great personal favor; whilst they seem to have no idea, or means of finding out, when a particular paper was started. If you ask for a certain volume, you are requested to state the year, and *vice versa*. The courtesy of the attendants in the Reading-Room does not extend, so far as my own experience and that of my friends (who also use the room) go, to the Newspaper-Room. Another source of annoyance is that the authorities do not seem to have troubled about obtaining, where possible, indices of the various periodicals. For example, the *Bazaar* volumes have no index, without which they are quite valueless for reference purposes. I have no doubt the indices would have been duly forwarded if an intimation were sent to the publishers. One of the attendants informed a friend of mine that their copy of the *Oracle* (now defunct) was without an index. I cannot but think such an oversight is highly reprehensible."

Mr. G: C. Boase replies:

"My experience is very different from that of Mr. W. Roberts as given in your issue of Feb. 25. For upwards of 20 years I have been a frequenter of the Reading-Room, and during that long period have always received the greatest kindness and consideration from the superintendents, the clerks of the Reading-Room, and the attendants, being often indebted to them for services which, considering the amount of work they have to do, I could not have expected at their hands."

"Since the opening of the special newspaper department I have made great use of this branch of the library, and have not only found that I could obtain as many newspapers as I desired, but have also been much aided in my work by the special knowledge of the collections of London newspapers possessed by the attendants, who are most obliging in their endeavors to facilitate the researches of the readers. The papers are arranged on the shelves in chronological order, and it is only necessary for a person to give the name

and the date of the paper which he requires and it is brought to him without delay. The Newspaper-Room is very comfortable, has a good light, and possesses every convenience which can be desired, and I cannot imagine how any reasonable person can find cause of complaint. Mr. Eccles, the superintendent, is a most efficient officer, and would, if it were necessary — which I very much doubt — see that the attendants were attentive to the readers. Mr. Roberts cannot have had any experience of other libraries, or he would more appreciate his very great privileges in the British Museum."

Glasgow. The adoption of the Free Libraries Act at Glasgow has been negated by the large majority of 9437 votes. There were recorded 13,550 votes in favor of the adoption and 22,987 against it. — *Athenæum*.

Heidelberg. The late German emperor presented to the Bibliotheca Palatina at Heidelberg the celebrated so called Manesse manuscript. This famous ms. named after the Councillor Rudiger Manesse and his son, of Zurich, consists of a collection of minne songs of the 14th century, written on parchment, and containing on 429 leaves upward of 7000 verses by 140 poets, together with 137 richly ornamented pages, on which beside the portraits of the earliest "Minne-singers" of princely and knightly blood, is also represented the historical Wartburg war. Its existence became first known toward the end of the 16th century, when it was in the possession of a baron of Hohn-Sax, residing in his strong castle of Forsteck, near St. Gall, in Switzerland. In 1607 Marquard Freher bought it for the Palatine library of Heidelberg, whence, during the turmoil of the thirty years' war, in a manner thus far unexplained, it came into the possession of a Parisian bibliophile, who presented it to the Bibliothèque Nationale in that city. For nearly two centuries the Germans have vainly tried to get it back; but even in the treaties of 1815 and 1871 they failed to recover the treasure. It is owing to the energy and circumspection of Herr Carl Trübner, the Strasburg bookseller, that the valuable manuscript has finally been restored to its German owner. Herr Trübner acquired a number of ancient French manuscripts in the Ashburnham sale for no less a sum than \$130,000, and through negotiations with the Bibliothèque Nationale, Emperor Frederick in the end realized his wish of obtaining the precious manuscript.

London. The Library at St. Paul's Cathedral is not generally known to be one of the most valuable features of the building, but a paper given in *The Bookworm* shows that this is indeed the case — at any rate, from a bibliophile's point of view. Hardly any other cathedral guards a finer store of books, and none treasures them more lovingly. A library existed for centuries before the Great Fire, but it was plundered in Puritan times for the benefit of Sion College. Among the treasures now in the library are a large-paper copy of Walton's Polygot Bible, Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton, and the first edition of Tyndale's New Testament (1526).

Monaco. "A correspondent expresses surprise that no contradiction has appeared of a

statement in a contemporary last week to the effect that the royal library at Monaco is one of the finest in the world, and contains upwards of 750,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts. We did not think the announcement was meant seriously, or that any one would believe it except, possibly, the Public Orator at Cambridge; but, as it appears to be accepted as the truth, and to have been widely copied, we may state that there is no library at Monaco, either royal or other. There are many archives in the palace at Monaco, but no books."—*Athenæum*, June 23.

Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. A number of valuable mss. were recently stolen from the National Library by a man named Chevreux. Among them were several diplomas of Charles the Fat, Otho, and the Emperor Louis, and several charters of bishops and lords of Lorraine, Burgundy, Champagne, and Languedoc, in all sixty-six parchments, valued at a million francs. Fortunately the police obtained a clue to the theft, and, on searching the apartments of Chevreux, recovered all the documents.

Stratford-on-Avon. It is said that even if the Shakespearian Library at Stratford proves ultimately as successful as it sponsors anticipate, it will be a long time before it can compete in attractiveness and in completeness with the Shakespeare Memorial Library at Birmingham. The latter contains no fewer than 8000 volumes besides other articles of interest. The most important recent additions have been the purchase at a cost of £105 of the first issue of the third folio, dated 1663, which is extremely rare, and a copy of which was destroyed in the 1879 fire. Valuable acquisitions are also the Hanmer (Oxford) edition of 1734-'35 and the quarto edition of the late J. Payne Collier. The library has now upon its shelves, among other rarities, the first four folio editions of Shakespeare's works. In 1869 a catalogue was published giving a list of all the editions then known, not only editions actually possessed, but every edition of which there was any record in any bibliography or catalogue, and this was thought to exhaust all possibilities in the way of editions. Since then, nevertheless, the existence of forty or fifty editions, of which there had been no record, has been discovered, and these are now in the Birmingham Memorial Library. There are still 218 editions wanted, and those it is hoped to secure by purchase or donation. The library contains, it may be mentioned, sixty-three out of the seventy-five editions known to have been published between 1623 and 1800.

Trèves, France. A very interesting ms. is said to have been found in the Trèves Library. It is the fragment of an old French poem, written, according to the notes at the bottom of the text, by Richard Cœur de Lion. The title is "Sainte Nonna et son fils Saint Devey," and it was written during the author's captivity in Germany on his way from the Holy Land.

In *Victoria, Australia*, there are 233 free libraries, one to each 4800 souls. In Great Britain there are 130, one to each 277,000.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Terra-alba. We have a book published in London, 1790, which is rapidly going to pieces. It has evidently been rebound, the binding is in good order. Beginning at the back of the book, extending through all the leaves except the blank ones is a large hole, already in the largest place $6\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide encroaching on the print. It is said to be due to terra-alba in the paper?? Can anything be done to stop it? — *Burlington, Vt., Fletcher F. L.*

Cleaning Prints and Printed Papers. — Dr. Frazer, Librarian to the Royal Irish Academy, says the very best method, which does not disintegrate or in any way harm the fibres of paper, is to steep the print in a bath of an ounce of Condy's disinfecting fluid reduced with a pint of tepid (cool) water. The paper, which will have assumed a brownish tinge, is washed two or three times in tepid water and then steeped in a bath of one ounce of sulphurous (not sulphuric) acid reduced with a pint of tepid water, which will restore the color. Finally, wash three or four times in tepid water, drain, press under blotting-paper and dry under pressure.

Librarians.

BOND, Sir E. A. The *Saturday Review* notices his resignation in $1\frac{1}{4}$ column, with merited praise of his administration. See extracts from the *Athenæum* among our "Foreign notes," p. 226.

GALLUP, G. B., has been elected librarian of the Y. M. C. A. of Albany, N. Y. (for a term of three years from July 1); in place of Elmer Blair, resigned. Mr. Gallup has been on the staff of the Albany *Argus*.

HILL, Frank P., of the Paterson, N. J., Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Salem, Mass., Public Library, and will take charge there Sept. 1.

LARNED, J. N., is preparing for the press "The life, letters, and poems of David Gray," in 2 vols., to be published next fall. This David Gray (born Edinburgh, 1836, died Buffalo, 1888) was editor for many years of the *Buffalo Courier*. He was a rare man of genius, says Mr. Larned, but less widely known than David Gray, the Glasgow poet, who died many years ago.

LINDERFELT, K. A.: The first edition of his "Volapük; an easy method," was exhausted in 10 days; 3 editions of 4000 copies have been sold and a fourth has been issued. Mr. Linderfelt is preparing for publication an English-Volapük dictionary, which no doubt will be equally successful.

LINDHALL, Dr. Joshua, Professor of Natural History at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., has been appointed curator of the Illinois State Historical Museum, to succeed the late Dr. Amos H. Worthen. He is a Swede and an alumnus of the University of Lund.

Low, Mr. Lyman R., librarian of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, sailed for Europe on Saturday, June 2, on the Cunard

steamer *Aurania*. His trip is in part connected with the interests of the society. He was to attend a great coin sale in London on June 15-23, and another in Frankfort on June 26 and 27.

PLASKITT, Joshua, has been elected by the School Board of Baltimore, Md., to replace Michael Connolly as librarian of Baltimore City College. The office is for one year, from Sept. 1. Mr. Plaskitt is one of the commissioners. A member suggested that a lady should occupy the position, but Capt. Fenton gallantly thought that, when in the province of the Board, the bread-winner should be given preference over the spinster. The average of books given out is *two a day*.

SCHNEIDER, Louis, who began life as a comedian and was afterwards librarian and personal friend of King William, has written his "Memoirs," which are soon to be published. They contain letters and documents about the late Emperor that show him in a new light. It is pretended that the German sovereign read and corrected the manuscript himself.

Gifts and Bequests.

Bridgeport, Conn. P. T. Barnum's latest gift is indirectly connected with library interests. He has recently announced his purpose to erect a ten-story building for the exclusive use of the Bridgeport Scientific Society and the Fairfield County Historical Society, and to present them jointly with an absolute title to the property. The total cost of the site and buildings will be about \$200,000. Committees of the two boards of trustees will superintend the details of construction.

Greenfield, Mass. The town library has just received from Judge Charles Allen, of Boston, a fine oil portrait of the late Gov. W. B. Washburn, who was the largest single contributor to the library, giving \$20,000 in all.

Hamilton College Lib., Utica, N. Y. The gift of \$1000 from Mr. Alonso Trask has already paid for upwards of 600 v., and a good balance is still to be expended. Ten graduates of the college have sent copies of their own publications. Hand-some donations have been made by R. Carter & Bros., Baker & Taylor, Charles Scribner's Sons, and Dodd & Mead of New York City. Judge C. H. Truax, of the Superior Court of New York City, has presented nearly 500 v. to the classical department, "selected with the discriminating care of an enthusiast in classical literature, and they furnish rare facilities for the advanced study of Latin and Greek."

Harvard Medical School L. Dr. Holmes has presented his entire collection of medical books to the Harvard Medical School; and at the reception which is proposed in recognition of his benefaction, he, in his capacity of President of the library, will have to make a speech accepting his own gift, and thanking himself for his distinguished generosity to the college. The situation is, indeed, a trifle like that of the Lord High Chancellor in "*Iolanthe*." — *Critic*.

Manchester, Eng. The heirs of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth will give to the city of Manchester, England, \$675,000 for a Whitworth Institute of Art and Industry.

Olneyville (R. I.) F. L. The treasurer has received \$1000, bequeathed by Mr. James Eddy, and the amount has been added to the building fund in accordance with the desire of the donor.

At *Péronne, France*, the Public Library has received the books of M. Alfred Danicourt, as well as his other collections, and gives 2500 francs for their installation. He also gives 100,000 fr., half the interest of which is to keep up the collections, the other half to pay a librarian.

Toledo, O. The Firemen's Lib. The following letter explains itself: "Toledo, O., May 12, 1888. John Nagley, Esq., Chief Fire Dept.: Dear Sir: During the last years of his life, the late D. R. Locke had in mind the establishment of a firemen's library. His long illness prevented him from carrying out his idea in its entirety. In accordance with his wishes I desire to give to the fire dept. of Toledo, through you, some 250 v., which, it is to be hoped, will prove the nucleus of a large and valuable library for the use and benefit of the firemen of Toledo. I have the honor to be very truly yours, Robinson Locke." The library comprises history, biography, fiction, travels, poetry, etc. The firemen of No. 3 house have nearly finished the cases for the books.

Bibliography.

ANDRIEU, Jules. *Bibliographie générale de l'Agenais*. Vol. 2. Paris, A. Picard, 1888. 422 p. 8°.

Contains L-Z and additions and corrections for both volumes.

A. J. BAUMGARTNER's *Le Prophète Joël*, introd. crit., trad., et commentaire, Paris, 1888, 4°, 10 fr., has an "Index bibliographique, publié d'après les notes de Eugène Le Savoureux."

BRAMBACH, W: *Die Reichenauer Sängerschule*. Beiträge zur Gesch. d. Gelehrsamkeit u. zur Kenntniss mittelalterlicher Musikhandschriften. — Zur Bibliographie des Henricus Hembuche de Hassia dictus de Langenstein von F. W. E. Roth. Lpz., 1888. 4 l.+43 p.+1 facsim. folded+1 l.+4+22 p. O. (Beihefte zum Centralbl. f. Bib., 2.)

Alexander GRAHAM and H. S. ASHBEE's *Travels in Tunisia*, London, Dulan, 1887, have a bibliography of 76 pp. of which the *Academy* of June 16 says:

"The exhaustive bibliography is truly valuable and gives weight to the volume. It begins with an introductory note enumerating the books used by the authors and naming a score as necessary

for the traveller. Then comes a catalogue raisonné in which every work, important or unimportant, is mentioned with more or less of detail. This is followed by (a) notes and notices of anonymous productions; by (b) publications on the Barbary States; by (c) studies of Tunisia proper; by (d) a list of maps; by (e) views, and by (f) pictures. It worthily forwards what Prince Hasan did for Egypt and Sir R. Lambert Playfair for Algeria. Mr. Robert Brown, I may note, promises the same for Morocco, and his work will supplant the defective sketches of MM. Renou and De Mortinière."

HOUZEAU, J. C., and LANCASTER, A. *Bibliographie générale de l'astronomie*. Vol. 1: *Ouvrages imprimés et mss.* 1^{re} ptie. Brux., juin 1887. 1. O. 7+858 p.

Vol. 2, issued in 1882, has 2225 columns and gives the titles of 35,000 papers on astronomy which have appeared in memoirs of societies and periodicals from 1666 to the present time. The first volume is to contain a list of all the single works on this subject. A third and concluding volume will appear in 1889, and will be devoted to lists of astronomical observations.

INDEX to tourists' maps and handbooks. (Pages 589-794 of *The bookseller*, June 6.)

INDIANAPOLIS P. L. A selection of books for young readers. Ind., 1888. 68 p. S.

Prefixed are short addresses "To the parent," "To the young reader." The latter closes thus: "The librarian and assistants will be glad to aid you at any time, while Saturday mornings especially we would like to devote to the scholars of the city. Let us make that 'students' day.'"

RICHARDSON, E. C.

O. v. Gebhardt notices in the *Centralbl. f. d. Bib.* (5:236-8) our Registrar E. C. Richardson's Bibliographical synopsis [of patristic literature]. He praises it as "the work of great care and unwearied industry. One seldom misses an important work and even the references to periodicals, encyclopedias, and the like could not be materially added to. Especially remarkable, considering that the author lives at Hartford, Conn., is the fulness with which the German literature has been included." He complains, however, of numerous misprints in the German titles. He approves of the notes added to the titles and calls attention to the list of authorities as showing the great amount of work expended.

INDEXES.

An index to the Public statutes [enacted 1881] of MASSACHUSETTS and to the public acts of 1882 to 1887, both inclusive, by W: V. Kellen. Boston, 1888. 5+559 p. l. O.

Vol. 10, 5th series of the Collections of the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY contains an index (p. 337-543) to the ten vols. of the series.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

A voice to America; or, the model republic. N. Y., 1855. P. 1-131 were written by F: Saunders, the remainder by T: Bangs Thorpe. C: A. N.

Ross Neil, ps. of Miss Harwood, daughter of Philip Harwood, late editor of the *Saturday review*, in *Lady Jane Grey*, *Inez*, or *The bride of Portugal*, and other plays. She has just died. — *Sat. rev.*, June 2, p. 644.

Octave Thanet. Alice French is the name of the lady who writes for the magazines over this signature. She is the daughter of Judge French, of Davenport, Iowa, and is of Puritan descent. She says her method of work is "simply to tell the truth in as good and simple English as I can pick up." It is said that Miss French has lately been engaged in studying character and life on an Arkansas plantation. — *Critic*, June 30.

Miss Florence Russell Dwinell, Asst. Lib., Public Library, Fitchburg, Mass., sends the following, authorized by the publishers: "Face to face," Chas. Scribner's Sons, is by Robt. Grant; "Talks with Socrates" was tr. by Miss Ellen Mason; "Loyal to the king," T. Y. Crowell, E. A. W. is E. A. Wells; "Zealot in tulle," D. Appleton, the full name of the author is Mrs. Marian Wildrick; "Lost wedding ring," Appleton, is by Mrs. J. A. Griswold; "Two broken hearts," Appleton, is by Rev. R: R. Hoes, U. S. N.; "Silken threads," Cupples & Hurd, George Afterem is Harold Williams, M.D., author of "Mr. and Mrs. Morton;" "Terrace of M^{on} Désir," Cupples & Hurd, is by Sophie (Radford) de Meissner, daughter of an Amer. admiral, wife of a Russian diplomat.

Humors and Blunders.

Quérard tells us that *Phiz* is the pseud. of "Hablot et Brown, dessinateurs anglais," while C: Joliet in his *Les pseudonymes du jour* makes *Phryz* the ps. of Knight Brown. C: A. N.

In the recent revision of the subject catalog of a large library, *Food-fishes* were classified under Agriculture and *Etiquette* was referred to Social Science.

A man vigorously insisted that he wanted a work on the *Catchcombs* of Rome. U. L. M.

Changed Titles from Wiseonsin.—A little girl asked for the "Marble Lamb" ("Marble Faun") and her brother said his mother would like a dialogue so she could select her books at home.

Another girl asked for "Driven back to waste," and I could not discover whether she meant "Driven back to Eden" or "Running to waste."

A high school student wished "Esther." When questioned as to the kind of book, he said it had something to do with ancient history, so we gave him a Bible.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

AUGUST, 1888.

No. 8.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

WHILE the "A. L. A. catalog" has been talked about other bibliographies of similar character have been made. The last venture of this sort is *The bibliographer*, of which three or four numbers have appeared at Buffalo. Each number of 32 pages is a classified list of selected English books on some one subject, fully cataloged with contents and frequent explanatory and some critical notes. No. 1 treated of History of Literature, No. 2 of Elocution and oratory, and No. 3 of the Tariff in its aspects of protection and free trade. Thus for \$2 one will get reading lists of a dozen subjects in a year, and in time, if the work is carried on with discretion as well as zeal, there will be built up a good general bibliography, to which the librarian will naturally turn when desirous of filling up some gap in his library. It will cost more than the A. L. A. catalog, to be sure, but it will be fuller, and — a great advantage this — it will be. What can we do better, then, than advise all who had eagerly looked forward to help from the A. L. A. to give their support to this substitute? Then if at some future time the promises of the past are fulfilled, it will be found, doubtless, that the A. L. A. catalog and *The bibliographer* are both serviceable in different ways.

WE regret to learn that the Hughes Public Library has experienced sore disappointments. It appears that none of the many promises made to help it along have been redeemed. The library, depending on these promises, got itself into debt, and is therefore doubly unfortunate. If the promises made in but one section of the country — Chicago — were realized only partially, the library could easily regain its balance. We trust the men of Chicago have not forgotten the generous assistance given by Mr. Hughes to their library after the fire of 1871, and will speedily render aid to an institution that is in a position to do much good if given a fair start.

Communications.

THE HUGHES PUBLIC LIBRARY, RUGBY,
TENN.

SHALL I tell you why we do not send for the LIBRARY JOURNAL? Why we do not do other things as well? I blush to tell the tale, and yet it should be told.

You no doubt know the history of the formation of our library; how the generous publishers of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, out of respect for Mr. Thos. Hughes, furnished the books, and Mr. Dana Estes, of Boston, gave the means to erect the library building on condition that it should be a *free library*.

Do you also know that the city of Chicago at the same time promised to make "the library symmetrical," and furnish an endowment fund? The librarian, Mr. Edward Butz, was requested to copy the catalogue for the use of Mr. Poole, that he might be enabled to select the proper books. This was done by Mr. Butz as soon as possible, but no return came.

The trustees were in doubt and suspense, still hoping to hear favorably from Chicago, till, in the latter part of 1884, an article appeared in a Chicago paper giving an account of a meeting held at the Public Library (Chicago), to take action toward assisting the Hughes Public Library, etc. Later on another meeting, "to take charge of the project of raising funds," etc., "in remembrance of the generous donations of Thomas Hughes to the Chicago library after the fire of 1871" (Mr. Hughes gave 7500 volumes). "The committee decided, after discussion, that about \$10,000 should be raised." "Messrs. Poole and Mason were constituted a committee to prepare" a circular.

The publication of the notices from which the above are quotations in the Chicago *Times* excited fresh hopes, doomed to be deferred till the heart of every one interested became sick. Mr. Hughes himself took it for granted that what gentlemen had voluntarily promised would be fulfilled. The library, depending on these promises, had gotten into debt, though managed in the most economical manner, and Mr. Hughes, anxious for its well-being when here in 1886, wrote to Chicago. An answer came from Mr. Poole enclosing notes from Messrs. Williams and Mason also, regretting their shortcomings. Fresh hopes were excited at this late date, only to be blasted by the last communication from there, stating that the Chicago people had *forgotten even the fire*. We are poor! In debt! To beg we are ashamed!

M. S. PERCIVAL, *Librarian.*

NEW LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS.

Two difficulties under which the Library Bureau has heretofore labored are about to be removed. One was overcrowding. Its offices have never been large enough for doing its work without confusion and resulting mistakes. It has also had the embarrassment of having about half its belongings stored elsewhere.

Good fortune has favored it now with what seems an ideal location. The Cook building is being rapidly turned into first-class offices and the upper floor has been secured for the Bureau and is now being fitted up by the owners, who promise it for Sept. 20. The location is 146-154 Franklin, and 149-155 Congress St. The entrance for both elevators and stairs is at 146 Franklin, the second door from Federal St. Compared with 32 Hawley St. the new location is nearer the Boston and Albany, Old Colony and New England stations, and equally near all the northern and eastern roads. It is only one block from the Post-Office, three minutes' walk from the present office, and within five minutes' walk of the Old South and all the prominent booksellers. Instead of the present two flights of stairs, visitors take a quick elevator at the street which lands them at the very door of the Bureau. Several lines of street cars pass the door, running both north and south and east and west and a short line makes constant trips between the Providence and Albany stations and the post-office.

The Bureau has the space laid out for some half-dozen offices with halls thrown into a single great room, flooded with light from 15 windows. The space is three times that at Hawley St. and four skylights make every corner bright and available, while the facilities for shipping and receiving, toilet-rooms, and other conveniences of a first-class office building, make the new headquarters a vast improvement on the old.

The necessary noise of the packing and work room is shut off by a partition. In the northwest corner, Col. J. S. Lockwood, the vice-president of the Bureau, and one of the largest stockholders, has his office, where beside supervising its affairs he will carry on his library agency for buying books. Opposite is a private office for directors' meeting and employment or other consultations, where retirement is desirable.

Three new features will commend themselves to all librarians.

1. A library exhibit such as ought to be shown at a great exposition. Space is assigned in which to show samples of everything supplied by the Bureau, in full working order, with label giving description and price. This will include varieties

of shelving, all the leading systems of shelf supports, brackets, steps, ladders, etc., complete outfits of card catalogs, guides, charging, order, and binding systems, accession books, shelf lists, shelf labels, book supports, daters, numbering machines, files, binders and in fact hundreds of articles which will be made "working models" by having blanks filled where needed and all the parts supplied so that one can understand and study each method as well as in the library where it is in daily use, beside having the opportunity for comparative study with other methods exhibited beside it.

This will give a basis for study and selection of methods such as has never been approximated by the very small and disorganized exhibits at conferences. Its practical value will attract those interested in libraries even from a distance. Being labeled, priced, and made self-explanatory, it will enable a visitor to wait on himself and to feel free to take all day for his examination if he wishes, while now he may feel embarrassed to know that he is detaining a busy officer while he studies over some detail. Heretofore visitors to the Bureau have seen but the smallest fraction of what it has stored away, and there has never been room to make any intelligible exhibit.

2. A space is fitted up for librarians, who are invited to make the Bureau a headquarters whenever in Boston. They can order mail or packages sent here, make appointments with friends, and find tables and stationery for writing letters, to all which they will be welcomed as one of the library family.

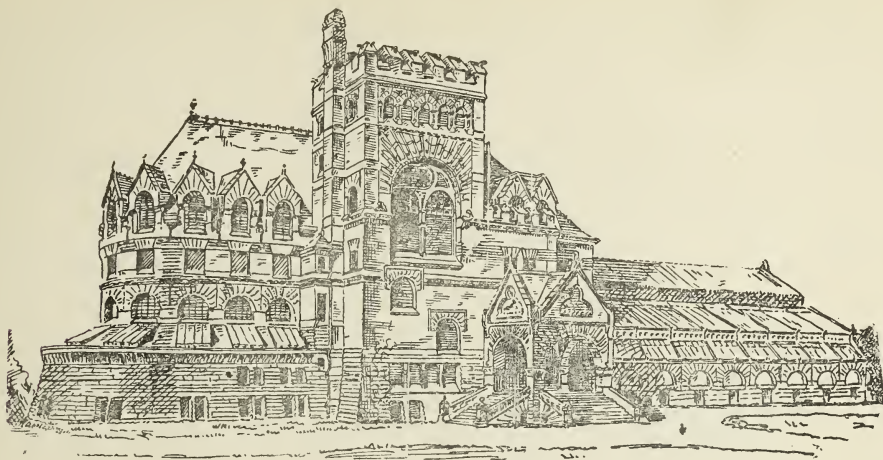
3. Finally, while all are welcome at all times, each Wednesday will be specially "librarian's day," when the officers make a point of being at home. Minister's day (Monday) is an old institution in Boston. Hundreds of the clergy come in regularly on that day sure of meeting many others of the cloth. A librarian has often to visit Boston some day during the week, and by common consent Wednesday can usually be chosen as well as any other day, with the result that he will meet more librarians and be more sure of finding whoever he wishes to see at the Bureau.

The best feature (from a stockholder's standpoint) is that all this will be accomplished with very trifling increase in running expenses. A long lease of the floor secured before it was remodeled and sub-letting of space leaves little more rent than was paid for the old offices and storehouse.

The address is P. O. 260, Boston, it having again secured its old drawer, Library Bureau, Boston, is however, a sufficient address. The entrance is at 146 Franklin St., on the left, about two or three minutes' walk after leaving Washington St. From the post-office (only one block) or New England station (three minutes) the shortest route is thru Federal St. to Franklin.

In Sept. the Bureau will welcome all to its new home which it believes will mark a new era of greatly enlarged usefulness. Such facilities have been long much needed. They have cost some of us not a little sacrifice. The others can show their appreciation by using them and thus showing that we have done wisely.

MELVIL DEWEY.



PLANS FOR THE LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.¹

THE University of Pennsylvania has been for years deficient both in the size of its library and in its management. This is the usual fate of American universities when mainly congeries of professional schools. Theological seminaries are thus far in this country the only professional schools whose collections of books, gathered for their own use, are worthy of consideration. The Library of the University of Pennsylvania consists of "over 40,000 bound volumes and considerably more than that number of unbound pamphlets." It ranks far below the collections of institutions less conspicuous and less useful. Its only regular income for the purchase of books, the Tobias Wagner fund, amounts to \$10,000, and from two to three hundred volumes a year are purchased by it — in 1887 224. The chief accessions to the library have been by small grants and from the presentation or purchase of various collections, usually the working library of some author or scholar — Stephen Colwell and Henry C. Carey in finance and sociology, Fairman Rogers in engineering, known as the Evans Rogers' Library, D. B. McCartee in sinology, Benjamin H. Brewster in law — presented as a memorial of Mr. George Biddle — and the library of Prof. F. A. Pott, of Halle. Librarians and investigators are only too well aware of the varying value of such collections and of the enormous waste involved in their purchase. But

just as it is easy to raise money for a new telescope and observatory — to-day less needed than any instrument of scientific research — so it is easier to obtain contributions to purchase some well-known scholar's collection, whose usefulness disappeared with his death, than to raise the same amount to be expended under the trained direction of a librarian guided by the advice of experts. A circular issued in June, 1885, and repeated in June, 1886, has brought to the library "58,000 pieces of reading-matter," whose value librarians can best appreciate and which may suggest to other college librarians the possibility of adding without expense to their collections on a side upon which the library of a college in a country town is always most deficient, the pamphlets, reports, and minor volumes invaluable to the investigator and valueless to the rest of the world. The present librarian, Mr. Gregory B. Keen, has wisely followed the example of his predecessor, James G. Barnwell, now librarian of the Philadelphia Library and devoted a large portion of the resources of the library to a card catalogue — the first in its history. This work, Jan. 31, 1888, had catalogued 20,328 volumes on 71,656 cards, the proportion of cards to volumes being unusually large. The Amherst or Dewey classification is employed in the library.²

The report of the Provost of the University, Dr. William Pepper, called attention in 1885 to the need of a library building "on account of the

¹ This paper originally appeared in *The Philadelphia Press* of July 1, 1888. It has been rewritten, altered, and corrected in many particulars which required a different treatment in a daily newspaper,

² It has been altered in one particular by bringing Philology 500 just before Literature 800, a change which has much to recommend it in the use of books.

many thousands of volumes which are at present stored away in places almost inaccessible and for the far larger number of books which will be generously given as soon as suitable accommodation is provided." This still remains true and the Biddle memorial law library of 4200 volumes has been in storage since it was presented. An attempt to combine in one building a library and alumni hall failed and the better determination was taken to build the library building alone. The gift of \$50,000 from Joseph Wharton, in June, 1887, succeeded by gifts from others reaching \$175,000,¹ made it possible to prepare the plans for a new building, which will be begun this season. These plans — of which a perspective view from the west, a plan of the main floor and a cross-section of the book-stack are given in another column — have been prepared by Mr. Frank Furness, of the firm of Furness & Evans, of Philadelphia. They are not only the fruits of his own professional study of the problem presented by a library building, but embody the criticism and suggestion of Mr. Justin Winsor, of Harvard, and Mr. Melville Dewey, of Columbia, two librarians whose ability to speak as experts upon library administration every librarian will concede. I had the good fortune to be present at their prolonged conference with Mr. Furness and the Trustee Committee on Literature and Art which has charge of the library, possibly as representing the one man usually absent in such councils — the man who reads. Pretty much everything in his article which librarians will approve may be safely credited to what I heard from Mr. Winsor and Mr. Dewey in this conference in regard to library buildings. The rest is my own. The instances are only too rare in which committees charged with this duty have had the wisdom to seek expert advice. Few library buildings represent the same patient effort to perfect its plans as this. As every student knows, more than one great collection has been as hopelessly handicapped for lack of this care as an equatorial telescope mount-

ed under a stationary dome. The new building will stand on Thirty-fourth Street, just east of the University buildings, the porch and tower in the design coming on the Locust Street line, so that it will be a conspicuous object coming down or east on Locust Street. The book-stack to the right or south will be 96 by 110, and the main building 140 by 80, while the tower will be 95 feet high.

A model library building will discharge three offices — it will store the books in absolute safety from fire in an accessible manner, with light, air, and an average temperature, and with provision for indefinite expansion; it will provide the space and room for rendering the books accessible to readers by adequate library administration, and lastly, it will furnish all classes of readers with the accommodations they demand, varying from the five minutes of the casual magazine reader to the years of silent investigation by the historian. Nearly every library building ever constructed fails in all these particulars; the rare few built with some comprehension of the needs of the modern library discharge one or two of these three needs. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that no single library building now standing discharges all three. The Buffalo Library building, which now meets all of them, is, from its site, cramped in the matter of expansion to the broad limits certain to be reached in the next fifty years by collections of books.

In the "Librarian's Dream," read by Mr. Cutter at the Buffalo meeting of the A. L. A., in 1883, its books were supposed before another century to be garnered in sunless and airless tunnels down which for all time to come the stream of literature was expected to run as the *Alph* did,

"Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a runless sea."

This may be an admirable way to store books; but it is a poor way to place them for use. The enormously costly library building which the Government is erecting in Washington will, in all probability, be found to miss meeting all these requirements. Admirable as the arrangements of the new Boston Public Library building are, its plan fails to discriminate between different classes of readers, and I think it will be found in the sure growth of its administrative features that too little space has been given to these. As for the older library buildings, there is not one which is not known to be wrong. The three in this city, on Christian, Juniper, and Tenth Streets, are each in their several perverse and separate ways samples of what a library should not be.

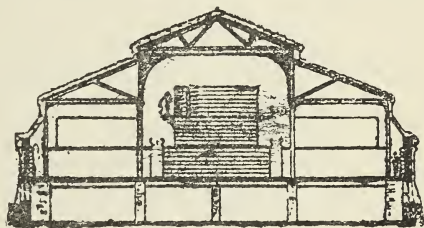
¹The subscriptions thus far secured by the Trustee Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. Charles C. Harrison is chairman, are: Wm. Pepper, \$10,000; Harrison, Frazier & Co., \$10,000; Wharton Barker, \$10,000; H. H. Houston, \$10,000; C. H. Clark, \$10,000; A. J. Drexel, \$10,000; Henry C. Gibson, \$10,000; Alexander Brown, \$7,000; Mrs. Thomas H. Powers, \$5,000; Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, \$5,000; Mrs. Harry Ingersoll, \$5,000; George Bullock, \$5,000; Joseph D. Potts, \$5,000; Joseph F. Sinnott, \$5,000; A. M. Moore, \$5,000; Thomas McKean, \$5,000; C. B. Wright, \$5,000; Samuel Dickson, \$5,000; Strawbridge & Clothier, \$5,000; the Misses Blanchard, \$3,000; J. Vaughan Merrick, \$2,500, and many smaller amounts.

Yet a library is nothing but a building giving storage and terminal facilities to literature. If its technical requirements are borne in mind its success can be made as certain as the working of an elevator or the building of a coal dump. Of course if you go astray—the Hebrew prophet would justly have used a stronger word—after the pride of life in architectural display or are seduced by the Pharisaism of a display of books under a groined ceiling, or are even led away by the Librarian Sadducee, who knows everything about a library but the resurrection of its books in the reader's hands, you will reach the customary library building. The University new library building, whose designs are given with this article, will doubtless be found when that wonderful and complicated machine, the modern library, is put in it to have its drawbacks. Did larger means permit, for instance, more room should be given to seminary work, and yet the space devoted to this purpose is larger than in any college library of whose plan I know. But taken as a whole, the new building goes nearer to meeting all three requirements considered with reference to a university than any library in or out of this country whose plans have been published in accessible shape. Within the limits of expenditure, set not by the needs of the University but by the limits of contributions, still, all things considered, liberal, or \$175,000, the building is a marvellously successful attempt to house a great library. It will not only be the most economical library building ever constructed per volume, but it will also be—and I speak from the standpoint of that unconsidered man in library economy, the man who uses books as working tools—by far the best and most convenient.

A well-housed library is like a hermit-crab, its soft and perishable tail of books hid in a fire-proof shell, and its "business-end" turned in complete and accessible freedom to the public. Looking at the proposed library building in the view given in this article, of the west front, and this fire-proof shell is seen to the right, while the administrative part of the library is in the remaining portion of the building. This greenhouse-looking shed will hold 455,616 volumes, eight volumes to the running foot—or by adding middle cases, 512,064. The first total is nine times the number of volumes in the library of the University now, and the last ten times. Four times the present library, or 229,824, can be accommodated without leaving the first floor. Packed to its extreme no book will be over three stories from the delivery counter, the back of every book can be

read without artificial light, and access to free air along the entire length of the book-stack at two angles in the roof ought to make it possible to keep the temperature below the point which, in most libraries, ruins book bindings. How much this is to accomplish only librarians know, and they rarely find out. How it is done appears in the cross-section of the stack.

The advantages in the present plan are, first, its height. The stack is only three stories high.



The Harvard stack is five, the Boston six, and the Washington plan as many. Even three stories involves much stair-climbing under conditions sadly liable to strain the muscular system for all time to come. The plan admits of eight stair-cases, one to each bay, whose size is indicated by the buttresses in the perspective view. This ought to avoid the tedious work of going around three sides of a square to reach a book directly over or under you. Each bay will hold 64,008 volumes, the shelves running along the side-walls, in the spaces left blank in the main section and in those shelved. The entire roof from wall to wall is glass, and the space below the roof-trees is ceiled with a glass diffuser so as to provide air-chambers over all the building, save the short slope on each side above the wall. This slope is intended to light the right and left divisions of the stack 24 feet through, and light wells, as will be seen, carry light to the central stack of 27 feet. This ought to leave the ends of the stacks light enough to read any text or trace any diagram, and the centre of any stack with light to read even the pale color on a white-backed book. I hesitate to say that the light will get in, for I have had a long and weary experience with the perversity of light in a library. But I have great hope from the happy thoughts of lighting the ends of the stacks by the slope just above the wall. This at least insures a north and south light at the end of each stack from a skylight opening, and there is no place for work with books like a little table at the end of a stack which holds your subject. The floors of the buildings are of translucent glass, instead of the iron cross-bar floor usually em-

ployed and which lets dirt through. The first criticism of this plan which will occur to most is that the shelf-room on the side-walls ought to have been sacrificed to windows, but in the technical problem presented by the amount of light which will be given by the sloping glass — an angle which gets far more sun than a flat or upright skylight — I am inclined to be guided by the opinion of an architect to whom fenestration is a daily study rather than by the impression of a layman. The cellar under the stack is lighted and can be used for map and file room, the cellar under the main building affording space for heating apparatus and an electric light plant. The construction glass and iron is fire-proof and the stack is cut off from the main building by fire-proof doors. The plan of the stack admits of indefinite expansion to the south by extending the stack a bay at a time, the end wall being moved out on jack-screws. The cost of adding a single bay, when only roof, sides, and shelving have to be estimated for, will not be over 30 cents a volume for the additional space. I need not enlarge upon the priceless value in a library of what I might call a high coefficient of expansion.

Like the hermit-crab, to return to my metaphor, a library turns two claws to the outer world, one outer and the other inner, one part of the machinery distributing books to readers, and the other cataloguing them for readers, while its building should provide room and rooms for reading. No one of these needs has usually enough space provided for it. It would be hard to exaggerate either the cramped and inconvenient quarters in which the administrative work of a library is generally done or the discomfort in which those who use it sit.

I know a distinguished historian who, adapting Dean Swift's preventive for railroad accidents, avers that no improvement will ever come in the accommodation for readers until the chief librarian of every library is chained down in the draughts, the dim light, and the disturbance in which readers must sit. But my own experience is that the chief librarian and his staff, like hospitable hosts, usually leave the better part to be chosen by their visitors, and that "behind" is as woefully deficient in all the needs and comforts of life in the American library as it is in the American theatre. I mind me of Mr. Spofford sitting in a narrow corner ruling the largest library in the country, and recording copyrights in a space in which no banker's clerk would do his work, yet somehow discharging multifarious duties in an avalanche of books — *caecoque eximit acervo*, I think of the

library school organized at Columbia in a library building in which the architect had provided everything but a librarian's office, a steamer built without pilot-house or room for the man at the wheel. I remember cataloguers, a slip in whose work leaves a book lost, its value gone, writing their cards in the noisy intervals of distributing books. One such I see before me whose simple and lofty nature tells how high this daily contact with books may lead the receptive soul, who for years has done all his delicate work in the thoroughfare of the large library in which he works.

These things ought not to be. The administrative portion of a large library ought to combine supervision and seclusion for the chief librarian, quiet for the cataloguers — and in this I cover the entire bibliographical and indexing work of a library staff — with independent outer entrance and an independent access to the stack. For the distribution desk there should be separation between the work of dealing with the reader who stays and the one who takes his book away.

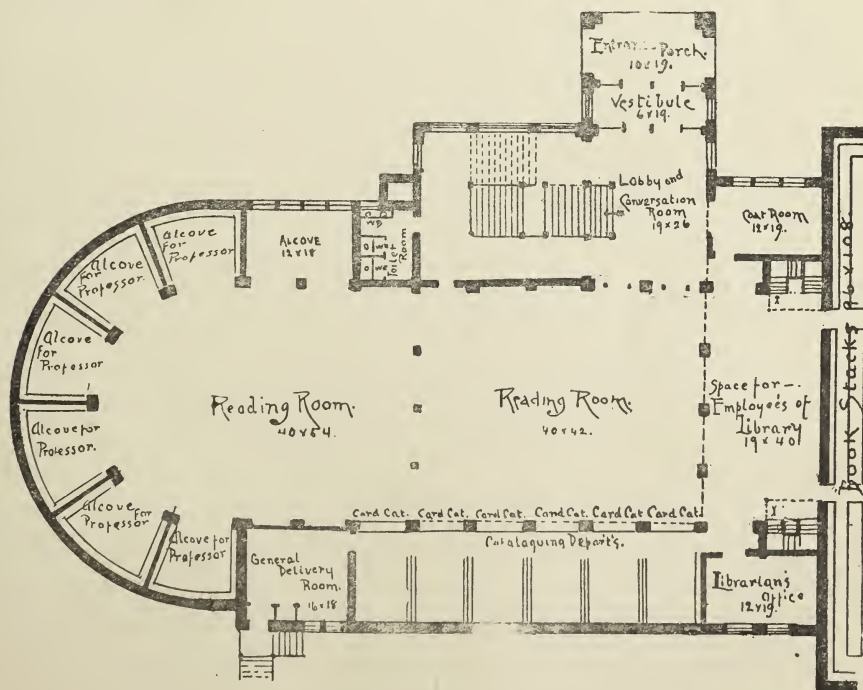
The University Library building proposes to do all this for a library of 500,000 volumes. Its architect believes for one of 1,000,000. Library management expands so fast, so far, and for the reader so beneficently, that I doubt myself whether there is in the building space at the utmost to run and manage on modern lines a library of over 500,000 volumes. Yet there is in this building one-third of the space given to readers in the British Museum, with 1,000,000 volumes and all classes of readers in one room. Even the new library building designed by McKim, Mead & White for the Boston Public Library, which is to cost \$1,175,000, has only twice the space for cataloguers and less conveniently arranged, and for its reading-room a little less than twice the space provided in this plan and by no means as well adapted to the varying wants of those who seek a library.¹ In the University Library

¹ I have no desire to be understood as criticising one plan in the light of the other. This would be ridiculous. The Boston building is going to be a great architectural monument. The University Library proposes to be nothing more than a mere convenient library building. The Boston Public Library plans as published in the *American architect*, May 26, 1888, and later, provides for "cataloguer" one large square room on the ground floor 42 x 45 = 1890 sq. ft., lit by 3 windows on one of its 3 sides which, I suppose, is intended to hold the cataloguers and not one man. This is what architects call a "noble" room, and it is — except for cataloguing, which is desk-work needing full light on every square foot of desk-room. The official card catalogue is placed in an adjoining room, 39 x 45 = 1755 sq. ft., lit on two sides, and one of the few rooms in any library building which show a sense of the needs of room

the main floor, lying in the view just at the sloping wall at the base whose plan is given above, will have in the corner a librarian's office 12 x 19, and on one side 6 cataloguers' rooms each 10 x 16, with a separate outer entrance and direct approach to the stack. The distributing space, 19 x 40, runs across the end of the reading-room, which fills the rest of this floor and communicates, as will be seen, with the anteroom, so that a part of the distribution work can go on there. The card catalogue, which is after all the *crux* of library management in

housing, holding, and handling, is expected to stand in the partition — not wall — which separates cataloguers from readers. A simple mechanical device is expected to make the same cards and drawers accessible both to the public and the library staff. Whether this will work, only experience can determine. Of course, if it succeeds, the serious expense of a double card catalogue, "official" and "public," is avoided, and other advantages are secured upon which I need not enlarge. If the plan does not prove practicable, and, aside from other drawbacks, it brings the cataloguer somewhat too near the inevitable stir of the reading-room, there is still room on the opposite wall for another card catalogue. The space set apart will hold 1,000,000 cards, postal-card size, three drawers deep, and the space opposite as much more. This is more than sufficient to meet any probable growth. At the end of the row of cataloguers' stalls is a room 16 x 18, which opens to the librarian's entrance of the building. Here books are to be delivered and unpacked and pass either to the bindery in the cellar below or through the hands of the cataloguers on their way to their appointed rest and resurrection in the stack. It is some saving, and a library is a business in which space and time furnish the real margin of profit, that a book entering passes without crossing its

and light for this purpose. The cataloguers of the University Library will have 960 sq. ft., divided into 6 rooms 10 x 16, all under skylight and side-light and for cataloguing I should prefer a small space lighted, shut off to a larger room, 30 feet from a window. The room set apart for the official catalogue in the Boston Public Library will, of course, furnish abundant overflow room for cataloguing and is well lighted. That plan also includes fair and ample space for the public card catalogue in Bates Hall, whose entire floor, $218 \times 42 = 9156$ sq. feet, I have reckoned as reading-room, although in the published perspective of this splendid apartment, whose equal, for ceremonial purposes, it would not be easy to match, is treated as a hall and not as a reading-room. As the walls of "this magnificent apartment," as the *American architect* justly calls it, go up 14 feet before they reach a window, I sincerely hope that my table, if I ever read in it, will be well out from the shadow of its oak wainscoting.



PLAN OF THE MAIN LIBRARY FLOOR.

path, across the cataloguer's desk, into the stack, and out again at the distributing desk. The cellar below, also, its bindery, the packing-room, and these stalls furnish also the space in which university publications can be stored and handled — for a properly conducted university library is the centre of a system of exchanges and of the publications of the University.

The University Library building distinguishes between these classes. At the entrance about the staircase there is a "conversation-room," 19 x 26, with access to a corner of a distribution desk, in which the noisier work of dealing out books can go on and which shuts off the noise of entrance, cloak-room, etc., from the main reading-room. This at one end goes to the top of the building and is lit by a skylight and at the other has light from the sloping windows apparent in the view. It is divided by pillars into a reading-room open to all the casual world, 40 x 48, and a reading-room for the student and book-worker, 40 x 54. The collection of books classified by courses of study and set out ready for the use of the student in the Harvard Library reaches 8000 volumes. These are independent of the 26 special libraries in that magnificently libraried institution which constitute the working-plant of various departments and are kept in laboratory, recitation-room, or museum. The alcoves are intended to hold the working library to which the professor directs pupils in graduate or undergraduate study, and, being devoted each to a subject, offer a suitable and adequate opportunity publicly to connect the names of contributors to the library with its collections in special fields of research without interfering with the general stack arrangement. The capacity of these alcoves reaches 16,000 volumes, and each is to all intents and purposes a separate room with a strong light in which a professor can gather eight or ten students without disturbing the rest of the room. This disposes of three classes, casual, topic-searcher, and student. An alcove 12 x 18 gives room for the special workers, who for a day, a week, or a month are making the library their working-home. The book-stack is so well lighted that desk-room can be placed there for professors and special investigators.

The reader, the most important factor in library management, enters from the main entrance porch. Investigators know to their cost how little perception is shown in most library reading-room plans of the difference between readers. Speech is a crime and silence the highest of virtues where books are being consulted, yet at the distributing desk some

speech is inevitable, and this is usually brought into and made a part of the only room provided for the reader. Still more, readers differ. There is the casual reader who comes in for five minutes to see a magazine; students — in a college library — who come often by groups and with an instructor to consult the works on a special subject; the reader who is hastily looking up on a topic at a moment's notice or refreshing his memory by running over a pile of related works, a job of two or three hours, and the investigator who has come for a single day's work and wants quiet and space for that day. Such a man's time is often precious, and if he is an enthusiast he may easily have been planning for weeks to put in that day and make the most of it. Lastly, there are the three classes of special investigators — the historian, bibliographer and what not, who gives days to work over the same books; the professor, who, let us charitably hope, is always keeping himself up with his subject by the aid of the library, and the students of his "seminary," who are learning under his lead to use books as tools. The customary plan is to put all these readers in the same place to the loss of all — with the exception of the professor and the seminary, both of which have special privileges in all colleges. The space and appliances given these at Johns Hopkins, for instance, have much to do with the remarkable success attained there in historical and political studies.

The three remaining stories provide for the other classes, and a lift carries books to every floor from the distributing desk. These stories hold six professors' rooms, 12 x 14, which can be used separately or thrown together by threes for seminary purposes, a room for the Assyrian collection, 19 x 40, which will eventually be the home of a seminary for Semitic study — the largest special provision of this sort yet made in this country — and a lecture-room, 40 x 34, of two stories, occupying the curved end of the roof and giving facilities under the same roof as the library which every instructor will appreciate.

Last, I come to what is too often considered first, the outer aspect of the building. The French-Gothic style in which Mr. Furness has worked out his plans lends itself to the irregular forms such an edifice must have. It will be constructed with a basement of Nova Scotia red sand-stone, the rest of the building in brick with terra-cotta mouldings, and with a free use of copper in the stack and elsewhere. This promises a warm, rich, red effect which will be a happy relief to the eye from the hopeless green of the

dice-blocked serpentine with which Philadelphia is cursed. The window courses, gargoyles, of which a bold row runs about the curved roof, crochets, and the crenellation of the tower will all be in terra-cotta and offer room for the effective use of a rich and beautiful but neglected material. The porch and tower will be the striking feature of the building as seen from the west, standing on the line of Locust Street, and happily

unite to give the edifice the collegiate air a library should have. The perverse desire to have a library look like something else which it is not will doubtless suggest a spire on the tower; but this temptation has been resisted. The tower is needed for the stairs, to carry off the window and carry up the chimney-stack, and it is needed for nothing else, save as its top holds a janitor's dwelling.

SCRAP-BOOKS IN LIBRARIES.

BY W. A. BARDWELL, ACTING LIBRARIAN, BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

In Frank Stockton's novel, "The Late Mrs. Null," is a description of a shop with a sign on which was painted, "Information of every variety furnished within." One would fancy, from the number of questions people come to ask in a library, that there was some such legend as this displayed at the entrance.

It is truly pleasant to be considered well informed, and a joy to be able at once to produce books that supply information sought; but although he use all reasonable diligence when put to the test by difficult queries, plenty will be propounded that the librarian, lacking omniscience, cannot answer.

The "Reference Department" of the Brooklyn Library is a prominent feature of the institution. In this room are arranged on shelves, within easy reach of the tables, over 1100 volumes of cyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases, and indexes, handbooks, and statistical works on a great variety of subjects. Some one is in constant attendance to give assistance when required, and to bring from distant parts of the library such works, when asked for, as are not kept in the department.

It is now proposed to supplement the reference library by the addition of a collection of carefully kept scrap-books. The greater part of our collection of clippings was left as a legacy to the library by a war correspondent, who, during the War of the Rebellion, conceived the idea of making clippings from the newspapers, arranging them by classes and filing them away for his own use. In the course of time the "clipping craze," as he was accustomed to style it, became a passion with him, and he permitted nothing which was of permanent interest to escape his notice; until, finally, the material collected during a period of twenty years would fill several hundred volumes.

The collection is constantly supplemented, as far as time will permit, by additions on topics of interest selected from the current newspapers.

This can readily be done, and without incurring extra expense, by cutting from duplicate files of the more important journals from the reading-room of our branch library in another part of the city.

Donations of clippings are also sometimes received from friends. There is, in this age of newspapers, no lack of material from which to select scraps on every possible subject. It is intended, in making selections, to avoid extracts from periodicals that are covered by Poole and the coöperative indexes, taking important and interesting items, biographical, historical, or any of value, that would not ordinarily be found except in the newspapers; and preserving them in such manner that the information may be readily found when sought.

In this way, by a moderate outlay of time and means, and a discriminating selection of such articles as will be of lasting value to readers, it is believed that a very important department of library work can be maintained, and that its usefulness when extensively developed cannot well be overestimated.

It might be argued that information furnished on this plan would be of the scraps-scrappy and inaccurate; but perhaps it could be depended on as much as a great deal that is found in books; even history has been known to be prejudiced and to misstate facts.

In our collection the source from whence the extract is taken is always given when known, and the date of publication, leaving the reader to judge for himself how far the statements made are to be relied upon.

Some insist that books are more profitable reading than newspapers. Be that as it may, it is certain that the latter have been, are, and probably will always be read as long as obtainable; and it is not easy to understand why a careful selection of the best that the daily papers supply

should not be helpful and worthy of preservation ; and there is much useful information that is to be found in no other place.

As an instance of how the scraps help out, a subscriber recently asked for information regarding Adelina Patti. It was found that we had no life of Patti, if indeed any has ever been published ; the biographical dictionaries contain only a few lines, and Grove's " Dictionary of Music " about a column ; but on referring to our biographical clippings twenty articles were found on the subject, some quite full, and the whole extending back as far as 1871.

The New York *Tribune* publishes an annual index which is very useful in locating the dates of events throughout the year ; and the date of any important event being thus ascertained, any file of daily newspapers can be consulted for its account of the same ; but a properly classified collection of scraps needs no index or catalogue.

The Brooklyn Library collection is being so arranged by subjects and their subdivisions as to be its own index ; the plan of pasting the clippings on single sheets (folded once), with space for three columns to the page, allowing as great facility for close classification as the most enthusiastic advocate of that art could ask. The sheets, remaining unbound, are kept in closed boxes, and additions are pasted and incorporated under their exact subject-headings as in a card catalogue. The box is labelled on the back, giving main subject on second square, and subdivision of subject on fourth square ; the lettering being stamped on a square of paper by means of a rubber alphabet and a pad, and this label pasted on after lettering.

The boxes or books of scraps will take up more or less space as the collection grows, but space is required for everything that is useful in a library, books and pamphlets as well as scraps.

There is a certain fascination in scrapping. With the scrap-habit once formed, its victim instinctively watches, while skimming the papers, for gems of journalistic literature for his beloved department. A bit of biography, or local history, or an interesting fact of any kind being observed, the hand mechanically reaches for the shears or the pencil that the treasure be not lost. As to the time required to develop this adjunct to a library, a librarian is generally so inured to habits of industry and perseverance that a few additional things to do make little difference to him. The work can be kept where it can be taken up at odd moments by the various members of the library staff, papers inspected, extracts marked for clipping and arranging by subjects and classes ready for pasting.

Much may be done by patrons and friends of the library. Those interested in this especial part of the work can assist in its development by contributors of clippings, or by assistance in arranging and classifying them.

The French have a saying, " By pounding one becomes a blacksmith " (or words to that effect) ; and practice in scrapping will teach the librarian to scrap wisely, to select carefully, and to manage the evolution of this supplement to the literary treasures confided to his care so as not to waste the substance of his Directors in riotous scrapping, or to devote time needed for other work to the development of the department of scraps.

REFERENCE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, AND REFERENCE LISTS ON AMERICA.—VI.¹

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

South America.

See also America, general works.

General Works.

BOBAN collection of Antiquities. Books.—
Manuscript and Printed. New York: 1880.
A 843 *

GUTIERREZ, J. M. Estudios sobre algunos pocs
tas sud Americanos. Buenos Aires: 1865. 844

LONG, G. and others. Works on South America,
[in America and the West Indies, p. 631].
London: 1845. 845

MAFFEI, E. *See* No. 341.

MANTEGAZZA, P. Bibliography of South Ameri-

ca, [in *Sulla America Meridionale*, p. 344].
Milano: 1858. 846

MULHALL, M. G. and E. T. Works on the River
Plate, [in *Handbook of the River Plate Re-*
publics, (Buenos Aires, Argentine Confederation,
Uruguay and Paraguay) p. 407]. London:
1875. 847

SOLDANHA da Gama, J. de. Works on South
America, [in *Catalogo de Exposicao de Biblio-*
theca Nacional. Rio de Janeiro: 1885. 848

TRÜBNER, N. Bibliotheca Hispano-Americano.
London: 1870. 848 (2)

— — New edition. London: 1878. 848 (3)

Argentine Republic.

ANDREE, K. Works on the Argentine Republic,
[in *Buenos Aires und die Argentinischen Pro-*

¹ For explanations of arrangement and abbreviations, see February LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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- GUTIERREZ, J. M. Apuntes biograficos de escritores, ovades y hombres de Republica Argentina. Buenos Aires: 1860. 850
- Bibliografia de la primera imprenta de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires. 1866. B 851 (1)
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- MULHALL. See No. 847.
- MOUSSY, V. M. de. List of Authorities on the Argentine Confederation, [in Description géographique et statistique de la Confederation Argentine, IV, p. 3]. Paris: 1864. 852
- TRÜBNER, N. Works on the Argentine Republic, [in Literary Guide, Nos. 9, 14, and 16]. London: 1865-6. B 853 †
- Bolivia.
- BALLIVIAN y Roxas, V. de. Catalogue of books on Bolivia, [in Archivo Boliviano, I, 507]. Paris: 1872. 854
- CORTES, J. D. Bibliography of Bolivia, [in Bolivia apuntes geográficos, etc., p. 155]. Paris: 1875. 855
- ORBIGNY, A. d'. List of maps of Bolivia, [in Voyage dans l'Amerique Méridionale, p. 244]. Paris: 1846. 856
- RENÉ-MORENO, S. Biblioteca Boliviano. Santiago de Chili: 1879. 857
- Brazil.
- ASHER, G. M. See No. 47.
- AZEVEDO Marques, M. E. de. List of Authorities on Brazil, [in Apontamentos Historicos, etc., p. xiii]. Rio de Janeiro: 1879. 858
- BARIL, V. L. Works on Brazil, [in L'Empire du Brésil, p. xiv]. Paris: 1862. 859
- BLAKE, A. V. A. S. Diccionario Bibliographico Brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro: 1883. 860
- BURTON, A. F. List of Works on Brazil, [in The Highlands of Brazil, p. 13]. London: 1869. 861
- CABRAL, A. Work on Brazil, [in Revista do Inst. Hist. e Geog. de Brazil, III, p. 171]. Rio de Janeiro: 1852. 862
- DENIS, F. Bibliography of the principal works on the region of the Amazon River, [in Esplorazione delle regione equatoriale, p. 321]. Milano: 1854. 863
- FLETCHER, J. C., and Kidder, D. P. Works on Brazil, [in Brazil and the Brazilians, p. vi]. Boston: 1866. 864
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- HANDELMANN, H. Literature of Brazil, [in Geschichte von Brasilien, p. 968]. Berlin: 1860. 866
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- MARKHAM, C. R. List of Authorities on the Valley of the Amazon, [in Expedition into the Valley of the Amazons, p. 146]. London: 1859. 868
- MONTENEY, B. Works on Brazil, [in Selections from the Authors who have written concerning Brazil, p. 180]. London: 1825. 869
- MULHALL, M. G. and E. T. Works on Brazil, [in Handbook of Brazil, p. 1]. Buenos Aires: 1877. 870
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- Chili.
- BRUSEÑO, R. Estadística Bibliográfica de la Literatura Chilena. Santiago: 1862. 873
- MARKHAM, C. R. Sources of information relative to Peru and Chili, [in No. 143, II, p. 573]. R 874
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- AVANGOUR, P. de. List of works relating to French Guiana, [in La France Rendu florissante par la Guyanne, p. 41]. Paris: 1852. 877
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- NOUVION, V. de. Extraits des auteurs et voyageurs qui ont écrit sur la Guyane, suivis du Catalogue bibliographique de la Guyane. Paris: 1844. 880
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- PINEDA. See No. 875.
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Paraguay.

- AZARA, F. de. List of works on Paraguay, [in Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale, p. 1]. Paris: 1809. 886
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- MULHALL. See No. 847.
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- SOLDAN, M. P. and M. F. Bibliography of Peru, [in Geografia del Peru, I, 715], by M. P. and M. F. P. Soldan. Paris: 1862. 895

Uruguay.

- MULHALL. See No. 847.

Venezuela.

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Cincinnati.

See Nos. 472 and 478.

Colleges.

See No. 630.

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- [GASSETT, H.] Catalogue of [Anti] Masonic Books. Boston: 1852. 904
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Mormon.

See under Theology.

Oneida Community.

See Perfectionists under Theology.

Shaker.

See under Theology.

Smithsonian Institution.

See No. 273 (2).

Individual.

General Works.

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- GUERNSEY, R. S. Bibliography of the United States relating to Military Collective Biography. New York: 1874. 906 (2)
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- BUCHANAN, James. See No. 506 (2).
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- CHANNING, William Ellery. Reference List on, [in *Library Journal*, V, p. 112]. By W. E. Foster. New York: 1882. 935
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MEMORIAL LIBRARY, YALE COLLEGE.

From Yale News, June 29.

THE building of the Memorial Library of the Yale College stands south of the present library, about midway between it and the Art School, and the view given is the east front, facing the campus.

The building, which is to cost \$125,000, is the gift of Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is a memorial of his daughter, Mary Hartwell Chittenden, wife of Dr. William T. Lusk, of New York, who died in 1871.

The architects are Messrs. J. C. Cady & Co., of New York, of whose work we have other examples on college ground, in Dwight Hall and the Peabody Museum. The style is early Romanesque; the material brown sandstone from the Long Meadow, Mass., quarries, trimmed with red "Kibbe" sandstone, also from Long Meadow. The construction is of the most substantial character and as thoroughly fire-proof as masonry and iron can make it. The floors are of iron girders and brick arches, which will be covered in the public rooms with tiles, elsewhere with asphalt; the outer walls will be lined with porous terra-cotta to prevent dampness, and no wooden furrings will be used in the walls or ceilings; the roof will be of iron framework covered with terra-cotta blocks and slate. In addition to all this there will be no direct communication between the different stories of the main building, but the staircases, elevator, and lifts will be placed in an independent section, shut off by solid walls and iron doors. This is on the north side of the building (not shown in the sketch), and from its position will serve equally the needs of the future extension of the building, which will be in that direction.

The reading-room, which is south of the main building and octagonal in form, will have a diameter within of 45 feet. It will accommodate 90 readers, and against the walls can be placed 5000 volumes of books of reference. Artificial ventilation will be provided on the "exhaust" plan, by a fan driven by a gas engine or electric motor. Among the decorative features will be a beautiful and costly memorial window in the west or High Street wall, an additional gift of Mr. Chittenden, not included in the sum set apart for the building.

The main building is 50 by 100 feet and in 3 stories, each of 16 feet, the ridge of the roof rising to a height of 75 feet. The entrance is through an open porch to a lobby one story in height, which opens directly into the delivery-room, and gives access also to the reading-room. The first floor is mainly given up to administrative uses, but there will still be shelf-room near the delivery desk for 25,000 volumes. The two upper floors will be devoted entirely to the storage of books. There will be neither alcoves nor galleries as in the old building, nor will step-ladders be necessary, all shelves being within reach from the floor. In each story the lower half only will be used for books, in cases separated by three-foot passages, the upper half for light and ventilation. Underneath the whole building is a dry and well-lighted cellar, convenient for the receiving and unpacking of

books. Besides providing rooms for the administration of the library, the new building will have a capacity of 200,000 volumes. The brick wall at the north end of the staircase section gives notice of an extension at some future time. The present building is a part, and the smaller part, of a larger plan to be completed perhaps fifty or a hundred years hence, when we may need to provide for a million of volumes or more. In order to make the utmost use of the space available, the new building has been placed at a distance, for the present somewhat inconvenient, from the old. The two will be connected by a corridor, and for many years the old building may stand undisturbed to receive the overflow of the new, though ultimately it will have to be removed. Together they will have a present capacity of 400,000 volumes, and our friends may send us without fear the largest gifts of books.

Although ground was not broken for the new building until the beginning of April, work has been so vigorously pushed that the walls of the second story are now well advanced. If no unexpected delay should occur the roof will be completed before winter, and we may hope to take possession in the summer of next year.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LADIES' HALLS
AT OXFORD.*From "A day of her life at Oxford" in Murray's Mag. for May.*

OUR meals here are never lengthy and as soon as breakfast is over we go to the Library, at least most do so, and look at the daily papers which have just arrived; and conversation follows, in the course of which any matter of public importance in the Hall can be brought forward, such, for example, as the affairs of the joint Debating Society, composed of the members of the three Ladies' Halls, or any points that need settlement in the business of the other Hall Societies. A few people, with apparently insatiable appetites for work, bring their books into the Library, and sit at the table looking a little sad when the conversation becomes specially animated. But most of us think this half hour is rightly devoted to social intercourse, and we keep it so with resolution.

My lectures for to-day are over at twelve; as it is an hour before luncheon-time, I take leave of my chaperon, and go to spend that hour in reading in the Radcliffe Camera, the reading-room of the Bodleian Library. The Lady Principal of either Hall can give a reading order at the Bodleian to any Honour Student, and this privilege is very highly appreciated, as it gives us the command of almost boundless wealth in the way of books. I find two fellow-students at work at one of the tables reserved for ladies, they having been there since the Camera opened at ten o'clock; and indeed they may usually be found there for a great part of the morning.

Presently all the numerous clocks in the town begin to strike, and warn us that it is one o'clock and luncheon-time at the Hall; so we close our books, put slips of paper in them to show that we wish to have them reserved for our future use, and wend our way homewards for luncheon.

THE BELFAST FREE LIBRARY: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

AMONG the numerous charitable and public bequests made by Paul Richards Hazeltine, who died in Belfast, Me., on the 17th of March, 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years and eight months, was the following:

"At the decease of my wife, Harriet H. Hazeltine, I give and bequeath to Belfast, in the State of Maine, my adopted town, twenty thousand dollars for a public library, the use of which to be forever free to the inhabitants of said town, under certain necessary restrictions, to be agreed on by the regularly authorized authorities of said town or city for the time being, and for the proper management of said bequest. I direct that a handsome, substantial, fire-proof building be erected on some suitable spot in said city, sufficiently large for such library, with a polished marble slab or block placed in the front of said building, inscribed

BELFAST FREE LIBRARY

BY

P. R. HAZELTINE

in raised letters. I appropriate eleven thousand dollars of said twenty thousand dollars for the said building and for the purchase of books, etc., for the said library, leaving nine thousand dollars of said bequest to be permanently invested, the income of which to be used to pay full insurance on said building (less the land) and the library, and the librarian's salary, fuel and lights, and yearly repairs and yearly additions of books to make said library useful and entertaining for all time to come, without any expense to said town. I do not intend the above division of said fund to be entirely arbitrary, but that the different sums may be varied somewhat if said authorities think it advisable."

Mr. Hazeltine was a native of Warwick, Mass., and went to Maine early in the present century. For nearly fifty years he was a merchant there, of probity, sagacity, and enterprise. Never aspiring to office, or aiming at positions of influence, an exemption from conflicting pursuits and inclinations enabled him to concentrate his whole attention upon business, and the result of a long and successful life was the large estate which he so liberally bestowed. Beyond a seat in the Legislature, which during the severe days of the Rebellion only a sense of patriotic duty induced him to accept, and several military commissions, Mr. Hazeltine never held any public station.

Mr. Hazeltine left no children. His widow survived him until the 11th of December, 1884.

In 1886 the amount of his bequest was received by the city, which, at the close of the year, purchased, for one thousand dollars, a quarter of an acre of land at the westerly corner of High and Miller Streets, as a site for the library building. This lot was the homestead of Robert Miller, one of the first settlers in Belfast, and the dwelling-house erected by him in 1792, and which is the oldest one in the city proper, then occupied its original position.

By a vote of the City Council, the erection of the library was intrusted to a committee of that board consisting of Cyrus J. Hall, Albert L. Mudgett, and Charles W. Rogers, in accordance with

plans drawn by Mr. Julius Munchwitz—an architect of New York. A contract was awarded to Mr. James T. Pottle, of Belfast, who completed the work in November, 1887. The body of the structure is of red granite from Otter Creek, and the finish and trimmings are of Somerville gray granite. The stones are rough ashlers, laid in break-range courses, with red cement between. The building is one story high, with a basement. It has a frontage of fifty-four feet on High Street, and an extreme width of twenty-seven feet. Its westerly end is square, and that on Miller Street has an octagonal shape. The vestibule is twelve by fourteen feet. The rooms are nineteen feet in height. The roof is a mansard, laid with colored slate surmounted by an iron cresting. There is a dome over the vestibule, the top of which is forty-five feet high. The book-room is twenty-six by twenty-seven feet, and is lighted by a triplet window on High Street, one mullion window on the westerly front, and three windows in the rear. All the windows are ten feet in height. The reading-room is twenty-seven by seventeen feet, and is lighted on three sides by six windows. The ceilings are finished with a heavy stucco cornice, and, with the walls, are white. The outside doors are three inches thick, and nine and a half feet high. They open upon a marble threshold and a tiled floor three feet wide, in front of which is a pair of inner doors panelled with plate-glass. At the right is a coat-room, and at the left the entrance to the basement. The inside doors open into the reading-room, separated from the book-room by an arch, under which stands the librarian's desk. The latter room contains twelve alcoves, having a capacity for fourteen thousand volumes. The paint is principally straw-color, and the moulding of the book-racks is gilt, with bronze cornices. The building is fire-proof in all its parts. It is lighted throughout with gas and heated by hot water. The basement has a lavatory, supplied with water from the public works. The furniture of the reading-room is of oak and ash.

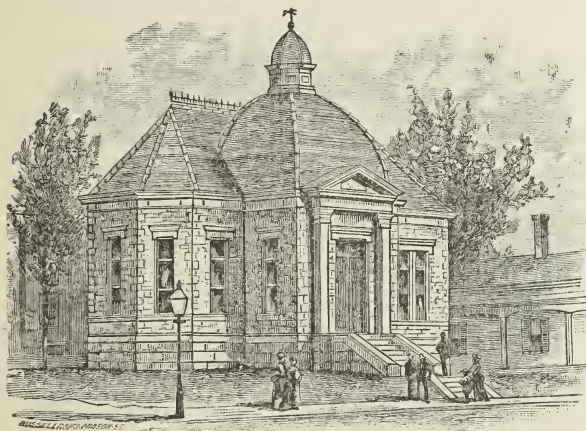
The whole cost of the building, lot, and furniture was eleven thousand dollars.

Shortly before the Hazeltine bequest accrued, the city, as residuary legatee under the will of Nathaniel Wilson, became entitled to a large sum for educational purposes. The testator, a son of Colonel Jonathan Wilson, and grandson of John Mitchell, the founder of Belfast, was born here, Dec. 26, 1790, and died in Boston, Oct. 27, 1849. At the time of his decease he was a purser in the Navy. He had been for nearly forty years in the service of his country. He held a lieutenant's commission in the war of 1812, and in the battle of Plattsburg won the reputation of a courageous and gallant soldier. At the close of the war he occupied a position in the New Orleans Custom-House, and subsequently was transferred to the Navy by President Jackson.

Although but a brief portion of his life after attaining to manhood had been passed in Belfast, he was strongly attached to the place of his nativity. On the occasion of his last visit, he expressed an earnest wish and intention of soon returning as a permanent resident.

By the will of Mr. Wilson, he provided that all his estate, after payment of certain legacies and

annuities for life to his three sisters, should be applied as follows: "After payment of said annuities and legacies, the remaining interest and income to accumulate in the hands of my trustees until the death of all my three sisters and the satisfaction of the legacies named; then, finally, my trustees are to convey and deliver over all said trust fund and estate, with all accumulations thereto, unto my native town of Belfast forever; said conveyance and delivery, however, to be in trust for the uses following, to wit: the income of said trust fund shall be annually appropriated by



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the said town of Belfast for a course or courses of public lectures, to be delivered in said town for the benefit of all its inhabitants, or for such other means of popular instruction as shall be annually determined by five persons, to be selected and chosen by the inhabitants at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers, from a list of persons to be annually submitted by the selectmen of the town. My object being generally to promote the cause of education and instruction in my said native town of Belfast, and to leave the management of the income of said fund to the good sense of its inhabitants, having the object of general instruction and mental improvement always in view."

The appraised value of Mr. Wilson's estate was \$22,937. Mrs. Nancy Green, his last surviving sister, and the last annuitant, died on the 30th of November, 1885.

As legislation seemed necessary for the proper management of this fund, and for the consolidation of its income, if so determined, with that arising from the Hazeltine bequest, the following act, approved by the Governor, Feb. 3, 1887, was accepted by the City Council, Feb. 7, 1887:

"AN ACT RELATING TO THE BEQUEST MADE TO THE CITY OF BELFAST BY NATHANIEL WILSON, AND TO INCORPORATE THE BELFAST FREE LIBRARY.

"Section 1. The city of Belfast is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and manage the bequest made to said city under the will of

the late Nathaniel Wilson, in accordance with the purposes and conditions designated in said will.

"Section 2. Upon the acceptance and receipt of said bequest, it shall be the duty of the Aldermen of said city annually to submit to the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council of said city a list of ten persons, from which list said Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council, by concurrent vote, each board to have a negative upon the other, at the annual meeting for the choice of city officers, on the third Monday of March, shall select and choose five persons as provided in said will, for the purposes and with the powers hereinafter specified.

"Section 3. Said five persons, selected and chosen as aforesaid, shall annually determine the means of popular instruction for which the income of the trust fund arising from said bequest shall be annually appropriated, and on or before the first Monday of April in each year shall report such determination to the City Council.

"Section 4. The proceedings of the city of Belfast, in accepting and receiving the bequest under the will of the late Paul R. Hazeltine for a public library, are hereby confirmed.

"Section 5. Said five persons, first selected and chosen as aforesaid, and their successors, are hereby constituted a Board of Trustees of said public library, and are hereby created a body corporate, under the name of the Belfast Free Library, with power to manage the funds arising from both the

aforesaid bequests, for the purposes for which they were made, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the City Council. And said corporation shall have all the corporate powers given to like corporations by chapter fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

"Section 6. This act shall take effect when approved by the Governor, and accepted by the City Council of Belfast."

The persons chosen as above for the years 1887 and 1888 determined that the income arising from the Wilson Bequest should be appropriated for the Free Library. By the Mayor's Address for 1888 it appears that the Wilson Trust Fund is safely and profitably invested, and amounts to \$31,811.43, and the income the past year amounted to \$1387.43; and that the Hazeltine Trust Fund, which includes the Free Library building and land, is also safely and profitably invested, and amounts to \$21,342.50, and the past year the income was \$337.50.

The work of arranging and cataloguing the books commenced on the 25th of January, 1888. The library was opened to the public in April, 1888.

The library, which contains 2107 bound volumes and a large number of pamphlets, is open to the inhabitants of Belfast over fourteen years of age, from two to five o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons, and from half past six to half past eight o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

From the New Haven Register, June 10.

EARLY in January a committee from the State House Commission requested the architect, C. H. Stilson, to make a plan of the building, especially with a view to its adaptation to library purposes. The architect gave the matter careful attention, thoroughly examined the structure, had frequent consultations with the Library Committee, and at the last meeting of the State House Commission plans were presented as illustrated by the accompanying cuts.

Architect Stilson says: "The old State House can readily be adapted so as to be suitable for a new city library. The building is unexpectedly strong. The exterior walls are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and at no point are they less than 20 inches. All the cross partitions and division walls run from the ground up through the first story, and are solid stone walls, fully 16 inches thick. Thus we have a building exceeding in strength any in this vicinity. The fact that it has been in existence so many years without repair abundantly proves this statement.

"The rooms on the west side, now occupied by the Historical Society, will be reserved for the library books, and they can easily be divided into departments for history, fiction, biography, science, etc. The rotunda is adapted to a delivery department, because it can be quickly reached by all applicants for books, and from it there is easy access to all book-rooms. In the front and rear halls, which will also be included in the delivery department, will be arranged the various catalogue tables. These tables would not, of course, take up much room, and thus the north and south entrances to the building would not be blocked.

"On the east side of the building, at the north end, there will be a complete laboratory. On each side of the south entrance there will be large vestibules, leading to the stairways on either side to the hall above. These vestibules will be handsomely wainscoted with oak. As for the hall of representatives, that will be used as a lecture-room in connection with the library. In order to have abundant reading room, it is proposed to cut out part of the old Senate chamber, and thus secure a balcony reading-room, as shown by letter H in the plan.

"There will be sufficient light, for the skylight over the Senate chamber will be enlarged, new windows will be put in the first and second stories, and thus all parts of the reading-room will be perfectly lighted. Rooms I, K, L, and M are not at present needed for library purposes, and could be leased to the Grand Army or the New Haven Historical Society. They are excellently suited to the use of both of these organizations, and either, if necessary, could be granted the privilege of using the lecture hall. All things considered, it seems to me that the old State House should be made the public library. A better location cannot be obtained. In answer to the one important objection against the building, namely, the dampness that pervades it, let me say that, if the plan I am discussing is followed, the whole structure will be drained in-

side and out — inside for the waste-pipe and conductor pipes, by large sewer pipes emptying into the College Street sewer. By these means all the roof water and waste water will be taken away from the building. As it is now, this water wastes on the ground in and about the foundation. It is further proposed to surround the building with capacious porous drain pipes. These pipes will be laid in pebbles the entire length. In this way all the waste water undoubtedly will be drained away from the building.

"In the proposed repairs will be included the furring of all outside walls and inside partitions, and the crossing furring of all the ceilings, this forming an open-air space between the walls and plastering, the lack of which is the chief cause of the present dampness. As an additional safeguard, the old wood floor in the cellar will be removed, the space excavated to a good depth, and the excavation will be filled in with gravel, on top of which will be placed a heavy concrete dressing. These extra precautions against dampness the contractors will be required to carry out most strictly."

Some bids have been received, and from them it is evident that these changes cannot be made for less than \$50,000, and perhaps \$60,000 may be required. These bids are only preparatory, and are not binding.

OFFER TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF FORESTRY BOOKS.

IN a volume published last year Dr. J. Croumbie Brown, of Haddington, offered to deliver free, to any address in Edinburgh or London, a copy, in sheets, of any or all of certain works the titles of which were specified, to be placed in a Free Public Library in any of the United States or British Colonies, on an application to him certified by the Government of the State or Colony, 15 works on forestry.

"Of this offer," says Mr. Brown, "the directors of above 100 libraries in the United States, British Colonies, Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, have availed themselves. But the offer was limited to free libraries; and this has repeatedly been brought under my consideration. To meet difficulties which have been felt, I remove the restrictions, and proffer the gift to any one or more of three libraries in each Colony or State, irrespective of their being Proprietary, Subscription, or Free, on the condition of their meeting the expense of transmission from Edinburgh, the place of publication. Applications will be met in the order in which they may be received; and should it happen that more than three applications be received from any one Colony or State, the others will be met to the extent practicable from the volumes at command, at the expiry of six months from this date. By arrangements of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, gifts of books can be transmitted free of charge from London to any town in the United States. The offer is made of the books in sheets partly because this is preferred by the managers of many public libraries; but they may be bound here at an average charge of 8d. per volume.

"In furtherance of the object contemplated, I have made a selection of treatises, which I consider might supply to teachers and others in isolated localities information on modern forestry which they might desire; and last month I addressed in triplicate to editors of newspapers read extensively in British Colonies, or in the United States, a communication undertaking to send to 1000 public libraries in these lands copies of one, or other, or both, of two series of 10 volumes each, deemed by me likely to meet in part at least the case of such, if others would meet the printer's charges. With the experience I have gained, I reckon that at an expenditure in Britain of £1000, 10,000 volumes, or at an expenditure of £2000, 20,000 volumes might thus be distributed.

"Immediately before offering to undertake this enterprise, I had made to a citizen of the United States, taking in common with myself an interest in much connected with Russia and the North of Europe, an offer that if he would meet the printer's charges I would prepare and carry through the press a series of 10 volumes relating to forestry and other matters in these countries, and proffer these, free of expense, to 1000 Public Libraries in the United States, if so many should be found willing to accept them.

"Should this arrangement not be carried out I am willing to transfer the offer to any one, and to extend the proffer to libraries in British Colonies, as well to those in the United States, making it applicable to either or to both.

"In illustration of the importance of the enterprise I may state in regard to a volume *On the Management of Crown Forests at the Cape of Good Hope*, that Part 1 shows a waste of forest produce in the Colony under the Old Régime greatly exceeding in money value the whole amount of the free revenue received from the forests, and that that revenue was small, being in 1862 about £250; while Part 2 contains a statement by Count Vasselot de Régné, the Superintendent of the Forests, to the effect that in the year 1882, after two years' management under the New Régime, the gross revenue was £7680 14s.; and that the forests of the Colony, if properly managed, might yield a revenue of at least £235,000. And this enormous increase of revenue is only one of several correlated benefits obtained under the New Régime."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS AN INDEX OF CULTURE.

From the Bookbuyer.

MATTHEW ARNOLD dwelt with apparent sorrow and regret upon "the poverty in serious interest" and lack of "truth and soberness" in our daily newspapers. . . . Is no account to be taken, however, of the taste which is reflected in other branches of popular literature? The combined circulation of the great religious journals throughout the country amounts to hundreds of thousands each week. The line, "Wales says, Mary is a darling," and similar irreverent paragraphs in the newspapers, led him to despair of a people that would tolerate such gossip. If it had pleased the critic to go below the surface for facts, he would have learned that in the year

1886 there were 958,629 books taken from the Boston Public Library and its branches. In the same year there were no fewer than 224,118 people whose names were on the library's registers, and who were entitled to take out books—exactly 57 per cent. of the entire population of the city. It would seem as if facts of this sort ought to enter into the solution of the problem of the measure of the civilization of a city or of a people; but apparently they are of no importance as compared with the terrible line, "Wales says, Mary is a darling." All of which goes to show how unsafe it is to generalize from superficial data.

A FEW HOURS IN THE FREE LIBRARY.

From the Birmingham Daily Mail, Jan. 18, 1888.

. . . WE have a hundred thousand volumes in our Reference and Lending Libraries, yet our new library was only opened in 1882. And it is curious to note, as showing how rapidly easy access to literature has progressed, that at the end of last century and the beginning of the present even those who were in the front rank of literary society were hampered by the difficulty of getting access to books. In a short history of the rise of circulating libraries it is mentioned that Coleridge recorded his obligation to "a benevolent stranger who made him free of a lending library in Cheapside, where he read through the whole collection, folios and all." The novel, so frequently despised by those who would fain be the censors of public reading, has been the means of forwarding public libraries more than anything else. It may be confessed that the first circulating libraries were not overstocked with sound literature. That which Lydia Languish patronized at Bath for "Peregrine Pickle," "The innocent adultery," and "The whole duty of man," was no doubt typical of the majority of those then existing. Novels, and trashy ones for the most part, formed the bulk of their contents. But trashy or not they had enough of human nature in them to make reading popular—to elevate it, shall we say, from a part of the business to a place in the pleasures of life? The total number of readers in the Public Lending Libraries in 1887 was 509,372, a daily average of 1665. Were we to go into details as to the proportion of these readers who chose works of fiction for their mental pabulum, no doubt the Gradgrinds and McChoakumchields, with their "facts, facts, facts," would be up in arms against the whole system of public free libraries, and quite ready to denounce them in terms at least as heartily severe as Sir Anthony Absolute would have employed, or as Mr. Frederic Harrison has done but recently in speaking of dilettante reading. In the admirable address he delivered a few weeks since at St. Andrews, Mr. Balfour, while pleading for liberty to read whatsoever the fancy might turn to, asked, "Who obliges us to wade through the piled up lumber of an ancient library, or to skim more than we like off the frothy foolishness poured forth in ceaseless stream by our circulating libraries?" Of course, no one does. The ticket-holder at our Public Library skims at pleasure, and it is because—hard, matter-of-fact age though

this is in some respects — there is still a strong taste for romance left amongst us that fiction — the standard fiction of our literature especially — is so much run upon.

If you watch the constant stream of "readers" that passes along the distributing counter at the Free Library any day, and catch a glimpse of the volumes they carry away with them, a pretty good lesson may be learnt in the philosophy of human motive. Here, for instance, is one tall young fellow, broad-browed, deep-eyed, and handsome — good-looking, the ladies would say, because there is a warm, hectic flush upon the rather hollow cheek. He is taking away a volume on the "Philosophy of Life." The student looks like one of those whose bright intellects, shining for a time and then passing to the "great beyond" long before they have reached their fulness, force upon us an earnest wonder as to the seeming waste of vital energy and brilliant talent. Following him there comes a boy, jolly faced, not scrupulously clean, with a twinkling restlessness in his eyes that tells you he is not wanting in vigorous animal spirits. A slender youth, with long, curly hair, searching for something in the catalogue of Poets, may be taken as another type. He has a romantically-minded mamma, perhaps, who is sure that the mantle of Tennyson has fallen upon her boy because he has a well-shaped nose, a high brow, limpid eyes, and raven ringlets. There is an age at which it is easy enough to persuade a youth that he has the "divine afflatus;" but a year or two generally cures the disease, and the aspirant to a crown of bays becomes content with the dignity of a tall, three-legged stool.

A more agreeable sight than your sentimental youth is the young fellow dressed as an engineer, who is carrying home a volume on applied mechanics, or the one who is making inquiries of the attendant as to the biographies of Watt, Boulton, or Arkwright. There are many such readers — those who find in the library an immense aid to their studies. You can mark the debating society youth who is "down for an essay on Elizabethan literature," and wants the most concise history thereof. It is easy also to see how eagerly the ladies who patronize the lending department run after those novelists who are too tender-hearted to kill a heroine or to murder a hero before he has been locked in the arms of his betrothed; but we must not blame them for the appreciation of "a happy finish," which, after all, springs from honest kindness of heart. Of course a mere glance is enough to show how large a proportion of the patrons read for pleasure more than for intellectual profit. But the glance is sufficient to show also that they can hardly take the one without getting the other, and this is what makes us record with satisfaction the enormous number of books which, through the agency of the library, are kept constantly in circulation.

There is a wholly different class met with for the most part in the Reference Library. It is a pleasure to pass from the crowded reading-room below to the scrupulously orderly, admirably furnished, and spacious upper hall. We have seen strangers visiting the town — country cousins perhaps — gazing round in speechless wonder on tier

after tier of books, books, books. "Bliss me, I didn't think there were so many books in Birmingham," said one visitor in our hearing, and he proceeded to inquire earnestly "whether there wasn't a great many of them all of the same sort." He did not think there had been authors enough born to supply all these shelves. And perhaps the surprise may be condoned without attributing excessive ignorance. By the splendid system which Mr. J. D. Mullins, the chief librarian, has introduced, there is seldom a moment's hesitation in finding precisely the volume that one wishes to consult. Yet the whole wisdom of the world may be said to line the room. Books are there, valuable in the highest degree to the student of some close department of human knowledge, yet which not one in a thousand of even the most cultured and studious men would recognize by name. Tome after tome of weighty erudition, folio on folio of philosophy and speculation, volume on volume of history and description, endless records of fact and of fancy are there. The genius of the ages looks down upon the student. It is a pretty lesson on individual insignificance just to go and stare up at those walls for half an hour. If you have as heavy a burden of self-conceit as Bunyan's Christian carried with him over the Slough of Despond, just go to the Reference Library and have it shaken off by a vision of your own littleness in presence of all the great minds those shelves may conjure up for you. How useful this Reference Library is may be inferred from the simple fact that last year 378,124 readers — a daily average of 1232 — took advantage of it. Many of course go to read the magazines and while away a few idle hours; but the majority are there with a set and earnest purpose. The cattle-drover-like individual we notice at one of the tables, with his chin on his breast, fast asleep, is rather out of place there, and his slumbers are explained on glancing over his shoulder and finding that he has tried to become interested in Sir Henry Thompson's article on "The progress of cremation" in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. But within a yard of him, and rather troubled apparently by his neighbor's subdued snoring, there is a gentleman making a careful copy of a mechanical drawing. He is more typical of the frequenters of the place. Here and there you see others busy in a like manner, several are making copious extracts from volumes that in passing it is not easy to recognize; one is poring over a bulky Parliamentary report, probably arming himself for some political debate. The quietude of the room, the celerity with which the officials bring the books required, and the whole appearance of the place stamp it as one of the most useful and one of the best conducted, of our local institutions. The ladies have a nook to themselves in a corner to the left of the entrance. The number who take advantage of it is not large, yet they have the look of earnestness and attention which seems to indicate that they "mean business, quite as much as those of the other sex."

A motley, ever-changing throng is what you find in the general reading-room on the lower floor. One of the speakers at the recent Librarians' Conference in Birmingham spoke of being struck when visiting our reading-room to see so very large

a number sitting at the tables asleep. And no doubt a good few do go there for very little else than to rest their weary limbs. You may see them listlessly turning the leaves of a periodical, or glancing over the columns of a newspaper for something interesting, and then nodding a little. When you look again they are probably fast asleep — head back, mouth half open, and snoring gently. Many of those who make that use of the reading-room are workmen in the great army of the unemployed. You can read weary hopelessness on a good few of their faces, and can guess that some of them are hungry and footsore enough. Of course the reading-room is not meant as a general shelter, but the number who frequent it for a siesta is not great, and they do not trouble anybody very much. Journalists who occasionally wield a soporific pen should not cast the first stone at them. But of the daily average of 10,000 visitors who patronize the reading-room, the majority go there with no lazy purpose. There are 287 papers taken in — of some of these numerous copies — and at every table the seats are almost invariably engaged, while round the stands upon which the daily papers are displayed groups, often three and four deep, may be observed. There is always a rush when a new paper is put up, and one notices with a touch of sadness how eagerly the pages are turned until "Situations Vacant" comes into view. Hundreds of those who go to the reading-room go there for the express purpose of seeing these advertisements, and the same faces may be seen day after day, early in the morning, at the local journals. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." They turn away sadly, week in week out, yet back they come again, and always with a look in their eyes that seems to say they think "there's a chance yet." Of course "all sorts and conditions" of men and youths congregate round the stands for this purpose, but they are not the kind of unemployed who are most conspicuous when a Relief Committee is in course of formation or busy distributing alms. Listening to the whispered conversation that goes on amongst them, you hear sad stories of trouble revealed. Some of the men who still make an effort to appear decently clad, have not had a steady job for months back, and wife and children are "hard pinched" they will remark confidently to their casual acquaintances. At present a bundle of reports, issued by the Emigration Office, hangs in a corner just to the right of the entrance. There is generally a group of men and lads round these papers, and they turn the pages carefully and scan the prospects of work in Canada, America, Australia, New Zealand, or elsewhere. These reports speak the truth for the most part, and are not over-encouraging always. Yet the wages look high. "What does it cost to get there, Jim?" whispers one man to his chum, who is reading. "£10, the passage money," is the reply, and then a world of sadness is conveyed in the sighing rejoinder, "'Taint no bloomin' good telling me nor you about them places, Jim. We can't raise ten quid nohow." The advocates of State-aided emigration may make a note. It would not be difficult to pick out scores of men even at the reading-room who would thank God

for a helping hand to enable them to make a start in life where they would feel that they were not part of the crushed-out residuum of society.

THE IRISH LIBRARY IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE Irish Library of the Cathedral Total Abstinence Society, Philadelphia, continues its growth. The Society was started in 1873 and founded its library October 10, 1882. The collection, which is the only one of the kind in the United States, is excelled only by those of the British Museum and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is devoted entirely to Irish history and literature of all kinds bearing upon the politics, religion, antiquities, geography, and topography of the island. It is entirely non-partisan and non-sectarian, and the volumes and pamphlets view every subject connected with Ireland from all standpoints. The friend, the foe, and the middleman are alike represented. The library has now over 1600 v., besides a large collection of pamphlets, and every book and pamphlet relating to Ireland, published in that country, England, Scotland, and Wales, is added to the collection as soon as issued. "Not only Catholic and national literature is included in our library, but also the literature of opposing views, no matter how unjust or bitter. Ireland can suffer nothing by the comparison; our aim is to let the judgment of investigators be impartial." The library is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is open to all investigators, Catholic or Protestant, every evening and all day Sunday, free to all.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE LIBRARIES OF THE STATE.

ON motion of Pres. Webster, of Union College, the following resolutions were adopted at the Regents' convocation:

"WHEREAS, The convocation believes that the time has come when certain of our public libraries should be recognized as an essential part of the State's system of higher education, and as properly a factor with the academies and colleges in the composition of the University of the State of New York; and

"WHEREAS, To secure to the State the full advantages of such recognition, it is necessary that proper provision should be made by the State for advisory supervision and guidance of existing institutions and for stimulating the formation of new libraries; therefore,

"Resolved, That the convocation request the Regents of the University to take such action as may seem to them expedient for giving to such libraries as their official inspection shall show to be worthy the distinction, their proper place as apart of our State system of higher education."

American Library Association.

THE CATSKILL CONFERENCE.

As we go to press word reaches us that it has been definitely decided to hold an informal meeting of the A. L. A., as was proposed in the last issue of the JOURNAL, at the Catskills. Twenty-seven members have promised, and thirteen more — making a total of forty — are expected. A circular giving full details is now being prepared and will be distributed immediately.

Library Economy and History.

ALBANY, N. Y. What our libraries may do. (In the *Times*, June 19.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"Beside the State Library, with its law department, we have that of the Albany Institute, the small working libraries of the different branches of the State Museum of Natural History, the Medical College and the circulating and reference library of the Young Men's Assoc. The latter, with its enlarged opportunities, could and should be made the working place and bureau of intelligence for the youth of the higher schools, as well as for all of whatever age who are not so unfortunate as to consider their days of acquiring knowledge numbered and completed. . . . The privilege of the State Library might well be extended, under certain restrictions by the librarian, to students of the upper classes of the High School, the Normal School, the Institute, the Young Men's Assoc., and the press, since many find that their hours of occupation cut them off from the benefits of the State Library during its public hours. With such facilities for study, with the advantages offered by the valuable collections of the different departments of the Museum of Natural History, and the Medical College, and by the departments of the Union University in this city, there is no reason why the city of Albany should not present superior educational advantages to youth, and an admirable retreat for writers and professional men to pursue their studies and literary work."

ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa. Travelling skyward; rapid progress on the Allegheny Library building. Carnegie's gift one of the finest structures in the country. Sketches of the work. (In *Pittsburg Press*, June 23.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ col. il.

The entrance will be one of the prettiest bits of architecture in the two cities. The doors will be reached by a dozen or more semicircular granite steps, and the passage-way will be between heavy pillars surmounted by splendidly carved cap-stones.

BOOK-LOVERS in the monastic age. (In *Chamb. jo.* 65 : 161, Mr. 17.)

CHICAGO. The Public Library. (In *Interocean*, Aug. 5.)

When the Public Library moved into the New City Hall, it was not expected that its present

quarters would be more than temporary. The expense of finishing the unfinished rooms on the upper floor of the City Hall was paid out of the library's reserve fund, upon the express understanding that the city should pay it back to the library when the library was furnished with a permanent building of its own.

It is now more than two years since the library took up its abode in the City Hall rooms. Practically nothing has been accomplished toward obtaining permanent quarters. The Dearborn Park project seems to be no nearer realization than when a year ago last fall the library, the Soldiers' Home, the army organizations, and the Academy of Design met and agreed upon a plan by which the library was to have one-half of that property, and the academy and soldiers' organizations were to have the remainder. In some respects that movement is now a remoter possibility than at the period of its first consideration, and apparently the Public Library is not understood to be taking any steps whatever in reference to the Dearborn Park property.

There was, some time ago, an opportunity to secure the old Chamber of Commerce, corner La Salle and Washington Streets. It was vacant, was in the market, and could have been acquired. For library purposes it was admirably adapted. Fronting on two streets, it had splendid side and rear alley light. Without a great outlay it could have readily been changed into a model library building. That chance, like many others, has gone. It will never again come to the Public Library. But it will not be long before the practical question will be: What shall be done with the library? It is already crowded and crowding the City Hall. A suitable and accessible building must be found within five years or less for it. The city has none. There is not money enough in the city treasury to undertake such a project. There are schools to be built and bridges to be constructed and viaducts to be erected and tunnels to be extended and the sewage and drainage questions to be disposed of, and so on *ad infinitum*.

The reference department of the Public Library should be enlarged to the fullest possible capacity. Delivery stations should be placed in distant and densely settled wards of the city, so that thousands who can't afford the time and the money to go down-town may have their books brought near to their homes. The pamphlet department can be made valuable to a degree hitherto unknown. The circulating department may be vastly widened. Chicago will soon be Cook County. The Public Library should be so built up and managed as to have this geographical prospect constantly in view. It is clear that the West Side alone should have a great people's library. With 454,000 of the 802,000 of Chicago's population, it seems as though it could readily sustain a library itself. Some broad-minded person or persons may see their way to dedicating a piece of property in the central part of the city to public library purposes.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. By-laws. Rev. June, 1888. Chicago, 1888. 20 p. S.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. The Library building; plan agreed upon when the bill passed

Congress. Description of how it will be erected, with special reference to the preservation of the books and to perfect light and thorough ventilation. (In *Washington Post*, July 1.) 2¾ col., 4 il.

— The national library building. (In *Chicago Tribune*, July 4.) ½ col.

The action of the House is commendable. There can be no doubt it has nipped a huge steal in the bud. The bill named an architect who was freely charged with being incompetent, and this was subsequently confirmed. Even after the Construction Office was organized it was found necessary to devote an additional salary to another man to do this architect's work. Then came hitches in the work, growing out of incompetency. A commission had to be appointed, and the commission had to appoint still another Superintendent of Construction on a \$4000 salary to offset the jobbery of the original architect, and this Superintendent, when called before the Investigating Committee, testified that the new building, instead of costing two and a half millions at the outside, as provided for in the original bill, would cost between seven and ten millions! With such testimony as this before it the House promptly and wisely squelched the whole scheme by a large and non-partisan majority.

Four years ago Mr. Poole warned Congress: "Every detail of construction should be settled before the work is begun and accurate estimates made of the cost, in order that the whole building may be put under contract at a fixed expense and completed without needless delay. If the plans are to be changed during the process of erection, of which there is now every indication, no estimate can be made of the controversies, expenditures, and delays which will occur."

— Our noblest monument. (In *N. Y. Mail and express*, July 9.) ½ col.

— The new library building. (In *Washington Post*, July 11.)

The special committee of the House held a meeting on the 10th. Mr. Spofford testified that he understood that the \$3,000,000 estimate made by Gen. Singleton in his report was intended to mean the completion of the building so as to accommodate 1,000,000 v. When the building was enlarged for 10,000,000 v. and fully completed, he thought it would cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000. Mr. Clark, architect of the Capitol, thought the building would cost \$10,000,000. Judge Holman said after the meeting that there was no doubt that the \$3,000,000 estimate made by Gen. Singleton in his report was intended to mean the cost of the whole building. Gen. Singleton stated so explicitly in his speech on the report, according to the *Record*, "What do I think will be done now under the recent action of the House? Well, it is difficult to say. There will probably be a compromise."

— The new library. (In *Washington Critic*, July 13.) ½ col.

Favors carrying out the present plans approved and adopted, but the work should be kept absolutely free of jobbery or fraud or corruption of any sort.

— Uncle Sam's library: a glance at the nation's great storehouse of books and publications. [Signed O'Brien-Bain.] (In *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, July 15 1¾ col.; and in *Washington Post*, July 15, 2 cols.)

— The new library building. Opposition in the House to the proposition to place it under the Chief of Engineers. (In *Washington Star*, July 17.) ½ col.

— The national library. (In the *Philadelphia Press*, July 31.)

The Senate, Saturday, dissented from the action of the House in stopping work on the new building for the Library of Congress until fresh plans are prepared by proposing to continue the work under the direction of army engineers. This is the usual refuge of Congress when it finds a building full of jobs, appearing to be full of them, or likely to raise public suspicion that they exist.

But jobs are always being charged of a great building, and in general falsely charged. The attack made on Mr. Smithmeyer, for instance, that he has an assistant architect, his partner, at \$3000 a year, and has other men doing his work as architect at good salaries, is all nonsense. Any architect who had to superintend a building of this magnitude would expect to pay from \$30,000 to \$50,000 to assistants and draughtsmen, and we are under the impression that he would get off very cheaply at \$50,000, every penny spent on work which laymen would vaguely think he ought to do for his salary of \$5000 a year.

The objection to continuing the work, which the House rightly stopped, lies not in the way it is being done, but in Mr. Smithmeyer's plan.

One does not need to be a librarian to see its faults. He divides the books between four great "repositories," when for judicious classification the books should all be stored in one continuous stack. He puts these around a reading-room in a way which will greatly increase the cost of administration. He divides and cuts up the working parts of a great library in a fashion which will impede research for all time to come. The Library of Congress needs a new building, but it will be little short of a calamity if it is housed in the building planned by Mr. Smithmeyer. What Congress should do is to provide for a mixed jury of architects and librarians — not architects alone — and let them pass on all plans submitted, with a prize for the best three — prizes large enough to attract good men. Any other course is sure to give a botch of a building.

The *American architect* of July 14 blames the system of paying Government architects a salary:

"There is not a single argument, so far as we can see, to be urged in favor of the present system of Government building. With respect to the architectural work upon them, which is the

most important part, it simply secures very imperfect service at a very high price. To take the case of the Congressional Library, the architect-in-chief, at a salary of \$4000 a year, is 'assisted' by a large number of independent officials, and has his office rent and the cost of keeping a carriage paid out of the Treasury, at an expense, probably, of at least \$25,000 more, making \$29,000, or \$30,000 a year expended upon the architect's office, but not on him. If he were paid by commission in the usual way, his annual fees, averaged over the period which would generally be consumed in erecting such a building, would be much less than this, and he would not only pay his own office rent, coachman's wages, and salaries of draughtsmen, 'computers,' and 'experts,' but would be much better served by them, and would make a decent income out of what was left. This example is one of many, and, as has been often shown, the country, instead of spending enormous sums in having inferior men, at meagre wages, design mean and ugly buildings for it, may, if it chooses to insist upon it, have, at a less price, all its public work the best and most beautiful that the ablest architect can produce. If it wishes to bring about this change, the present occasion would be a favorable one for making its desire known."

The Chicago correspondent of the *American architect* of July 28, after quoting from Mr. Poole's pamphlet of 1884, says:

"From these quotations it is easy to see that the librarians very justly feel that they have been snubbed and ill-treated by the persons in charge of the plans, and consequently they easily believe the affair a huge swindle, otherwise advantage would have been taken of the offers of assistance coming from men whose lives are spent in managing great libraries, and who would naturally be expected to have some very clear ideas gained by actual experience.

"As a result of this treatment they have no great sympathy with Mr. Smithmeyer, and cannot understand the ethics of the architectural profession which would cause architects to stand up for a man whom they consider should have been repudiated, first, last, and all the time."

The Washington correspondent of the *American architect* of the same date writes:

"The general impression was that Congress adopted a plan without reference to cost, as the materials and methods of construction at the time of adoption were not decided. The work was put in charge of a commission who were proceeding under this idea, the best material and construction being adopted in every case as advised by the architect. The dispute between the architect and contractors in reference to the quality of cement was the cause of strong and persistent effort on the part of said contractors to displace the architect, and failing in that, to give him as much trouble as a combination of money and Congressional influence could effect. At least, these are the conclusions I, as an outside spectator, have formed. First an engineer was put in as a superintendent of construction, then the House passed a bill to stop the work, but I am pleased to think that the Senate will not agree with the House.

"The architect has undoubtedly devoted an enormous amount of time, energy, and money to the solution of this problem. In 1872 he won the first competition for the library. Since that time to the present day, he has devoted himself to the solution of the different problems connected with a large library building. He has made sketches or studies in many varieties of Gothic, Romanesque, and Classic architecture, variations in plans, etc., for the instruction of the committees of Congress, through the years from 1872 to the present time, besides having made a special trip across the ocean to study the European libraries. In 1886 his plans were again adopted against forty-odd competitors. Architects cannot help but feel a sympathy with him, when he receives such treatment only because he was very careful to procure cement of an extra quality for the foundations of the library building and because some members of the House think that they see an opportunity to please their constituents.

"Even if the bill did call for a building to cost \$3,000,000 complete, which is affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, it has become so much a matter of practice and precedent (a practice never before objected to by Congress, so far as I know) to pass a bill for a public building, placing the estimate at one-half or one-third its actual cost, that there seems no reason why the House should select this special building as a mark for its honest indignation. But the cement contractors were active and influential, and the Presidential election is at hand.

"The building will be larger than any building in this city, except the Capitol, fronting on all four streets, and built of stone. By comparison with the other buildings, it would not be reasonable to expect it to cost so little as \$3,000,000. The excavations for the entire building have been made and the concrete foundation is already in.

"The contracts are let, I think, for the stone-work on the western front and rotunda. It is intended to limit the erection to this portion at present. The building is to be quadrangular, 465 feet on the east and west fronts and 332 feet on the north and south fronts. At the corners are pavilions, and the central portion is emphasized by an additional story. The interior of the quadrangle is occupied by the reading-room, galleries for books, and 10 open courts. When entirely complete it is intended to hold 10,000,000 books and have show-rooms for copyrighted engravings and other art subjects, a large collection of such matter having already accumulated, as well as rooms for clerical, packing, binding, and executive purposes. The reading-room is the principal feature of the building, being 100 feet in diameter and 90 feet from floor to top of dome. It is lighted by 8 large semicircular windows, 36 feet in diameter, placed above the book repositories, and by a lantern 30 feet in diameter in the centre of the rotunda. This gives about 1 square foot of light to 95 cubic feet of space. This is about twice as much light as the Paris Library, and about four times as much as the Library of the British Museum. The gallery for visitors who are not readers will be about 50 feet from

the floor, directly under the semicircular windows. The main entrance will face the Capitol, while the rear or east-rn entrance will be used for receiving and shipping goods. The cellar is given up entirely to heating and ventilating; the boilers being placed outside, the heated air is to be let in near the top and drawn out by exhaust fans near the floor. Mr. Smithmeyer expects by this method to prevent the accumulation of hot air at the top of the rooms, where it would be very injurious to bookbindings.

"The soil is well drained to prevent dampness from the ground, and ten-foot areas encircle the building to prevent the contact of the earth with the walls, and the footings are large masses of the best concrete, with granite footings to the walls proper.

"The building is to be fire-proof according to the most modern understanding of the term. The book-racks are to be of iron with slate shelves, while the different book compartments will be separated from each other by two thicknesses of sheet-iron with asbestos between.

"The design is Italian Renaissance, the masses being well handled, simple, classical, and refined in treatment.

"At the recent Congressional investigation of the subject, Secretary Vilas, who takes the place of Justice Lamar on the Commission, expressed himself as much pleased with the plans, and hoped sincerely that the construction of the building after them would not be interfered with, and that no niggardliness should be shown in constructing it, as everything should be done in the best manner."

— Library of Congress. (In *Commercial advertiser*, Aug. 6.)

A very important matter is to be fought out in the conference committee between the Senate and the House over the sundry civil appropriation bill. The House has voted to have the work cease, the commission abolished, and new plans submitted before next December from eminent architects for a building whose cost shall not exceed \$3,000,000, and which shall be erected on the site already purchased, and where the foundation of a library building is already under way. The Senate, on the other hand, wants the present work continued after the designs of the architect, Mr. Smithmeyer, appropriates \$1,000,000 (only a partial appropriation) for this purpose, abolishes the commission, and places the supervision and control of the work under the Chief of Engineers of the army. To adopt the one plan means virtually an indefinite postponement of the erection of this much-needed building; to adopt the other means the continuance of the work under competent supervision; and to adopt neither means no appropriation for this year's expenditure and the stoppage of the work at the expiration of the present contracts. The indications are that the conferees will reach no agreement, and consequently that the work will go on as it is at present until the appropriation of \$500,000 voted two years ago is exhausted.

Although Congress two years ago formally undertook the construction of this long-talked-of

building and made an appropriation for the commencement of the work, no plans had been drawn for the structure then and none have been completed now; that no one had any reasonable idea what it would cost then and no one seems to have now. As architect Smithmeyer told the Senate Committee on Appropriations last month: "Everybody said to me, 'We are going to have the finest building of that kind in the world; do not be stingy; nobody will be stingy hereafter;'" and so he thought he had *carte blanche* to design such a building as has never been seen or heard of in times ancient or modern. The same delightfully indefinite idea seems to have seized the commission also, composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the architect of the Capitol, and the Librarian of Congress, to whom the direction of the work was intrusted by Congress, and they are unable even yet to estimate with any degree of accuracy what the cost will ultimately be, and they cannot even now describe anything more than the general features of the noble work of architectural art which they seem to have in their minds' eye. All that Congress said when it authorized the construction of the building, in 1886, was that it should be substantially in accordance with the plan submitted by John L. Smithmeyer, in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, "with such modifications as may be found necessary or advantageous without materially increasing the cost of the building." This plan of Mr. Smithmeyer's was merely a sketch, giving a view of the front elevation and ground plan. The architect had drawn no interior plans and had made no specifications. He could not tell whether the building he had in his imagination would cost \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000, because that would depend upon the materials used and the degree of ornamentation, and Congress had said nothing about these requirements, insisting only that the structure should be fire-proof, but leaving it to the commission to decide whether to build with stone, or iron, or brick. Mr. Smithmeyer's design had passed through several competitions from 1872, when it was chosen out of 28 other designs, to a later time, when it was selected from among 41. There seems to be a difference of opinion now whether an estimate of about \$3,000,000, which was made for the construction of the new library at the time Congress authorized its commencement, was intended to cover the whole cost of the building as contemplated in the design, or only part of it. At any rate, both Mr. Smithmeyer and the commission say now that it was ridiculous for any one to have thought that the contemplated structure could be built for any such amount.

The commission seemed to grasp with great readiness the general outlines of the magnificent structure which was forming in Mr. Smithmeyer's fancy, but was practical enough to appreciate the overcrowded condition of the present library and to realize the necessity of an immediate relief. The members of the commission came to the conclusion that their ideal library must be a growth; it could not be built in less than ten or a dozen years, or at any approximate cost. So it was deemed best to proceed with the construction of a portion of the building, and to bring this to

completion as soon as possible. This was done, and the work is now going on, but with only the general features of this tentative portion yet decided upon.

These general features comprise a building which will satisfy the demands of the library for the next fifteen or twenty years, and which may at any time be added to in accordance with the original design (now, to be sure, held largely in the imagination of the architect and commission, although the front elevation is on exhibition in the present library) without spoiling the harmony of the completed structure as a work of art. It is admitted by the commission that in these intervening years the building will present an unfinished and scarcely ornamental appearance, but this can be remedied largely, it is thought, by devices of the builder. The part which it is intended to complete first comprises the western front, consisting of two stories above the basement, the first 22 feet high and the second 36, making a total elevation of about 70 feet, and a huge rotunda in the rear for the library proper. The completed building would inclose this rotunda, so that its exterior walls would not be visible. It would be somewhat out of proportion with the uncompleted structure, and would probably give to the latter rather an unsightly appearance from some points of view. The dome of the rotunda is intended to be about 110 feet high, which is lower than that of the Capitol by 170 feet, and is expected to show very slightly above the roof of the main building. The great depository of books will be in this rotunda, and here will be a great circular reading-room, 100 feet in diameter, and surrounded by galleries and alcoves for books. The alcoves will be 20 feet deep, making the total width of the rotunda about 144 feet. It will be lighted from the alcoves and dome. There will be capacity here, it is estimated, for 10,000,000 volumes, four times as many, Librarian Spofford says, as are now contained in the largest library in the world, namely the National in Paris, which has 2,500,000 volumes. The library of the British Museum consists of 1,500,000 volumes.

The first story of the main building is designed to be used for the offices of the librarian and others connected with the library, and the upper story for the exhibition of fine engravings, lithographs, photogravures, photographs, etc., of which many thousands come annually to the library. The basement would be used for unpacking books and for binding, which is now done at the public printer's, sometimes with great loss to the library.

Although these are the general features of the partial structure, the working plans and specifications have only been completed so far as the basement. The work which has been going on during the last two years has consisted in preparing a concrete base for the foundation walls of the building, and workmen are now employed in building the foundations and fetching stone for the basement. The plans and specifications for everything above the basement are still in a crude condition. Only the architect knows what materials he wants to use, and even he is in doubt now, because there is some question as to

how much money Congress is willing to spend. To carry out his ideas, using the best materials, both as to exterior and interior, would cost, it is estimated, about \$4,000,000, and if Congress should adopt the Senate's suggestion there would still be nothing except a moral guarantee for the completion of the work in the way it has commenced. The next Congress might take some other view. Of the two courses, however, suggested by the Senate and the House, that of the Senate is very much to be preferred. The \$1,000,000 appropriated for continuing the work would be at least an approval of the undertaking, and the abolition of the commission and the giving over the supervision of the work to the Chief of Army Engineers, Colonel Casey, would be a much more business-like arrangement than the present one. Colonel Casey's qualifications are conceded by everybody. He had charge of the erection of the Army and Navy building and of the Washington monument, and acquitted himself of each task with credit. It is a pity, however, that, before further steps are taken, the architect is not compelled to furnish complete designs and specifications, upon which the cost of the part of the building now under way can be estimated and a corresponding amount properly appropriated. This ought to be more satisfactory to the architect, and would insure some stability to the undertaking.

Certainly there can be no question as to the necessity for the new building, if the publications which come to the Congressional Library are to be preserved and rendered accessible. In the library at present there are 600,000 volumes, 200,000 pamphlets, and nearly a million publications other than books, for which the Copyright Law makes the library the official repository. Mr. Spofford says that much less than half of this great collection is provided with shelves, and there is no longer any additional room to be had in the Capitol, even the crypts in the sub-basement having been exhausted of their space. All the books which come now must be piled upon the floor, and when it is realized that they are coming in at the rate of nearly 3000 a month, the difficulties under which the librarian suffers are appreciated.

DEWEY, Melvil. Libraries as related to the educational work of the state; a paper read before the University Convocation. (Abstract in *Albany Journal*, July 11.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col. — (Same, in the *Times*, July 12.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

FAUCON, Maurice. La librairie des papes d'Avignon, sa formation, sa composition, ses catalogues, 1316-1420, d'après les registres de comptes et d'inventaires des archives vaticanes. Paris, E. Thorin, 1886-87. 2 v. facsim. + 21 + 262 + [1]; 182 + [1] p. O.

HUGELMANN, K: Die Centralisation der Amtsbibliotheken in Wien. Wien, Marz, 1887. 19 p. 8°.

Reprinted from the *Oesterr. Ztschr. f. Verwaltung.* The foundation of department libraries

began in 1848, though there may have been a few insignificant ones before. Now every department has one. The chief are those of the Ministry of the Interior and the "Ministerraths presidium," both of which receive gratis every book published; others depend on irregular purchases. Only four have librarians. The author thinks there should be one central administrative library and at the departments only such books as are needed for current use.

LYNN (Mass.) Public Library. Proposition to locate a building in the City Hall yard. (In the *Bee*, July 3.) 1 col.

MERINGTON, Miss Marguerite. Public libraries and public schools. (In *The teacher*, v. 1, No. 6, p. 87, June.)

MILWAUKEE (Wis.) P. L. In constant use; demand for books at the P. L. (In the *Sentinel*, June 26.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

Teachers are allowed a certain number of books for each month for the use of their pupils, and are responsible for them during that time. They may give them out as many times as they choose. In one month 613 v. were given out by 6 teachers in 5 schools. Each book having been issued $2\frac{1}{2}$ times on the average. The works asked for so far are largely history, science, and geography, with some works of fiction for young readers. The system has permitted the teacher to know what her pupils were reading.

NEW HAVEN, Ct. Adapted for a library. (In the *Register*, June 10.) 2 col., plans.

Architect C. H. Stilson finds the old State House well fitted for being turned into a home for the new Public Library, and has made complete plans. The estimated cost will be from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

NEW YORK CITY. *Jackson Sq. L.* A library for the people. G: W. Vanderbilt's munificent gift to the city. (In the *World*, July 2.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col. il. — Given by a millionaire. The library opened by G: Vanderbilt in Jackson Square. (In the *World*, July 5.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

OLD BOSTONIAN, AN. The Athenæum should be free; a plea for the use of the Public Library after Boston's example. (In *Minneapolis Tribune*, July 16.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

QUINCY, ILL. The legal transfer; the Public Lib. and Free Reading-room devised to the city; full text of the legal papers covering the case. (In the *Whig*, July 1.) 2 col.

QUINCY (ILL.) FREE PUBLIC LIB. Laying of the corner-stone of the new building. (In the *Herald*, June 1) $4\frac{3}{4}$ col.; (and in the *News*, June 1) $1\frac{3}{4}$ col.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. Corner-stone laying of the Von Ranke Library building. (In the *Courier*, June 26.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col. il.

"Some years ago," said Chancellor Sims, "as Mrs. Dr. J. M. Reid, of New York, was passing through the building, her attention was attracted to the many empty shelves in the library. She expressed her regret, and soon gave \$5000 to buy more books. This, however, was only a fore-runner of her magnificent gift of the world-renowned Von Ranke Library, in April, 1887. . . . Some have feared that the work of putting up this building has been checked by a lack of funds. This is not so; we now have about \$17,000 subscribed for the building, which will cost not far from \$50,000. When the amount subscribed is exhausted building will stop till the required money is received, and if that is not before November, the library, which is now stored, will not be disturbed this year. Our good fortune is not to end with this building. It will only be a nucleus around which to build, and a gentleman 70 years of age recently put into our hands \$50,000 of good interest-bearing bonds, which shall after his death become a permanent book-buying fund." Trustee N. C. Husted, of Tarrytown, N. Y., said he had a library of 10,000 v. which will shortly come to Syracuse.

THOMPSON, W., *Abp. of York*. Speeches on the opening of the Whitehaven Free Library. York, 1888. 19 p. D.

REPORTS.

Baltimore. Peabody Inst. Added 3527; total 94,039; readers 16,553 using 46,760 v. The 4th v. of the catalogue, ending with R, will be published this year. One more volume will end the alphabet, and a supplementary volume will complete the entries of books bought since the printing began.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. (30th rpt.) Added 4141; total 97,371; issued 108,711, a decrease of 3441; average no. of books taken by each member 33; consulted 85,000 (estimate); visitors to reading-room 100,000 (est.); cost of new books per vol. \$1.34.

"The Department of Newspaper Clippings is being gradually classified and prepared for use. The arrangement will be by subjects and on very much the same plan as the printed card catalogues. The Class of Individual Biography is now completed in 30 volumes, arranged alphabetically by subjects. The new manuscript Inventory of Fiction in 6 vols. has been completed, the books rearranged and renumbered and placed in their new order on the shelves. By the new system of compiling the authors' names are arranged in alphabetical order. Each author has a separate and distinguishing number, and all the works of each author are grouped under his name. Extra lists for reference have been made of author-names and pseudonyms and also of 4to and 24mo vols.

"'Economy' has been the motto of the Directors. Each year they have believed that the benefits offered by the library would result in aug-

mented income, following an increase in the number of subscribers, but the amount of initiation fees and annual dues received during the past fiscal year is \$330.42 less than the preceding year.

Charleston (S. C.) Lib. Soc. (140th rpt.) \$163.35 have been expended in repairing, alterations, and improvements, with \$1000 still to be paid. Money was raised by a mortgage on the building of \$4500. The trustees were directed to borrow \$5000 additional. Many books with "bindings are in a deplorably weak and dilapidated state," owing to age and the effect of climate.

Chicago P. L. (16th rpt.) Added 9538; total 138,902; issued 709,527, an increase of 4.7% on last year's daily circulation; total use of books 993,339 (58,746 more than the Boston Pub. Library's); on pay-roll 64; salaries \$37,878.36 for 70 persons; 337 magazines and 152 newspapers taken; 7 delivery stations distributed 136,682 books at an average cost of 4½ cents per volume.

"The late decision of Justice Harlan would seem to leave no doubt that the title to the possession and control of the streets and public grounds in Fort Dearborn Addition is vested in the city of Chicago, and it must necessarily follow that the City Council has by ordinance the power to endow the Library Board with the right of occupancy, to erect thereon a suitable building for the use and benefit of the library.

"The increase in the class of books in continental languages is no doubt due to a series of articles on the German collection of the library, written by my assistant, Mr E. F. L. Gauss, and which appeared in *Der Westen* last winter. Since then that paper has called the attention of its readers to all new accessions of German books received by the library, which has resulted in an increased demand for books in that department.

"In no other department of the library has there been a greater increase in the number of visitors and in the use of books than in the reference department. With accommodations for 125 readers, the room is often crowded beyond its capacity. For the convenience and comfort of the lady visitors a part of the room has been set aside for their exclusive use and enclosed by a wire railing. This space has been neatly carpeted and furnished with new tables and chairs. Since this was done the number of lady visitors has increased to a notable extent. The total number of visitors to the reference department was 101,714, an increase of 28.2 per cent. over the aggregate number reported last year. The number of books used was 251,310, an increase of 20 per cent.

"The classification of the books used in the reference department was as follows: Arts and Sciences, 22 per cent.; History and Biography, 17.3 per cent.; Periodicals, 20 per cent.; Travels, 6.2 per cent.; Encyclopædias, 3.3 per cent.; Atlases and Statistics, 2 per cent.; Documents, 1.6 per cent.; Bibliography, 1.3 per cent.; Language and Literature, 6.3 per cent.; Miscellaneous, 20 per cent. There has been a noticeable increase in the demand for books relating to the fine arts."

Gloversville (N. Y.) Free L. Added 264; total 7735; issued 27,344; lost 0. The library began on July 1, 1888, to be kept open the entire day.

Hartford (Conn.) L. Assoc. (50th rpt.) Added 1042; issued 28,365 (fiction 67¼%). "The percentage of poetry and drama increased during the winter from 2 to 8½, in consequence of the publication of two lists of price quotations, and hundreds of volumes which had not left the shelves for years were in constant use in the building.

"The use of books on special subjects has grown until, in the winter months, nearly all the librarian's time is spent in finding or suggesting the best authorities for members of clubs to read in the preparation of papers. Two of the four bulletins of the year have had notes on Italy and Russia, for the winter's work of two clubs in this city and one in New Britain. Other notes have been on education, for teachers, and on political economy, labor, the tariff, etc., in preparation for the coming Presidential campaign.

"Miss Talcott, who has had the advantage of an admirable training in the Library School of Columbia College, and was of great use in the library for several months last summer, is able to make the catalogue more thorough and minute than it has ever been before. . . .

"The librarian, freed from the care of the catalogue, work upon which has always been subject to constant interruptions, is able to give her personal attention to the many readers who request help in choosing novels or books for study. Especial care is taken to keep interesting books for boys and girls on the open shelves, to renew the best ones when worn out, and to fill the place of the poorer by good stories like Henty's, which are attractive to readers of all ages."

Lowell (Mass.) City L. Added 3164; total 33,986. The directors speak of "the steady growth of a taste for the reading of books of a higher class than formerly, as shown by the increase of the issue of works other than fiction from 19 per cent. of the total circulation last year (and 13 per cent. in 1885) to 23 per cent. the present year; and the constantly increasing importance and appreciation by the public of the reference-room, the number of volumes consulted in this department having augmented from 3500 last year to 6050 this year," and "the purchase of a Hammond type-writer, by which all catalogue cards are now written with great improvement in legibility, uniformity, and beauty of appearance." They complain of "the constant, and apparently increasing, practice of marking upon with pencils and otherwise defacing catalogue cards, guides, printed notices, and covers of the card cases," and point out the heavy penalty inflicted by the Massachusetts law, a "fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment in the jail not exceeding one year." They close with an earnest appeal for a new building.

Newark (N. J.) Public School Libraries. The report of the State Supt. shows 1436 v. in the 17 public schools in Newark; the High School has only 151. The whole county of Essex has

only 4620 v. and has raised only \$419.63 for school libraries in addition to the State annual appropriation of \$10 to each school.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. Added 504; total 12,585; circulation 70,955; fiction 50,359; number of borrowers holding cards 10,799; receipts \$13,267.91; expenditure \$10,208.34.

Omaha P. L. (11th rpt.) Added 2327; total 19,177; worn out and condemned 256; "this includes about 75 v. of Alger and Adams, these authors having been discontinued in the library;" issued 94,488 (fict. and juv., 84.6%).

"A general reorganization of the book department has begun by Mr. C. Evans, Apr. 18, 1887. The library was divided into 24 grand divisions, each being subdivided according to importance and the resources of the library. In English prose fiction, juvenile, essays, collected works, periodicals and foreign languages, a strict alphabetical arrangement was the rule. In collected biography, the size of the book determined its position. Individual biographies were arranged alphabetically according to subject, with rearrangement according to size. This was the rule in the other classes, being modified as the class of books required.

"This gives the library an excellent shelf classification, which I believe could not be improved except by substituting an alphabetical rule in preference to that of sizing. The last undoubtedly adds to appearance, but our experience has already demonstrated that for easy and rapid delivery the alphabetical order would have been the best.

"The number of cards arranged in the drawers is 24,837. Of those books otherwise prepared, 4000 remain to be card-catalogued.

"The first week in February, Mr. Evans began the compilation of the finding list, which was nearly finished before his departure, April 15, 1888. The list contains 252 pages, and is admirably arranged and indexed.

"We think that quite a feat was accomplished in reorganizing a library of nearly 20,000 volumes without closing the doors a single day."

JESSIE ALLAN, *Librarian.*

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reading-room opened Jan. 4, 1888, with 150 English and American periodicals. Feb. 1 books were first issued; in 3 months 18,322 v. were issued.

Sacramento (Cal.) P. L. (9th rpt.) Added 1399; issued 40,811 v. (fiction 78%). During 9 years 153 v. have been lost, 53 of which have been paid for; there are slips for 66 of the remainder, leaving 34 taken without consent.

San Diego (Cal.) P. L. Has 2718 v., 1680 of which circulated in the month of June. (Circulation since Oct. 15, last, 6849 v., of which 4455 were fiction, 1088 history, biography, and travel.) Has a reading-room for men, always well filled, while that for women is not so well patronized. Librarian, Miss Younkin; assistant, Miss Walker.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

London, London Library. Added 5440; issued 114,350; members 1952.

Stratford-on-Avon. Shakespeare Memorial L. Added 1035; total 3474.

Sydney (Australia) F. P. L. Whole no. 75,962 v.; visits to reference lib. 69,994; visits to lending branch 69,709; circulation 88,808 (fiction 29,215 v. to 2119 borrowers; but 10% borrowed fiction only, the remaining 90% borrowed also other works). 86 boxes of books, containing 6363 v., have been lent out, free of all charges, to 44 institutions in the country districts. These boxes have travelled 32,904 miles; the books have been well read and good care taken of them. One box valued at £47 11s. was lost through neglect of taking a shipping receipt; value recovered.

NOTES.

Edited by C. Alex. Nelson.

Albany, N. Y. The Young Men's Assoc. Lib. is closed for a few weeks, while its 20,000 v. are being catalogued and rearranged according to the revised Dewey system. The reading-room remains open.

Altoona, Pa. The Mechanics' Lib. The increase of membership from 80 three years ago to 330 makes it necessary to have more room, and extensive alterations and enlargement are in contemplation.

Baltimore, Md. Peabody Inst. Lib. Provost N. H. Morrison explains how the number of books used in the library has increased, while the number of readers has fallen off, as follows: "The decline in the number of readers," he says, "is due to the facilities offered by the Pratt Library to the lovers of light fiction. It is from this class that our losses have been drawn. The Peabody Institute being primarily intended to furnish a reference library to the more serious class of readers, has not catered to the readers of ordinary fiction. Of this literature we have indeed only the more difficult and obscure sort that comes under the head of romance. Most of it is in the old French, Spanish, and Provençal dialects, and is consequently read by hardly anybody except students, and those mainly from the Johns Hopkins University. But while the readers of light literature have seceded the number of serious investigators has increased, and these use a greater number of volumes than the others. One gentleman, for instance, has throughout the past year been working at a book on Egyptology, and has made use of nearly every one of our volumes that relate to antiquities. The case is the same with many other people who come here to look up some point that particularly interests them in science or history. We are gratified to know that the Pratt Library is filling a great want in providing the people with the more popular sort of reading. Its functions do not in the least clash with those of the Inst. The two libraries are, in fact, supplementary to each other, and together form a magnificent and altogether satisfactory collection of books. I believe that just as the Peabody Inst. is going ahead with its policy of furnishing a great reference library for serious work, the Pratt Library should continue to augment as rapidly as possible its stock of current light literature."

Batavia, N. Y. Dean Richmond Memorial Library. A tablet of polished brass has been made by Messrs. J. & R. Lamb, of New York, from a design furnished by Mr. Jas. G. Cutler, architect, of Rochester. It is oblong in shape and fits into the wood-work over the fireplace. The upper part is engraved with a rich band of ornamentation, in the central part of which is introduced the monogram of young Mr. Richmond. Below this is an inscription: "This building erected A.D. 1887 as a memorial of Dean Richmond, Jr., by his mother, Mary E. Richmond." The lettering and ornamentation are deeply engraved and filled with colored enamels, and the work in position is very effective. M. D.

Boston. Irish Lib. A correspondent of the *Pilot* advocates the formation of an Irish Library Association, to advance Ireland's cause as well as to enlighten the growing youth in Ireland's book-lore, her wealth, and her antiquities. "Beside a library, how poor are all the other greatest deeds of man — his constitution, brigade, factory, man-of-war, cathedral — how poor are all miracles in comparison."

Boston P. L. Since the new public library was talked of, the question has been, "What is to be done with the present building; is it to be made into a branch library?" and "If it is not to be, will there be one in this vicinity?" Since then the City Council has ordered that, after a certain time, the old library be sold by public auction. Judge Mellen Chamberlain, the librarian, says there would be a branch library established in the vicinity of the present edifice. The purpose of those having the matter in charge was to provide for the large class which patronizes the lower hall. The proposition is to have fitted up a branch, not to exceed ten thousand volumes, for what is called the popular library. Just where this branch will be located cannot now be stated. There is a probability that Mason Street will be the location. — *Transcript.*

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. The town has appropriated \$16,500 for an addition to and improvements on the library building, which will double its capacity for books. In 20 years the library has increased from 11,000 to 33,000 v., with a circulation last year of 52,025 v. 1000 v. were added during the past year.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L. About 1500 v. have been procured and 1000 more are ordered. The library hall is to be carpeted and ornamented with busts of authors, and a committee will endeavor to procure oil portraits of distinguished Chattanoogaans.

Chicago. Newberry Library. Active steps toward the erection of the permanent Newberry library building have been taken in the appointment of H: Ives Cobb as architect. The trustees have completed an arrangement with Mr. Cobb whereby the latter withdraws from the firm of which he is a member and will devote a year's exclusive time to the library building. Plans and specifications are to be prepared at once.

The Newberry library building is to be erected on the Newberry homestead lot, and will, when

completed, cover an entire square. The only limitation to the discretion of the trustees contained in the will was that the building must be on the north side of the city. The amount to be expended on building and contents will be in round figures \$2,225,000. It is to be especially a reference library, and there have already been collected 11,000 or 12,000 volumes, charts, etc., as a nucleus for the permanent library.

The intention of the trustees is to have plans prepared first for the exterior of the whole building. Then the interior of the partial structure which is first to be erected will be planned. Work on this partial structure will probably commence this autumn. When completed it will have a capacity of about 250,000 volumes, which is considered sufficient for the requirements of the next 25 years. The partial structure will of course be erected in such a manner that it will form part of a harmonious whole when the additions are made in future years. The present temporary library building on the lot will be retained for residence purposes after being vacated.

Columbia College Lib. The Trustees have adopted a resolution assenting to proposals for placing a memorial window in the library, in memory of the late Miss Hankey, the first graduate in the collegiate course for women.

Columbus (O.) P. L. At the meeting of the board in July plans for the enlargement of the library were discussed.

Des Moines (Ia.) P. L. There is talk of arranging to put the library on the first floor of the new \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building, the city to pay a fair rent for the rooms. The city would thus secure the best location for its library, and also the work of scores of unpaid young men in preventing crime and saving court expense.

Dubuque (Iowa) P. L. The fixed income is not sufficient to meet current expenses. The directors propose raising by endowment subscriptions of small annual sums an amount which shall be sufficient to meet the current expenses.

Erie (Pa.) City Lib. 500 v. of new books have been received and others ordered will raise the number to 700 or 800 v.

Harrisburg, Pa. Y. M. C. A. The library has received some additions of late, but the librarian has published a request for additional donations.

Harrison, N. J. The Catholic Young Men's Assoc. is making a strenuous effort to improve its library, and solicits donations of books.

Hope Valley, R. I. The *Langworthy P. L.* was opened July 7 with a collection of 800 v. The reception-room, 18 x 20, is carpeted and nicely furnished; has 6 engravings on the walls, the gift of C: T. Hooper, of New York, and a portrait of the late Joseph Langworthy, who made the first bequest toward founding the library, a gift of the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Co. The library-room, 15 x 18, is separated from the reception-room by a counter, and has three book-cases and four alcoves, well lighted. More than 60 v. were issued on the opening night.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. Among the objections to the library are these: "That it will lessen the interest in sports and games; and that places of amusement will be less patronized, as people become more studious, and their leisure hours will be employed in reading and study, which are now spent in healthy, invigorating exercise."

Madison, N. J. Drew Theological Seminary. The new library building is nearly completed. The library, by the recent addition of 1000 new books, now numbers 23,000 volumes, besides 7000 pamphlets. It will be further increased by the valuable library of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, some 2000 volumes. The new building will be made ready for service in the autumn. For beauty of architecture, convenience in arrangement, and safety against fire, with a capacity for 40,000 volumes, it is eminently adapted to its purpose. \$2000 will endow one of its alcoves and entitle the donor to give it a name. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

New York City. The Board of Health has decided that on and after Aug. 1 a monthly index of vital statistics shall be posted in all public libraries; only the name of deceased and date of death will be given. \$1500 has been appropriated for these bulletins. It is to be hoped that the rule will require the *full name* in each instance.

New York State Lib. According to the revised plans the library will occupy the entire west end on the third story. The reading-room will be 292 ft. long. The books will be arranged on shelves built out from the walls, with room for 1,000,000 vols. The new quarters will be as convenient and as magnificent as those of any library in the country.

North Carolina has at last taken a step forward in erecting a library building north of the Capitol. The librarian, Mr. J. C. Birdsong, writes: "In the latter part of March our books were transferred from our little cramped-up room in the State House, to the new 'Supreme Court and Library Building.' It is L shaped, with four stories, the Supreme Court occupying the first two and the library the two top stories, where we now have ample room for the increase of several years. The reading-room is 40 x 35, 25 feet pitch, one wing 58 x 40, another 39 x 40, with a 12-foot gallery around the book-rooms, with a capacity for shelving at least 100,000 vols. The trustees of the library are now engaged in selecting standard books to purchase, and in a few days a large list will be sent out to some publishing house to fill. Within the past 30 days I have had prepared a catalogue of the broken sets, and sent copies to old book dealers, with a hope that I may fill up a part, if not all. We have purchased few recent publications of late, owing to the crowded condition of room in the old building, and the order we make will necessarily be large to take in all the modern works. When the order is made and books received a catalogue of entire library will be made. Our annual appropriation from the State for purchase of books is only \$500, and looking forward to this time we have reserved about \$3000, which will be expended for books in the next 60 or 90 days."

The N. C. State Library is now a strictly reference library — the circulating feature having been abolished.

Omaha, Neb. An ordinance was introduced in the City Council in July providing for the erection of a public library building on Jefferson Square at a cost of \$100,000.

Quincy, Ill. The directors of the Quincy Library have formally transferred by legal papers to the directors of the Free Public Library and Reading-Room, their library and the fine new building which will be completed early in 1889, on a lease of 99 years, free of rent or charge, on condition that the City Council shall make adequate and permanent provision for the support and growth of the library and reading-room. The building will hold 20,000 v. and cost about \$50,000.

Rochester, N. Y. The law library established by D. W. Powers for the use of the lawyers occupying offices in his block was opened July 9. The shelves on three sides of the room are of oak finished in oil, and five tables, the librarian's desk, and the chairs are of the same wood. The room was fitted at a cost of \$1500, and about \$15,000 has been expended for books to the number of 5000 v., some 1500 of which are from the library of the late Roscoe Conkling. There is room for 10,000 v.

San Francisco, Cal. The Supt. of the House of Correction has fitted up a room for a library and reading-room for the use of the prisoners. About 100 v. have been received. Donations are requested.

San Francisco (Cal) F. L. Petitions numerously signed by workingmen, who are book-readers but cannot afford to be book-owners, have been presented to the Supervisors, asking them to make such allowances for book-stations as will permit a fair trial of the plan. It is probable that a station will be established in the Mission in the near future.

Savannah, Ga. Catholic Lib. hall is to be remodelled and rebuilt at a cost of \$8000. A second story will be added to the present building, providing a spacious hall 25 ft. in height with a seating capacity for 1100. The first floor will be arranged for library and reading-rooms.

Syracuse, N. Y. Court of Appeals' Lib. The roof of the new building erected to contain this collection of 10,000 v. leaks so badly as to endanger the books, many of which have already been injured. The librarian has made a formal complaint to the Board of Supervisors, which Justice G. M. Kennedy has emphatically endorsed.

Syracuse University Lib. The Chancellor, in his annual report, says: "The library building is making progress, though not so rapidly as we could wish. It will cost about \$40,000, of which amount only a little more than \$16,000 has as yet been pledged. Our contract with Dr. Reid makes the gift of the Von Ranke Library contingent upon the building being completed Nov. 1.

The Von Ranke Library is stored in the University building, boxed as it came to this country, and subject to Dr. Reid's order until we are ready to meet the conditions upon which it is offered." The trustees at their meeting raised \$13,000 additional for the library building fund. A library committee was appointed, and a committee of citizens named to act in conjunction with them.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Alexandria, Egypt. A controversy sprang up in the *St. James's gazette* between Canon MacColl, who defends the story of its burning by the Caliph Omar, and Canon Isaac Taylor, who impugns it. The correspondence was continued in the *Spectator*, June 9, p. 786, and 23, p. 851, 852.

Edinburgh. The Advocates' Library will be closed during August.

Italy. The *Athenæum*, June 30, says: "The Italian Government is about to prepare a general statistical inquiry into the public libraries of Italy. The value of the admirable governmental reports upon the libraries of the United States is fully recognized by librarians. Whenever we get a Minister of Public Instruction in this country it is to be hoped that one of his first administrative acts may be the preparation of a similar work for the United Kingdom."

Königsberg. *K. Univ. Bibl.* Professor Tschackert has discovered in the library numerous hitherto unknown manuscripts of sermons and commentaries, written by Martin Luther in the period from 1519 to 1521.

London. *British Museum.* The trustees have arranged in the King's Library a small but interesting collection of prints, books, and mss. relating to the Spanish Armada. The authorities of the British Museum propose to exhibit in the King's Library next week a small collection of printed books, manuscripts and engravings relating to Pope, auxiliary to the Loan Museum at Twickenham.

Norwood, Eng. A free public library was opened on Saturday last at Norwood by the Earl of Northbrook, who announced that it was to form one of five similar institutions which were to be founded in the parish of Lambeth.

Sydney (Australia) Free Pub. Lib. In 3 months, June-Aug., 1887, 52,000 v. were moved to new rooms, rearranged, reclassified, renumbered, and new inventories were prepared and printed. The old building has been pulled down and a new provisional library erected on the same site. The present reading-room, though small, is compact, well lighted, and excellently ventilated. A cast of the bust of Sir John Robertson, the originator of the library, has been procured. There is continuous increase in the public appreciation of the service of the library.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. The seats have been removed from the reading-rooms, presumably to keep out loafers, but greatly to the inconvenience of respectable readers, who are compelled to stand at the desks.

Librarians.

DIXSON, Mrs. J. E., has been appointed librarian of Denison University Library from Sept. 1. Mrs. Dixon began her library work at Columbia College as a member of Mr. Dewey's staff. Since leaving there she has had a large and varied experience in libraries both in the East and West, starting new libraries and revivifying old ones. About a year ago Mrs. Dixon spent seven months at Denison University putting its libraries into one, classifying, cataloguing, and accessioning its books. A double card catalogue was made, with authors and subjects. Shelf labels were placed upon the shelves, and other A. L. A. devices used, and a quick and accurate charging system introduced. During the year that followed a very decided influence from this work was felt, and over 1000 vols. more were circulated than had ever been drawn any single year before. The library, however, labored under the disadvantage of being open only three hours per day, as it was in charge of one of the students, so the Board of Trustees in their recent meeting decided to invite Mrs. Dixon to become their regular librarian, and to devote all her powers and experience to building up the library.

Mrs. Dixon is well known to the members of the A. L. A., and those of us who know best about her work congratulate Denison University upon having secured the services of so earnest and efficient a worker. We expect always to hear good things of her work, and prophesy that under her administration the library will soon push its way to the front and stand in line with the libraries that are most used and most useful.

GALLUP, G. B., has been appointed librarian of the Young Men's Assoc. of Albany in place of D. B. Blair, resigned. Mr. Gallup was formerly on the staff of the *Argus*.

HILL, Frank P., has resigned the librarianship of the Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L., having been appointed librarian of the Salem (Mass.) P. L.

NEMOS, W: Mr. H. L. Oak severed his connection with the Bancroft Library, San Francisco, at the opening of 1887, since which time the librarianship has been held by W: Nemos — a nom de plume adopted in writing on Bancroft's History, and by which alone he desires to be known in the literary field. He has been a pillar of the library for over 15 years.

OAKLEY, Minnie M., now of the Free Library, Madison, Wis., will after Sept. 1 be Superintendent of the Delivery Department in the Milwaukee Public Library.

TEDDER, H: R., librarian of the London Athenæum, was secretary of the Pope commemoration meeting at Twickenham, June 22. Mr. E. Maynard, librarian of Twickenham, wrote: "I hope the celebration may result in the establishment of a museum or a library that will revive and permanently keep alive the memory of the poet in his resting-place — where he certainly ought to be remembered and honored, if anywhere."

THOMPSON, E: Maunde, who has been selected by the Queen from the two persons recommended by the Trustees for the appointment of Principal Librarian of the British Museum (Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sidney Colvin), is in his 49th year, and considerably younger than his immediate predecessors when they entered office. Mr. Thompson was educated at Rugby School, and was appointed to the British Museum June 20, 1861, obtaining a place in the secretary's office. After a short time he was transferred to the Department of Manuscripts, where he served under the late Sir Frederic Madden and Mr. Bond. On the promotion of the latter Mr. Thompson succeeded as Keeper of the Department and Egerston Librarian December 17, 1878.

Among Mr. Thompson's contributions to learning are "Report on the Utrecht psalter," 1874, folio, and "Catalogue of the mss. in the Cathedral Library of Salisbury," 1880. For the Trustees of the British Museum Mr. Thompson has edited a considerable number of catalogues, such as "Index to the catalogue of additions to mss. in the Department of mss., 1854-'75;" "Fac-similes of the Codex Alexandrinus of the Greek Bible," 1879, folio; "Catalogue of the additions to mss. in the Department of mss., 1876-'81," etc. Among those works which Mr. Thompson edited outside the Museum mention must be made of the "Fac-similes" of the Palæographical Society, which owes much of its success to him; his "Chronicon Angliæ ab Anno 1328 ad Annum 1388, auct. Monacho quodam S. Albani," for the Master of the Rolls series in 1874; "Chronicon Adæ de Usk, 1377-1404," for the Royal Society of Literature in 1876; the "Letters of H. Prideaux to J. Ellis, 1674-1722;" and "Correspondence of the family of Hatton, 1601-1702," for the Camden Society in 1875 and 1878; and the "Diary of Richard Cocks," of Japan, for the Hakluyt Society, in two vols., 1883. Mr. Thompson has in the press for the Rolls series "The chronicle of Adam Murimuth with the chronicle of Robert of Avesbury."—*Ath.*, Je. 21.

WELCH, C., who has been elected to succeed the late Mr. W. H. Overall as librarian of the Guildhall, was educated at the City of London School, and entered the service of the Corporation in 1864 as junior assistant librarian. On the elevation of Mr. Overall to the librarianship he was elected sub-librarian.

Gifts and Bequests.

Boston Medical Library. \$500 has just been contributed to the building fund of the Boston Medical Library Association, of which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is president. \$10,000 additional has also been promised to the institution. The association has on hand at the present time about \$8000. This is only a little more than half the amount necessary to pay down for the land on which to erect the new building of the association. The site selected is on the corner of Garrison and St. Botolph Sts., at the Back Bay. The structure which the society would like to put up will cost \$80,000. There is a pressing necessity

for a fire-proof building. The association hopes to be able to secure enough money during the next six months to enable it to finish up paying for the land, and to start on the new edifice early in 1889.

Candia, N. H. Ex-Governor F: Smythe, of New Hampshire, has given \$1000 to Candia in which he was born, for the purpose of founding a public library.

Cornell University Lib. Hon. H. W. Sage has agreed to pay for the new building in case the University is defeated in the Fisk will contest. He advances without interest the cost, \$225,000, of the building, and if the decision is favorable to the University Mr. Sage is to be reimbursed; if unfavorable, he gets nothing.

Gloversville (N. Y.) Free Lib. Mrs. S. B. Place has presented \$1000 to the library.

Hartford, Conn. The *Hartford Courant*, July 6, says: "Two gentlemen, not living in Hartford, have sent word here that they will give respectively \$100,000 and \$50,000 for a free public art gallery, library, etc., if the sum of \$400,000 in all is raised. On hearing of this offer of \$150,000, two Hartford families added their subscriptions of \$50,000 each, leaving \$150,000 to be subscribed."

"Those who have especially interested themselves to raise the money have had several conferences as to how to proceed further, and meanwhile the people of Hartford have been thinking the matter over, and the importance of the project to the city has been growing upon their minds. As a result of this, one public-spirited citizen on Thursday added his subscription for \$25,000 to the list! This leaves \$125,000 to be secured. It is a large sum, and the hope of raising it lies in the prospect of a few more large gifts, after which the people who have n't much that they can give may be relied upon to give what they can and make up the balance; but a few more of these princely subscriptions are absolutely essential if Hartford is to have the vast benefit of this noble project. It is a choice between gaining the advantages of this far-seeing project of benevolence and philanthropy on one side, and on the other gaining the discredit of having lost, and, indeed, rejected so magnificent an opportunity for lack of public spirit."

Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. James J. Hill makes the following offer to Pres. E: D. Neill: "If the trustees will erect a fire-proof building, to cost not less than \$20,000, upon the completion of the same I will give \$5000, with the understanding that \$2500 shall be expended for books by the librarian, and the balance be safely invested, and the annual interest be expended for the library." Until the building is completed the librarian can draw \$30 a month for not longer than 3 years, these payments to form part of the above-named contribution.

Muskegon, Mich. Mr. C: H. Hackley gave to the public schools of the city of Muskegon \$100,000 for a public library. July 30 he wrote:

"To the Board of Education of the City of Muskegon.

"GENTLEMEN: It is already apparent that the sum I have devoted to the erection and mainte-

nance of the Public Library and Reading-Room will be insufficient to accomplish that purpose and at the same time provide at the outset for the furnishing of the building and a sufficient number of books for the library to be at all commensurate with the size of the building and character of the institution. I feel that these matters should not be left in uncertainty or insecurity, but that we should have from the beginning a thoroughly comfortable and inviting library building, well supplied with good literature. I therefore propose to donate the sum of \$25,000 additional, to be furnished as needed, and used under your direction in the furnishing of the building and the purchase of new books.

"CHARLES H. HACKLEY."

Syracuse University Lib. In October, 1887, \$50,000 in interest-bearing securities was received by the trustees, subject to a six per cent. life annuity, to be ultimately used as an endowment for a bookbuying fund.

Yale College Lib. By the will of G. Gabriel, a New Haven umbrella-mender, recently deceased, \$30,000 is bequeathed to the Yale College Library, the Yale Divinity School, and the Y. M. C. A. of New Haven.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. The summer bulletin continues "American local history" and "Library buildings."

The CORNELL *Library bulletin* for June gives a list of "Recent publications by officers of the University," and a "List of periodicals currently received."

The HARTFORD L. ASSOC.'s July bulletin has a reading note on Spain.

FULL NAMES.

Contributed by Harvard College Library.

- Bullitt, J: Christian (Form of municipal government of Philadelphia);
 Elliot, Arthur Ralph Douglas (State and the Church, 1882);
 Farrar, C: Alden J: (The Androscoggin lakes illustrated);
 Huhn, Arthur Ernst von (Struggle of the Bulgarians for national independence, 1886);
 Hyde, Albert Warren (Worcester past and present);
 Palmer, Julius Auboyneau, Jr. (Mushrooms of America, c. 1885);
 Porter, Alexander Sylvanus (Changes of values in real estate in Boston the past one hundred years);
 Robinson, H: Cornelius (Address at the dedication of Gen. Putnam's statue);
 Wheeler, H: Nathan (Plane and spherical trigonometry, 1887);
 Whitcher, W: F: (John Hurd);
 Wilson, Joseph T: (The black phalanx);
 Wolley, E: Clive Oldnall Long Philipps- (Savage Svānetia, 1883);
 Yerrinton, James Manning Winchell (Official report of the trial of H: K. Goodwin).

Contributed by the Osterhout Library.

- Bigelow, Marshall Train (Punctuation. 1885);
 Bowser, E: Albert (Analytic mechanics. 1884);
 Butler, James Glenworth (Bible-work. 1887);
 Godfrey, E: Kenneth (Island of Nantucket. 1882);
 Hoyt, Jehiel Keeler, and Ward, Anna Lydia, comp. (Cyclopædia of practical quotations, 1886);
 Janvier, T: Allibone (Color studies. 1885);
 Lindley, Walter & Widney, Joseph Pomeroy (California of the South. 1888);
 McLaughlin, M.. Louise (Suggestions to china painters);
 Pennell, Robert Franklin (Hist. of Greece; Hist. of Rome);
 Raffensperger, Mrs. Anna Frances (Whiting) (Patience Preston, M.D. 1887);
 Ripley, Mrs. Mary Anna (Paull) (Children's tour, Sought and saved, Tim's troubles. Not to be confused with Margaret Anna Paull.
 Sinnett, Alfred Percy (Esoteric Buddhism). On Mr. Sinnett's authority.
 Stone, James S: (Heart of merrie England. 1887).
 Taylor, Winnesheik Louise (His broken sword). On the authority of a personal friend of Miss Taylor, and an extract fr. a newspaper of Freeport, Ill., where Miss T. lives.
 Van Dyke, H: (Story of the psalms). Dr. van Dyke signs himself Henry van Dyke, not Van Dyke, in a note just received answering a question about his name. M. S.
 WILKES BARRE, PA., 30 May, '88.
 Van Dyke, H: Jackson (Lord's prayer. 1871). Yet this Dr. Van Dyke is the father of Dr. H: van Dyke.
 Van Dyke, J: C: (Principles of art. 1887);
 Woodman, Jonathan Jackson, U. S. Commissioner to Paris Universal Exposition, 1878; not J: J. Woodman as given in the reports. C: A. N.

Bibliography.

- CHAUVIN, Victor. Examen des principaux travaux bibliog. pub. en Belgique en 1887. (Pages 312-319 of *Contrabl. f. Bib.*, Juli.)
Columbus. On the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America (1892) a complete edition of the works of Columbus, including all documents relating to him, maps, etc., is to be published by the Italian Government, with a bibliography of all works about him published in Italy. A commission has been appointed to execute the work, among them H: Harrisre, and 60,000 fr. appropriated to pay expenses.
 Die DEUTSCHE Presse. Verzeichniss. Bd. 1: Politische Zeitungen, Amts-, Lokal-, und Anzeigebblätter. 3. Aufl. Forbach, Rob. Hupfer, 1888. 4 + 215 p. 8°. 1 m.
 FRATI, LU. Opere della bibliografia bolognese che si conservano nella biblioteca municipale di Bologna classificate e descritte. Vol. 1. Bologna, Nicola Zanichelli tip. edit., 1888. 12 p. + 840 col. 4°. 25 lire.

FREY, A. R. Sobriquets and nicknames.

A notice in the *Critic* of July 14 (1 p.), after objecting to the insertion of many appellatives which Mr. Frey has included, gives a list of over 80 which he has overlooked.

IBRAHIM-HILMY, *Prince*. The literature of Egypt and the Soudan to 1885; a bibliography. Vol. 2, M-Z; with add. works to May, 1887. London, 1888. 429 p. 4°. 31s. 6d.

LAMBERT, Rob. Bibliography of Algeria. (*In* ROYAL GEOG. SOC. Suppl. papers, v. 2, pt. 2, p. 127-430.)

LE PETIT, Jules. Bibliographie des principales éditions originales d'écrivains français du 15^e au 18^e siècle. Paris, Quantin, 1888. 583 p. 8°. With about 300 fac-similes of titles.

Noticed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, March 1, by F. Brunetière and in the *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, July.

MAYER, Anton. Wiens Buchdrucker-Geschichte, 1482-1882. Wien, 1883-1887. 2 v.; 13 + 404; 8-427 p. 4°. Noticed in *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, p. 319-322.

Sig. PAPAFA, an Italian author, recently published a work on international copyright, the most important part of which is the bibliography. This, however, Sig. Papafara copied from Mr. Solberg's list in our work on Literary property without credit or without so much as saying 'By your leave.' As Mr. Solberg spent years of labor in the preparation of this list, it is rather aggravating to read in European journals tributes to the 'bibliographical industry and learning' of this shameless pirate." — *Pub. weekly*.

"The PRECIS des campagnes de Gustave-Adolphe en Allemagne (1630-1632)," which forms the 1st vol. of the 1st series of the "Bibliothèque internationale d'histoire militaire," Brux., is "précédé d'une Bibliographie générale de l'histoire militaire des temps modernes."

T. O. WEIGEL'S Systematische Verzeichniss der Hauptwerke der deutschen Literatur, 1820-82. Bearbeitet von Fachgelehrten unter Mitwirkung von Oscar Wetzel. Geschichte u. Geographie, bearb. v. E. Fromm. Lpz., 1888. 8 + 200 p. 4°.

Noticed, not with unmixed praise, in *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, July. It is confined to German publications; it does not always give the sources of a Separat-druck; and its classification is not impeccable; yet it is useful.

ZINCADA, Pa. Bio-bibliografia generale italiana, agguintivi i giudizi di sommi uomini oltre a quelli della stampa a ital. sulle opere dei vari autori. Firenze, 1887. 17 + 292 p., 4°. 15 lire.

The *Bull. de la Soc. Bibliog.* for April contained a report of the 2d Internat. Bibliog. Congress held at Paris April 3-7. There are bibliothecal articles by L. Robellin on popular libraries in France, H: Stein on bibliographical works pub. in France during the last ten years, R. P. Tondini's bibliography of Montenegro, José Maluquer y Salvador on the bibliography of Costa Rica and the bibliography of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence at Madrid.

The Executive Committee of the State Association of Young Men's Christian Associations have asked the Committee on Personal Purity to prepare a list of such publications on this subject as are suitable for distribution among young men and also to indicate sources of information for those who wish to prepare to deliver addresses. This they are undertaking to do.

They ask coöperation by sending to G. A. Warburton, 361 Madison Ave., N. Y., the name, publisher, and price of any tract, pamphlet, or address which can be recommended for general circulation, as well as any book which has been helpful to the sender or otherwise in the preparation of addresses on any phase of the subject.

INDEXES.

GALLOUPE, Francis E. An index to engineering periodicals 1883-87 incl., comp. engineering, railroads, science, manufactures, and trade. Bost. and N. Y., 1888. 6 + 294 p. O.

GRISWOLD, W: M. Cumulative indexes, 6: an index to Harper's weekly 1857-87. Compiler's address: East Capitol Station, D. C., [1888]. 25 p. O. \$2.50.

Mr. Griswold claims that this index is really, as far as it goes, the subject index of illustrations demanded by Mr. Bardwell (see *LIB. JNL.*, 13: 173), inasmuch as the articles here indexed, almost without exception, are illustrated.

STEIN, H. The April-May double number of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* contains a useful list, compiled by H. Stein, of 189 indexes to French historical periodicals, including those devoted to such allied subjects as archæology, art, philology, etc. The titles are given with commendable fulness, and in most cases a brief note as to the utility and plan of the index is appended. The unsatisfactory index of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* receives merited condemnation, as do several others. The compiler promises a second list, to include the indexes to non-historical French periodicals, and, if sufficient encouragement be received, proposes to give similar lists of the indexes to English, German, and Italian periodicals. — *Nation*.

In the July no. of the *Centralblatt* is a short supplement to Stein's list.

The WISCONSIN HIST. SOCIETY'S 10th vol. (Madison, 1888) contains an index (48 pp.) to v. 1-10.

Private Libraries.

Chicago, Ill. Chicagoans owning fine libraries. The rare enjoyments of W. H. Peck. (In the *Herald*, July 3-) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

BANCROFT, H. H., the historian of the Pacific coast, owns the largest private library in this country. It contains 50,000 v., including a fine collection of mss. in indigenous dialects, mss. relating to the early settlement of the Pacific coast, the Spanish colonies and early church missions. Just after his severe losses by fire a year or two ago, this library was appraised at \$250,000, and an attempt was made to sell it to the state of California. It is now stated that he will dispose of it for \$200,000.

CHILDS, G: Washington, of Philadelphia, has a fine library, very rich in books of reference. His collection of the original mss. of works by Dickens, Thackeray, Washington Irving, Scott, Shelley, Byron, Charles Lamb, Longfellow, Dryden, and many others, is quite large and unique.

DEL MONTE. A part of the library collected by the Del Monte family in the United States, Spain, and Cuba, and including books on discoveries, voyages, archæology, antiquities, social and political history, etc., was sold at auction by George A. Leavitt & Co. June 21-22.

GOULD, Jay, has a fine library. When he purchased the Merritt place at Irvington, he bought the library also. It was a fine one then, but he has added largely to it. He is said to be a great student and to take delight in studying out the questions of the day from a historical and literary standpoint.

MR. J: L. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, is having a catalog made of his library of over 5000 v., the bulk of which is in English. "A descriptive catalogue of books in the private library of Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee," was published in 1867, compiled by Ambrose P. Dietz at a cost of \$1000. The printing of 100 copies cost \$2000. It is a vol. of 900 p., half blank. There were then 1203 v., the original cost of which was less than that of the catalog. Leslie Garner, private secretary of Mr. Mitchell, is making the new catalog.

PHELPS. The beautiful mansion of W: Walter Phelps, Teaneck Grange, near Englewood, N. J., was burned on the evening of Easter; the fire began in the art gallery and spread so rapidly that only two paintings were saved, and the loss of most of the contents of Mr. Phelps's library could not be prevented. The library-room, 40 feet sq., was on the first floor of the house, and an office still larger contained Mr. Phelps's law library and business papers.

POPE, N. Q., of Brooklyn, buys a great many rare books, and has a great collection of Shakespeariana. He is partial to rare and curious books and to fine bindings. He has mss. of Franklin and others.

Humors and Blunders.

A child came into the library lately and asked, "Is little Lord Fauntleroy at home?"

Perhaps no book has been asked for by so many titles as "A strange ms. found in a copper cylinder." The last we have heard of is "Something in your pocket."

On looking over a card catalog I was struck with a curious heading on one card, "MARGA, Génie A." Hunting up the book, I found that the cataloger had made an unfortunate selection from the title, which read "par le Commandant du Génie A. Marga."

Some of the questions asked by readers at the [B. P.] Library are too absurd for belief. Many seem to have a notion that the institution is a sort of bureau of information. One woman, last week, inquired of the librarian where she could procure a wet-nurse. Another intelligent female wanted to know if Miss Edgeworth wrote "Camille." A new disciple of occultism walked in the other day and said, "I want Buddha." The attendant was tempted to suggest that the customer should seek the article he demanded at a grocery shop; but subsequently it was ascertained that works on the Prince Gautama and his religion were desired. When "Queens," by Matilda Flinders, was called for not long ago, the dispenser of books did not guess without some difficulty that Agnes Strickland's "Matilda of Flanders," in that author's "Queens of England," was meant. One person asked for "Sart," by Carlyle, recently; of course, the "Sartor Resartus" was intended. And so *ad infinitum*.

Some more Inquiries at a Wisconsin Library:

A certain gentleman asked for Voltaire's "'96," and we discovered that he meant Hugo's "'93."

A young lady asked for the "Life of National Harthorne" and the "Autograph on the breakfast table."

A new-comer said, "Please give me 'Ten nights in a bar-room.'" When told that it was not in, he said, "Well, give me something real exciting; give me Longfellow's Poems!" When we realized that he was in sober earnest we complied with his request.

When a person asked for "Rocky Mountains 3000 miles through the McClure" we wondered if he thought McClure the name of some mountain chain or lengthy river.

A young naturalist called for Bryant's translation of the Iliad for his mother, saying, "That will do for women, but I want a book with some sense in it, give me 'Insects injurious to vegetation,'" and from the loving hug he gave to one and the careless grasp of the other, one could see that "bugs" had more fascinations than Homer for him.

"Small fox" for "Little Foxes," "Ben Here" for "Ben Hur," "Scottish thieves" for "Scottish chiefs," are common mistakes.

From N. Y. Auction Catalogue:

148 Crazy Photos. *Four colored plates*; with a hole for the head of the owner of his friend.

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No. 9-10.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

THE Conference of 1888, though not a regular meeting of the American Library Association, was voted by the faithful thirty who gathered at the Laurel House in the Catskill Mountains a most happy success. There were few papers prepared, so that it was a talking meeting, and there was some trepidation lest without the stimulus of read papers the talk should run dry. As usual, however, there proved to be many more things to talk about than time for the talk, while the fact that the Conference was not held down to a special program gave unusual opportunity for social enjoyment of a delightful place. It is difficult to say which is the greater advantage of associations like the A. L. A. — the fact that they stimulate the members to better professional work as the result of the interchange of views, or the comfort to tired bodies and minds in making sure of one pleasant outing in good company, by means of which in the present case a class hitherto closely restricted to the home environment is year by year obtaining an interesting acquaintance with the different parts of our own country. The promise for a large gathering at St. Louis, with the subsequent trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, is very good and will probably inspire the members to carry out at last, in 1890, the long-deferred plan of a general trip to Europe, in connection with a meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

THE smallness of the Conference permitted a great deal of talk which might otherwise not have been possible, and among other features of the kind was a discussion as to methods of buying, prices, and discounts, which it was understood was not to be reported, but in the course of which a great deal of practical interest was brought out. One result was an interesting statement by Mr. Cutter of the work done by him as a volunteer custom-house broker for other libraries in New England, in arranging for the importation of foreign books. This led to a discussion as to the practicability of making a sort of coöperative purchasing agency for foreign books and periodicals, as to which some further steps are to be taken. It is not proposed that this shall be an official A. L. A. matter, but even then there is

some question whether such a plan would work altogether well. As a rule, trade competition requires work to be done on as close a margin as can be managed, and it may prove true that little will be saved and some trouble made to those coöperating. However, there is nothing like experiment to demonstrate the feasibility or unwisdom of any given plan, and the experiment, if made, will be watched with interest.

ANOTHER feature of the Conference was the development of the fact that many libraries have begun indexes or similar work for their own local use which may be of great general value. Poole's Index is, of course, the first great triumph of the coöperative principle in the library field. The second of that kind will be Fletcher's "Index to General Literature," as to which a most encouraging report was made at the Conference. The third suggestion developed in this field is the preparation of an Index to Illustrations, for which there seems to be a considerable quantity of material more or less in shape. There were several indications that work of this kind was being duplicated in the country because librarians were not informed as they should be of what others were planning or doing, and we take this opportunity to emphasize the importance of each librarian who is undertaking any special work making his plans known through the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. He may thus save himself trouble by not undertaking work which has already been done, or save others trouble by preventing them from undertaking work which he has begun.

THE muddle over the new building for the Library of Congress was, of course, a general topic of conversation among the assembled librarians, but no one had any clear idea as to what it all meant. The one thing certain seemed to be that a work which should have been conducted in a professional way, economically, expeditiously, and for the public good, got into the ordinary currents of politics, and was suspected of being "worked for all it is worth." Whoever may be at fault, this is a great shame. The question at issue is scarcely one of architectural plans — as to which there is much variation of opinion — but one as to honesty and efficiency in dealing with an important public work. Congress has at last cut the Gordian knot by the curious course of

putting the construction into the hands of the War Department—which sounds funny, but really means that Gen. Casey, as an engineer of experience, is to be charged with the work—and limiting the cost to \$4,000,000. It seems as though an adequate building should be built for this sum, but no false economy can be justified which results in an inadequate building.

THE discussion on library architecture at the Catskills as reported in the *Nation* has attracted the attention of the *American architect*. Its reply to the strictures on architects comes too late to be copied into this number, but we will reprint it with some remarks next month. We are glad to see this article, although the writer misunderstands the complaints of the librarians, and takes a strangely rose-colored view of Richardson's work. It is well that builders of libraries should know that workers in them are not satisfied with what has been given them hitherto. The problem of library construction is a difficult one. No one has yet wholly solved it. But the misfortune has always been that neither architects nor building committees have appreciated the fact that there are problems which require much study to solve. They go into the matter "with a light heart." Perhaps librarians, too, have not fully appreciated the difficulty of the questions. But so far as our observation goes librarians are not generally consulted on plans for library buildings.

THE *American architect* says "the librarians amused themselves, as usual, by falling foul of the architects." This is not exactly the phrase we should have used. The feelings of librarians about the buildings they get are too serious to be consistent with amusement. We respect architects for many things. No class more than librarians admires the genius of Mr. Richardson as a creator of beauty. We all enjoy his lovely library buildings. It is as a practical man that we object to him. We see no indication that he ever thought of library work being done in one of his structures. We find it difficult to believe that he ever asked a librarian what conveniences he wanted, or that, having asked him, he paid any attention to his demands. It was with this in mind that the saying was uttered: "The architect is the enemy of the librarian."

THE Library School has now entered upon its third year of work. The School has so far been an unexpected success in point of numbers, enthusiasm, and work, and we are glad to be informed

that its existence has been fully justified by the demand for young librarians who have had the benefit of such training and who have been spoken for as fast as they could be spared from the School. Few, if any, professional schools could state that all their scholars had at once obtained positions, as we are told is the fact at the Library School. The energy and enthusiasm with which Mr. Dewey has compelled success have been phenomenal, and it is questionable whether under other auspices the School could have reached in two years the position in which it is to-day. It has advanced so far that it is now time to look upon it as a thoroughly professional school, and to make criticisms and suggestions which would before have been out of place. The most important is as to the high pressure which has been the rule in the School, and which it would be dangerous to continue with young people of the normal age for such a course. A true education does not consist in cramming great masses of information into receptive brains, but in selecting, as Herbert Spencer happily phrases it, "the knowledge of most worth," and arranging it so that the would-be librarian shall be trained as well as informed. The list of lecturers for last year was large and brilliant, and further progress will depend rather upon eliminating the unnecessary lectures than increasing the number. We make these suggestions now, because the third year should see a marked improvement in this respect.

"THE new Poole," as it will doubtless be known, is now in the hands of those librarians who were wise enough to subscribe for it in advance. The publication of this first five-yearly supplement is an important library event, because in this volume the coöperative experiment passes into the second stage, of continuing work already well begun. How much value, in time of cataloging and in use of books, is saved to libraries by such a work as Poole's Index, is a question that can scarcely be answered, but it is safe to say that if it could be translated into money it would provide funds sufficient for a dozen enterprises of the kind. As a matter of fact, up to date, Mr. Poole has been a pecuniary loser and not a gainer by his part of the work known by his name, and his recompense is in the sense of the real usefulness of the great undertaking started by him, and in the fact that he has almost reached the immortality of the dictionary. The next edition of Webster should define "Poole" as "a catalogue of periodical literature," if it is to follow library practice.

Communications.

THE NEW "REFERENCE LISTS."

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Sept. 10, 1888.

THERE have been few enterprises or projects with which the writer has been connected during his service as a librarian which have more deeply interested him, and which were abandoned with more regret, than the *Monthly Reference Lists*, published during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884. Finding that he could no longer command time from his other duties to devote to this work, he announced his intention, at the end of the 3d year of continuing the publication for one year more, and of then relinquishing it to other hands, should some other librarian be found to undertake it. That no one was found to take up the work where he left it has been a matter of deep regret to him. The subscription list was never larger than at the time of its discontinuance. The interest manifested, also, not only in using the lists thus furnished, but in suggesting others to be treated, had convinced the writer that, with all the library aids then available there was still a definite place for just such a publication as that. As expressed by the writer at the time, it was evident that one "which, like this, appears at stated intervals," is a marked desideratum.

The present year has witnessed the beginning of a new periodical, *The Bibliographer and Reference List*. In the August number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was a brief reference to the usefulness possessed by such a publication, particularly as related to the long-desired "A. L. A. Catalogue." While that is undoubtedly a true view of it, it is scarcely less true that such a publication possesses a great value as occupying, in part at least, the ground covered by the *Monthly Reference Lists*, when published. The method of the two is quite different. While the *Monthly Reference Lists* displayed the resources of a subject in what may be called the structural form, that is, marshalling the references to authorities, in their relation to the divisions and subdivisions of a subject, rather than to the topic itself as a unit, the *Bibliographer and Reference List*, on the other hand, follows a simple alphabetical order, the successive entries being given in catalogue form. On the other hand, while the idea of a priced catalogue was no part of the purpose of the *Monthly Reference Lists*, that very useful feature is an essential part of the scheme of the *Bibliographer and Reference Lists*. The fact, however, that each one of the numbers of the latter already issued is devoted to a special topic, is what makes it specially serviceable to librarians whose readers are interested to study a subject topically. The one, for instance, devoted to the tariff, as a library help of exceptional serviceableness, just at present, when so large a percentage of the readers at our libraries are turning their attention to this subject. The writer, who has had occasion on two previous occasions to put in print lists of references on the tariff, more or less extended, would take this occasion to bear willing testimony to the great serviceableness of such a list as this of the *Bibliographer and Reference List*, on protection and free trade. It is not absolutely perfect, it is true,

but it cannot fail of being of great service in libraries where the subject is studied.

The writer would, therefore, most emphatically suggest to his fellow-librarians the desirableness of availing themselves of this useful tool.

In furtherance of the usefulness of the list on the tariff, above referred to, a few errors which have been noted in it may here be mentioned. The volumes of Professor Newcomb and Professor Laughlin at pages 68 and 79 respectively have the descriptive note "Protective" appended to their entries, a quite evident error of classification. At pages 80 and 81 the entries of the opposing articles of Lord Penzance and George W. Medley, who carried on an economic contention in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, are considerably confused. To render them correct, the pen should be drawn through "p. 590, April" in the entry under Medley, on p. 80, and the title changed from "Idolatry of free trade" to "The lion's share of the world's trade." Under "Penzance, Lord," on p. 18, the pen should be drawn through June, in the first of the three entries; and p. 332 in the second should read 322. Elsewhere, on p. 70, the entry "Sullivan, Edward," should read "Sullivan, Sir Edward;" "Farrer, J. H.," on p. 76, should be "Farrer, T. H.;" and "Dougdale, R. L.," near the bottom of the 1st column of p. 70, should be "Dugdale, R. L." A few "failures to connect" also are noted in the case of cross-references. These points, however, are mentioned only in order to render still more useful what is in any case a very useful library help. With the library shelf numbers entered on the margin, it will serve in not a few libraries as a catalogue of the library's resources on the subject.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

STATUTORY LAWS—OFFICIAL LISTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: A SUGGESTION.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY,
SACRAMENTO, Sept. 20, 1888. }

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL, page 36, February, 1888, appears a communication from the Hon. A. J. Denis, State Librarian of Kansas, in reference to making an official list of the statutory laws of the States and Territories. I read this article with interest and satisfaction, as it convinces me that librarians are taking more interest in State library matters. Realizing myself the absolute necessity of having a complete list of the compilations, revisions, session laws, journals, and appendices of the Legislatures of the States and Territories, I have prepared one for the State of California, which I herewith enclose. If you will make a similar list and forward to me, I shall consider it a personal favor, and when I have them complete from all the States, will have them compiled and published. This is a very important matter, and I earnestly ask that you interest yourself in what will be a valuable addition to libraries.

Unless this is done by librarians there is no other mode of ascertaining what a complete list is, as it is not very likely that any one person will travel from State to State to make it. The necessary information cannot always be gained from the title-pages of the session laws, for they may be "Called sessions," "Adjourned sessions,"

"Extra sessions," etc., bound with the laws of the regular session, without anything indicating where they are to be found. The prevailing mode of title-paging and indexing public documents, and even private publications, is exceedingly perfunctory, inaccurate, and misleading. To such an extent is this criticism true that the index of a public document often affords no reliable guide at all to its contents. It is safe to say that there is not a State library which has a complete set of statutory laws of the States and Territories, which is another convincing argument that the librarians must do this work.

Pardon a few suggestions. To make accurate the list of session laws, it is advisable to procure from the Secretary of State, or other officer, a certified statement giving the date of the convening and adjourning of each legislature, then to catalogue the laws of each legislature or session separately, arranging in chronological order. I further suggest that a description of each book be fully given, so it can be easily found.

In reference to the Conference of State Librarians, permit me to say that I have received communications from the State librarians of each State and Territory, also from Hon. A. R. Spofford, W. F. Poole, and many others, favoring the proposition of calling the convention. It was impossible for sufficient of the State librarians to make arrangements to meet in May, 1888, and therefore an attempt will be made to call the convention to meet in May, 1889, in St. Louis, with the American Library Association. I have addressed a like communication to each State librarian in the Union, and requested an early reply.

T. H. WALLIS,
State Librarian of California.

THE INDICES TO HALKETT AND LAING.

EDINBURGH, September 18, 1888.

MAY I, as editor of Halkett and Laing's "Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain," ask you to give publicity to the fact that I am not the compiler of the indices which form the concluding portion of the fourth volume of that work recently issued? As I have already stated, in the London *Athenæum* of August 18, the preface which bears my name, as written by me for the press, contained the following sentence: "I have to add that my labors closed in 1885 with letter Z; the indices, etc., being the work of another hand."

These words were omitted, without my knowledge or consent. As the Dictionary is, I believe, well known in America, I shall esteem it a great favor if you will allow me to disclaim all responsibility with regard to the indices.

Your obedient servant,
CATHERINE LAING.

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

STRATFORD, ENG., June 18, 1888.

It is our desire to see America fully represented in this library, and if the nature of this institution and its objects were fully known I believe it would be as widely appreciated in the States and

supported as heartily as it was by your Minister, Mr. Phelps, and to as great an extent as we could desire.

According to my estimate there has been published in the U. S. A. the following number of editions of the complete volume alone:

New York, 41; Boston, 32; Philadelphia, 23; besides editions in Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Hartford.

We possess only the following:

Boston edition . . .	1802	8 vols.
The Riverside ed. . .	1883	6 "
Rolfe's Friendly ed. .	1884	20 "
Holt & Co.'s ed. . .	1885	7 "
Grant White (Boston).	1886	12 "
Harvard edition . . .	1886	10 "
and the Variations.		

A representative Shakespearean library such as this should be represented by every country in the world, and should contain every work that each has ever produced of or relating to Shakespeare. For that reason we want not only every edition of his complete works, but every edition of his plays or poems, as well as the books that come under the inscription of "Shakespearean." We ought to have specially the first American edition that was ever published (the Philadelphia edition, 1795-6); the first New York edition, of 1817; the first Verplanck, 1844-7; the first Grant White (Boston edition) 1857-66; as well as the previous editions, 1854-6 (New York), containing his notes; and the first Hudson, 1863-4. We have the first Boston edition.

Some of the above are of course scarce, whilst others must be seen for sale in every book-store, and for a small sum. I trust the time may yet come when a few liberal-minded men of your country will organize a committee to procure them for us. A few hundred pounds would, I have no doubt, pay for everything of Shakespeare and Shakespearean that has ever been published in the States.

If they knew that it is not for profit that this Association has been formed, but simply to do honor to the memory of Shakespeare, and gather together for the benefit of the thousands of visitors who come to us yearly, there would be no hesitation in proving that the words used by Mr. Phelps were a reality, and that "Americans would not only consent to contribute, but would claim it is as a right and a privilege."

I want to construct a special case for the reception of American books, with the American arms conspicuously displayed. To any who can assist in furthering our object we should be grateful.

F. HAWLEY.

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

THE "BURNING" QUESTION.—In relation to leather bindings all the scientific experiments simply prove what every librarian of experience has always known, viz., that the heat generated from gas *will* injure leather if the books are stored in galleries where the full force of the heat is concentrated. The moral of which is (1) As heat ascends, don't have any galleries. (2) If you must have galleries, bind in duck or buckram. (3) Use

electricity in place of gas. (4) If you can't afford electricity, weed out your books that are no longer read, and put *them* on the top galleries; if they are not read the sooner they are cremated the better. — J. SCHWARTZ.

LIBRARY NOTES. — The testimony of one may not count. Nevertheless I do wish to enter a protest regarding an editorial note in the June number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Though a user of libraries for many years, and for both collegiate and post-graduate study, I did not know of the existence of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* until a copy of the gratuitously circulated No. 1 of *Library notes* fell into my hands. Through that I learned of the *JOURNAL* and became a subscriber to it Jan. 1, 1887. I may add that I know of at least one person who was influenced indirectly through me to become one of your subscribers. I shall endeavor to use my direct influence to increase this number. — A. B. JACKSON.

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY LAW. — President Poole, in his succinct account, at the Thousand Islands, of the laws in the various states governing the formation and support of public libraries, strangely enough omitted to speak of the law passed by the state of New York in 1886 (Chapter 666), which is, to my thinking, by far the best plan devised yet, if for no other reason than that it effectually bars out all possibility of politics in the management of the libraries coming under that act. Another great advantage is on the score of economy. Just think of it! 275,000 volumes circulated at the cost of only 15,000 dollars to the city. The only flaw in the act is that it is discretionary, whereas it should be mandatory. In its present shape its provisions may be set aside by the pigheadedness, crankiness, or (as the Volapük hath it) the dampfoolness of a single member of the board having power to grant an appropriation. — J. SCHWARTZ.

SMALL LIBRARY BUILDINGS. — The following was called out by a specific inquiry for "more light" on this subject: "I don't know that Mr. W—— can go outside the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to get new views. Mr. Poole in support of his views published a paper among the circulars of the Bureau of Education in Washington. Mr. W——'s problem is, I think, a simple one, if he is sure there is no chance of the village becoming a railroad centre or for any other reason growing into a considerable town: I think the old traditional form of a library the best, *i.e.*, a central area, where the tables are, and the books in alcoves or otherwise arranged around the room. This is the most convenient form, where the conditions are such that the patrons can be admitted to handle the books; and there is a prodigious advantage and satisfaction in their doing so, where the extent of clientage is moderate, and where everybody knows everybody as in a small village. If there are dangerous people round, precautions must be taken against them, not against the whole body of honest people. An infraction of rules is sufficient grounds for excluding the evil disposed when they are discovered." — JUSTIN WINSOR.

American Library Association.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, 1889.

At the suggestion of Messrs. Dyer and Crunden, the second Wednesday in May, *i.e.*, May 8, 1889, has been set for the opening of the Conference of 1889, at St. Louis. Arrangements as to transit from the East and North will be announced as early as possible; meanwhile members of the Association are urged to make their plans for next year so as to enable them to take part in the Conference. It is proposed after the Conference to make an excursion down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

C. A. CUTTER,
President.

MELVIL DEWEY,
Secretary.

A. L. A. BADGE.

INSTEAD of a ribbon, a permanent book-shaped badge of metal is proposed, somewhat on the pattern of the memento given Mr. Linderfelt by the Milwaukee Conference. On the obverse of this would be "A. L. A.," and an easily read accession number of the owner.

Finally, a local color for the large parties (*e.g.*, from Boston, New York, and Chicago) could be adopted, worn in a bit of ribbon crossed with the A. L. A. color, showing to just what delegation each belonged. The Library School with its increasing constituency will naturally cross the A. L. A. color with Columbia's blue and white.

The Library Bureau will supply to any member, as soon as the model is established, a fine badge in gold and a cheap form for those not wishing to incur the cost of gold.

It is proposed either that on the reverse the number of the member should be given so that it can be easily read at Conference when the badge is shown on that side, or else that the book should open and show the member's number in larger letters on the double page. In either case an eyelet attached permanently to the badge will permit of its being worn in the button-hole or on a coat-lapel, or, in the case of ladies, on a ribbon, so that either side can be worn at pleasure.

The Committee would be glad to have suggestions or criticisms on this plan and to receive designs for this badge thus outlined.

C. A. CUTTER,
MELVIL DEWEY,
R. R. BOWKER,
Committee.

SOME NOTES ON CO-OPERATIVE OR LABOR-SAVING METHODS OF PRINTING
LIBRARY CATALOGUES.—I.

BY A. GROWOLL.

MANY and ever-shifting opinions may be entertained by the librarian as to the proper form or system to be adopted in the preparation of a library catalogue, because, as the composition and the constituency of each library differ, so may the modes of administration vary and change until they fit the needs of each particular institution. But, I believe, there can be but one opinion as to the desirability of having the catalogue printed when once it is in manuscript. In a library which has stopped growing, the printing of a complete and satisfactory catalogue is a practicable and simple matter; but with public libraries it is a most difficult and expensive problem. All of the latter are constantly, and many of them rapidly, increasing. This circumstance, so gratifying on every other account, is the cause of the chief problem in printing catalogues. While the catalogues of such collections are passing through the press new books are received which it is impossible in the ordinary manner of printing to incorporate with the body of the work. Recourse must therefore be had to a supplement. In no other way can the acquisitions of such libraries be made known to the public. Ere long the student may thus be obliged to grope his way through ten, or tens, of catalogues instead of one, to ascertain whether any book he is looking for is or is not in the library. Even then he cannot be certain, for it may have been received since the last appendix was printed. There is but one course left—not to print at all. To this no scholar consents except from necessity. But to this alternative, grievous as it is, nearly all the large libraries, of Europe at least, have been reluctantly driven.

To circumvent and overcome this evil has engaged the thought and ingenuity of many connected with library work for nearly a generation. As early as 1852 Prof. Charles C. Jewett, one of the ablest and most zealous of the early American reformers in the methods of library management, at that time connected with the Smithsonian Institution, proposed to stereotype the titles of books separately and to preserve the plates or blocks in the alphabetical order of the titles, so as to be able readily to insert additional titles in their proper places, and then to reprint the whole catalogue. "By these means," he argued, "the chief cost of republishing—that of composition—together with the trouble of revision and correc-

tions of the press, would, except for the new titles, be avoided, and the great difficulty which has so long oppressed and discouraged the librarians of Europe, and involved the libraries in expenses so enormous, would then be overcome."

In August of that year Prof. Jewett read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at New Haven, Conn., a paper entitled "Plan for Stereotyping Catalogues by Separate Titles, and for forming a general stereotyped catalogue of public libraries in the United States."¹ On that occasion he also submitted specimens of stereotype plates of separate titles made up into pages in common type-metal, in electrotype, and in a newly-invented composition—a species of clay from Indiana, the use of which it was thought by the inventor, Mr. Josiah Warren,² would be attended with great economy in the cost of plates.

The idea was never, to the writer's knowledge, put into practical use, owing probably quite as much to the fact that the material he proposed to use proved unreliable,³ as that the Government abandoned the scheme of making the Smithsonian Institution a great national library, and gave the scientists the preference, which course induced Prof. Jewett to withdraw from that institution.

One other proposition needs mention to make this record complete. In the evidence before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution and government of the British Museum in 1849, Mr. Wm. Desborough Cooley advocated

¹ The bulk of this paper was reprinted, together with his rules for preparing catalogues, and examples, in a Smithsonian Report, in 1853. In the preface it is stated that "this book has been stereotyped by a process entirely new, peculiarly adapted to the stereotyping of separate titles." The copies of this pamphlet seen by the writer show a clear-cut type, but, notwithstanding a heavy impression, the ink is very pale, which may be owing to the porous material from which they were printed.

² Josiah Warren, of Indiana, is better known as the author of several works on political economy and social science.

³ As Mr. W. F. Poole said in his address to the American Library Association, at Milwaukee, July 7, 1886: "It failed from mechanical defects in the process—the shrinking and warping of the blocks in baking, and the intractable nature of the material when baked, which made the exact adjustment of the blocks on the press impossible."

a plan similar to Prof. Jewett's.¹ For the benefit of those not fully conversant with the ideas of Messrs. Jewett and Cooley, I give an abstract of Mr. Cooley's report as published by the British Museum, in May, 1850.

Mr. Cooley proposed that the book to be catalogued should itself be placed before the compositor, the title-page marked for the catalogue. The book was to be placed on a revolving desk, with a glass cover over it. The printer then composes from the letter-press — not from any written copy, but from the actual book. When he has done a certain number, say 100 of these, or as many as would make a slip for proving them, he supposed them to be stereotyped at one cast but still so that the titles be separate. When done and dressed they were to be laid by in alphabetical order. His idea here was that the labor of the compositor might be substituted very advantageously and to a great extent for that of the transcriber.

The facility of arrangement consequent on having the titles each separate and in metal would render previous arrangement needless; it would allow the printer to go to work on the excellent copy which the catalogues of the national library already afford; and would dispense altogether with that necessity of preliminarily writing a catalogue for the printer which constitutes the chief difficulty and expense of the present mode of proceeding.

The expense of stereotyping would not be, Mr. Cooley claims, an expense added to that of the catalogue; on the contrary, it would supersede other and far weightier charges. The advantages of the system were thus summed up:

1. That it proceeds straightforward to the object in view, viz., the completion of a printed catalogue, overcoming the great difficulty and chief cause of expense — the arrangement.

2. It is economical even in the first instance, since it saves in preparation more than it expends in completion, and requires comparatively little outlay on paper. But, viewed in respect to the future, it is, owing to the permanence of the stereotype, of inestimable value.

3. It admits of correction at any time. The catalogue will therefore derive benefit from public criticism, which, when allowed to become auxiliary to improvement, will cease to be unfriendly.²

¹ Prof. Jewett claimed that in the autumn of 1847 he communicated his plans to Mr. Henry Stevens, and requested him to make them known to some gentlemen connected with the library of the British Museum. Mr. Cooley, however, in presenting his plans, made no mention of any other person as the originator.

² This argument is sound. The work of correction

4. Special catalogues may be made at little additional cost.

It was further claimed that the total additional cost of stereotype plates, assuming the catalogue to extend to 45 or 50 volumes of 600 pages each would not exceed £1500; and if another £1500 or £2000, or even £2500 were added for mounting them the whole would be ready for the press at a cost of less than, say in round numbers, £4000. "When it is remembered," Mr. Cooley adds, "that £25,000 was expended before the experimental letter A was published, such an addition to the total cost of the whole catalogue is not worth a moment's consideration.

"The benefits that would result from this plan have no limit. All parties are agreed that there must be in addition to the general catalogue — not classed catalogues, but alphabetical catalogues of classes of books: books on science in its several departments, on history, on poetry, and so forth. Indeed, until the sectional divisions and subdivisions shall have been carried out to the utmost extent the library can never be made of the greatest possible use. To facilitate the publication of these indispensable sectional catalogues how admirably such a plan of separate stereotype titles would come to the aid of the librarian! It would be only necessary for the authorized officer to mark in the general catalogue the titles of the several works that he desires to have entered in the class catalogue; when lo, the printer selects in their order the several stereotyped titles — the sheet goes to press and the catalogue is ready. The stereotypes are then restored to their places; and the printer is prepared to begin again his labors of reduction and reproduction. And so on he would proceed through every other branch of human knowledge. And lastly, every provincial library having a sufficient number of books to require a printed catalogue would have simply to deliver in a manuscript copy; and within a month any one of them might have returned to it, at a small cost, any number desired of a printed catalogue. They might include therein not only all the books which they chanced to possess at the moment, but all those already published which they hoped to possess in ten or twenty years to come. With the manuscript additions only of the new publications this catalogue would serve for the whole term."

These plans were based, of course, on the supposition that the British Museum would become the repository of all books published in England, and was to assume the responsibility and first cost of cataloguing and electrotyping the titles, as were

could be going on continually. Once correct, ever correct — once an error detected, it would be corrected forever. There would not, could not, be as now a new crop of errors with every new edition. Every edition must be more correct than the last — a step towards positive perfection.

Prof. Jewett's on the supposition that the Smithsonian Institution was to perform the same office. Prof. Jewett's plan was :

1. The Smithsonian Institution to publish Rules for the preparation of catalogues.
2. To request other institutions intending to publish catalogues of their books, to prepare them according to these rules, with a view to their being stereotyped under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.
3. The Smithsonian Institution to pay the whole *extra* expense of stereotyping, or such part thereof as may be agreed on.
4. The stereotyped titles to remain the property of the Smithsonian Institution.
5. Every Library uniting in this plan to have the right of using all the titles in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, as often as desired for the printing of its own catalogue by the Institution, paying only the expense of making up the pages, of the press-work, and of distributing the titles to their proper places.
6. The Smithsonian Institution to publish as soon as possible, and at stated intervals, general catalogues of all libraries coming into this system.

A plan which does not have direct reference to the process covered by the heading of this article, but which it may be well to include in the schemes which undertook to provide by various methods, short of type-setting and pointing, multiple copies of card titles, is the one described in the following letter by Prof. Justin Winsor, in answering an inquiry made by me in reference to the subject :

ISLAND CREEK P. O., MASS.
September, 20, 1888.

What I did at the Boston Public Library in the way of facilitating the reproduction of copies of cards with titles, was this: After the main catalogue entries were written by the cataloguer, a transcriber who was an adept in writing a very legible round hand copied these titles on a large sheet, ruled off into spaces the size of a card. I think the sheet held 20 titles. There was a space left on each card, above the title, sufficient to write in subsequently the subject heading, when required. The cataloguer noted on each of the title-slips, the number of subject entries and cross references which were to be required for each title. The slips were then assorted so as to get those on the same transcribed sheet which had about the same number of such headings, etc.

The transcriber used a transfer ink. The writing on the sheet was then transferred to a lithographic stone, and from this the requisite number of copies were taken off on card-board. Each impression was then cut into its twenty parts. Each card, as it stood, served for the main entry; but for the subject entries the headings had to be written in by hand from the cataloguer's slip.

The plan worked well enough, but it did not reduce the bulk of the catalogue; and the extent of the case which held the cards soon outgrew the available room for holding it. In order to reduce the number of the cards, the more com-

pressed process of printing them from type was resorted to, and is still maintained in the Boston Public Library. This is expensive and a large part of the titles have to be reset to appear in their quarterly bulletins of accessions. To avoid this double cost of composition, at the Harvard College Library, we use the same type for the cards that we use for the bulletin — thus making one charge for type-setting suffice.

To print in sheets — thus saving presswork — and cut up the sheet into cards afterwards, would require labor in adjusting the separate titles on a form, which would be an extra cost. So on the whole we decided it was cheaper to print each title separately on a hand-press. In this way we print of each title the precise number which we need of each. If we printed them in sheets, we should have to print as many copies of each sheet, as the largest number of copies required of any title in the sheet, causing some waste.

The drawback of this plan is that the type is rather small, but then, on the other hand, the card is much smaller than those used in the Boston Public Library, and this is a gain.

Very truly yours,

JUSTIN WINSOR.

As Mr. Henry Stevens' plan of Photo-Bibliography has already been on record in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (see vol. 2, p. 162) I will confine myself simply to a reference thereto. His idea was to establish a Central Bibliographical Bureau, public or private, where librarians, collectors, and amateurs might buy descriptive slip or card titles of books as they buy postage-stamps, money-orders, or telegrams. He proposed using cards 4 x 7 inches, on which would be given a photogram, as he called it, *i.e.*, a reduced photographic reproduction of the title-page of the book, to which was to be added, either in print or writing, the full title and bibliographical data concerning the work. This was to form the main title. The cross-reference cards were to contain all the information given in the main title, with indexes and references, but not the photogram. Mr. Stevens' article, referred to above, is fully illustrated with sample titles, and is well worth reading, aside from its bearing on the subject treated of here. Mr. Stevens, I believe, actually prepared quite a catalogue on this plan, but I am unable to give details at the time this issue goes to press.

In another paper I will give an account of our experiments in making catalogs by means of "The Title-Slip Registry," photo-process and of separate electrotypes titles, and will attempt to point out some of the drawbacks and also the limits of these methods. I trust the readers of this article who may be able to add to the information on this subject will correspond with the editor of the JOURNAL that their contributions may be embodied in the next article.

HOW WE MADE THE CHANGE FROM GROUPS TO CLASSES.

BY S. H. BERRY, LIBRARIAN BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE question most frequently asked by visiting Librarians is "How did you make the change?" and as this was one of the most troublesome questions which confronted me, when attacking this field, and being assured by the frequency with which the question is put that others are being met by the same difficulty, I will undertake briefly to explain the method by which we made the transposition without disturbing the usual circulation of books. First, then, "the lay of the land."

We had, to begin on, a library of about 7000 vols. divided into 7 groups, as Religion, History, Science, Biography, etc., numbered consecutively — *i.e.*, books numbered from 6500 to 7500 were Science (Science of Gov't, Science of Law, Science of Mind, Science of Language, etc.); History, 7500 to 9000 (History of Napoleon, History of the Jews, History of Latin Christianity, anything that said History of). As new books were added they were of course put at the end of the "class" to which they belonged. No accession book had been kept. A catalog had been printed by title and author. As this printed catalog was quite old and many popular works had been worn out and discarded, a revised edition would be necessary if we decided to run in the old rut. Deciding that we did not wish to do this, the next problem was to decide what "system" of classification to use. While this was being settled our assistant was entering all books in an accession book.

As books needed rebinding they were classified by our new scheme and entered on shelf lists before going to bindery. This is an important point, that we may avoid giving two books the same No. The books came from the binder with title, author, and new No. gilded into the leather. Before returning these to the shelves I entered them in the card catalog by writing a card for title, one for the author, and one for the leading subject — making a dot under each letter on title-page that is represented by a card, that I may always know what has been done with it. In cases where the word representing the subject of the book did not appear on title-page, or in others where the author's real name did not appear, we put the initial of such word or name and dotted it. The book was then returned to circulation by its old No., as though nothing had been done for it but rebinding.

May 26, '87, a friend sent us an "editorial" lot

of recent books, some 100 vols. It struck me that it would be a foolish waste of time to put them in the old groups and necessarily in the ms. catalog and afterwards have it all to do over. On looking over the shelf-list sheets, I found we had carried about 300 vols. through the process of classifying, shelf-listing, rebinding, and card cataloging. It was a simple matter to cull out these 300 newly bound books, and doing so, we at once carried the 100 vols. of new books thro same process and took a look at the handful of cards — there were about 1000 of them. Now it requires some "nerve" to call that "The card catalog," but after taking a dose of Nervine I put a notice on the bulletin board, "For new books see Card Catalog."

The following week we discarded the ms. additions to old catalog which represented the additions to the library since the printed catalog and hurried these into the new. Then came the continual pressure. We cast out from the old catalog one group at a time, taking the first, putting a notice on the patient bulletin board, "All Nos. below No. — in old catalog are dead, see Card Catalog." From these various groups we selected the most useful and popular books, and as soon as they were ready for circulation the next group was treated in the same way.

Just one year from the first use of the new we broke up the last of the old, having transferred the more important books from the various departments, numbering about 4000 vols. Those not so treated were of course laid aside as "dead stock" until the pressure of work would permit our taking hold of them, some of them still remaining among "dead stock" owing to the kindness of our friends, who have sent us valuable additions and enabled us to buy current books, which always hold the right of way.

We have added in the past year 2500 vols. by gift and purchase, and for the encouragement of some librarian who is "short-handed" and has been contemplating a change something after the style we have made, I would say that this has been accomplished by myself and one assistant besides attending to other duties, such as care of a reading-room supplied with some 225 periodicals, attending charging desk, etc. At the opening of the dull season we had prepared, copies of our shelf list on type-writer, which we have had bound in substantial half mor. for use on the catalog

counter. This gives our patrons a classified catalog in addition to the three-fold card catalog, which is of the "dictionary" form, and we believe it a very useful help.

So for us the problem of adopting and beginning the use of an entirely new system throughout has been solved, and that with less formidable difficulties than were anticipated. To be sure we met difficulties, but we have always found the way over each as they appeared. Instead of the regular use of the library being interrupted it has been on a gradual increase, as readers come to know as they use our more complete catalog.

A librarian can better than any other person appreciate the satisfaction there is in taking a lot

of books from confused groups and classifying them, giving to each a No., based on the object and teaching of the book, and seeing them drop from his hand one here and another there, each taking its place by the side of others which bear on the same subject, or perhaps on the same phase of the subject, and it seems to me the increased possibilities for usefulness developed by such a close classification scheme as this are more than any of us are able to appreciate.

If this brief statement of how we met and overcame a perplexing question in our small library can be of some help to another who is as yet looking forward to the problem, I will be glad.

SALE DUPLICATE SLIP-CATALOG.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

WE submit below the blank just put in use as promising the best solution to the vexing question of cataloging duplicates. Nearly every library has duplicates that are worse than useless, as they are never used, and take room and more or less time and attention. They can hardly be thrown away, and selling them for old paper amounts to little more. They cannot be sold or exchanged, for those who wish them do not know that you have them. A printed catalog often costs as much as the total receipts from the sales that result, and many will not consider it. A ms catalog is bulky and when wanted is always in the hands of some procrastinator who promises to "go over it next week" and select what he wishes.

We submit the results of our studies of methods as the best plan till that millennium, a general clearing house for duplicates, arrives.

1. *Arrangement.* The first, cheapest, and most important thing is to class closely on shelves, so that any person interested in any subject may readily see what you have to offer in his specialty. For those who can come to the collection, this is better than printed catalogs. The disgraceful confusion in which so many libraries leave their duplicates is in itself reason enough why no one buys them. We have seen them piled on the floor in a great conical heap like a wagon load of potatoes. A book lover is not encouraged to hope for much from such an exhibition. It seems no better than the junk shop or paper mill, and we properly expect that books not worth shelving and classifying can be bought at paper-mill prices.

Close classing enables one to examine his sub-

ject quickly; but if, in order to see the 100 books in which he is specially interested and from which he would doubtless like to buy, he must go through 1000 others which are to him that day so much lumber, he is very likely to defer it all to some more convenient season and the duplicates still remain to cumber the library.

2. *Form of catalog.* Printing being too costly and ms catalogs too awkward to send about, as is necessary in most cases to effect sales and exchange, we are driven to the slip catalog, which enables us to send in 1000 different directions at once lists of the books in which each applicant is interested without depriving others of their titles. This demands of course that our sale catalog shall be like the shelves, arranged in close classification. Then if a botanist proposes exchanges we can instantly lift out all the botany slips and mail them to him for a day or two, and without copying a line he can put in a separate pile those he wishes and return as his order. This advantage in saving labor is that of modern charging systems like Mr. Cutter's, where no writing is done; but record is made by shifting position of book and reader cards.

After books are sold and date, price, and person buying noted, slips may be arranged in an "author catalog of books sold;" or possibly even here class arrangement may still be preferred. We shall try first the author arrangement, in order to tell at a glance whether any given book bearing our marks has been duly sold. Such cases sometimes arise where we must quickly decide, and, as in collating for duplicates, author arrangement seems best.

3. *Slips.* We at first proposed to use the small slip, V size, 5 x 7½ cm, but added so many side records that the V slip was crowded. If both front and back wer fully used, this would answer very wel, even for the form here givn, and would hav the advantage of compact storage and costing only two-fifths the postage in sending packages about.

We use simply thick paper insted of bristol board, as the slips hav litl wear and only temporary use. This is cheaper in stock, takes less space, costs less postage, and the objection that thin slips ar less convenient to handl has litl weight, for these ar handld litl in drawers on edge like ordinary card catalogs, but ar used mostly in separate packages which can be turnd thru the fingers.

The reprint of the slip below shows its peculiar features. The title is like a catalog card, tho it wil be fild with less care and fulness, with-vols. and size put after the year and next to list price and price at which the duplicate is offerd. Binding and condition follow as necessary items in judging the book's value. To save time, four lines ar printed and the clerk strikes out three, leaving the word that describes the book ; three motions of the pen ar easier than to write one word. In hesitating between *good* and *perfect* as proper description of condition, it is markt 7 to indicate doubt between the two, or a bracket connects both 6 and 8, leaving both words uncanceled.

The indication of marks of previous ownership is to many important. If the book is clean, all five lines ar crost out, and it reads "this book has no ownership marks."

On the left margin at the hed is the class number, showing where the book is on the shelves and where the card belongs in the catalog.

Source is a private mark to tell the librarian how he came to hav such a duplicate; e.g. by gift, exchange, buying by accident, or by withdrawing a book no longer needed in the library. As it is no concern of the buyer where the book came from, it takes but an instant to record this fact by a singl letter or figure known only to ourselves. For gift, exchange, mistake, or withdrawn, g, x, m and w ar obvious symbols. The accession number wil be blank except where a book has been withdrawn or has been accessioned by sum accident. In that case we wish to make sure that when it is sold the buyer's name shal be put in the accession book colum "remarks," thus giving a permanent record. If the book has ever had an accession number, we note it here as a safeguard. This seldom happens and so takes litl time. Books receivd in exchange need not hav their accession numbers stampd on these slips, for the date of receipt refers at once to all needed facts in the accession book "source" colum. It is however desirabl to giv under "source" either the name or a number referring to it where the book is a gift ; so that what is receivd from it, either by direct ex-

Class	Author					SALE DUPLICATE	
	Title						
Accession No.							
Date added							
Date sold							
For \$	Edition		Place		Publisher		
books or cash							
To	Year	No. of Vols. or Pages.		Size	List Price	Offered for	
	BINDING		CONDITION		This book has no OWNERSHIP MARKS except		
			2 Poor		Bookplate		
			4 Fair		Written name		
			6 Good		Embossing stamp		
			8 Perfect		Ink Stamp		
RETURN THIS PROMPTLY TO COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY							

change or sale and buying, may be credited to the original friend who gave the duplicate. It does much to encourage gifts to know that they will all sooner or later appear at least by proxy in the permanent possessions of the library. Most libraries receiving 100 v. of which 95 are duplicates, send a blank gratefully acknowledging the 100, and the 95 then disappear forever in the duplicates. On the slip with the giver's name, on which most libraries keep their record of gifts, should be entered how many of the books and pamphlets go into the library and how many into duplicates; and by a little labor, well repaid in the influence on givers, the initials can be put on the duplicate slip to insure that sometime the giver's name will have credit on the accession book. Dates when added and sold are stamped with the date rapidly and are important items.

The name to whom sold is given briefly. If a large number are bought at once, as is common, a rubber stamp is set up quickly and the whole package of slips stamped.

"For \$. . ." shows whether asking price was secured. For large lots or other special reasons prices are sometimes varied. Under it either *cash* or *books* is canceled, so that the record shows whether it was a sale or exchange. All exchanges are made by assigning prices unless in case of pamphlets or very unimportant books, where the trade is made 100 for 100, when this record would read "For books," no price being filed in.

It is of course important that when slips are sent out they be returned *promptly*. Most librarians would be careful that no slips were lost, but it would be safer to count the number sent out. If

a very large number are sent, the package can be measured with an accurate rule so as to tell within five or ten slips, and many will content themselves with this degree of accuracy.

These slips are of course written as the books go to the duplicate shelves. Pamphlets, unless important, we do not catalog, but merely class closely and exchange from personal inspection or 100 for 100 with sum library having pamphlets likely to be of use to us. Important pamphlets we put among the books and write slips for, and books not likely to bring but a few cents at the most we on the same principle put among the pamphlets, *i.e.* we determine whether to count as book or pamphlet not by size alone but often by character and quality. The pamphlets may be kept at the end of the books on each subject as in the library, or in the duplicate collection may be kept on separate shelves, thus clearly marking the uncataloged portion. Each book or pamphlet receives a class number in pencil when sent to the duplicates and a tick against this shows that the catalog slip has been written. This labor is trifling, for, being a duplicate, when it is collated the accurate class number of the library copy is before the eye, and has only to be copied, thus removing wholly the objection to the great labor of close classing when the system is once started. The statistics are kept on the subject blanks already in use. The little ticks tell with trifling labor how many v. and pamphlets have been added to or sold from each of the 100 divisions each month, and the easily-made balance proves that accounts are being properly kept and that duplicates are not being carried off as they may be with the feeling that "duplicates don't count."

PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF BROOKLYN.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

A BIBLIOPHILE once wrote (and it was clearly before the present multiplication of books) that the possessor of a library should have three copies of each work he chose to place on his shelves: first, the rarest, or *editio princeps*, as his "show" copy; second, the best edition, for his own enjoyment and use; and third, a hack copy, for loaning to friends. These three divisions, taken broadly, may be said to describe the three classes of private libraries in this country (*i.e.*, the "show," the "reading," and the "working" libraries), and though they merge imperceptibly into each other, yet in the following brief résumé

of Brooklyn libraries I have endeavored to class them under those three heads:

The show libraries. Mr. David Adee has a fine collection of general literature, many of them with extra illustrations. Mr. George W. Alexander has a library of 3000 books in general literature. Mr. Alfred C. Barnes is the owner of a library of 2000 miscellaneous books. Mr. S. W. Boock has a general library. Mr. Henry T. Cox has a superb collection of some 3500 standard books, nearly all being the best edition, with fine bindings and many extra illustrations. Mr. Samuel Bowne Duryea has an unusual library relating to Archi-

ture, Art, and their kindred branches, to which he has added a large number of Missals, both plain and illuminated, and old Ms. Mr. Charles W. Frederickson, so long known among New York bibliomaniacs, has recently removed his fine library of several thousand volumes to Brooklyn, and though he has within a year or two sold some 3000 of his books (which other collectors were only too happy to obtain) his collection is hardly affected by their disposal. Mr. Charles Gilbert has a fine collection of books on chess. Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert's library is a general one, with a collection of Napoleoniana. Mr. A. E. Hamilton has fine editions of some 1500 works of popular writers. Mr. Gabriel Harrison, the dramatic writer, has some 1500 works relating to that subject, many of them of considerable rarity. Mr. William Matthews, so well known to the book world for his dressings of their choice books, has a fine library; in it is almost needless to state, fine bindings. Mr. John Pierce has a most marvellous, and undoubtedly the finest collection of Hawthorniana in existence, including the first, and many other editions of his own writings, the original magazines in which his pieces first appeared, newspaper clippings, autographs, and works relating to Hawthorne. Mr. N. Q. Pope has one of the finest libraries in the city. Mr. Augustus Toedteburg has a small but choice collection of books relating to the Drama and German Mythology, and Mr. William Augustus White has some 500 volumes which he intends as the basis of a library on early wood-engraving, Elizabethan literature and first editions of American authors.

The reading libraries. Mr. James H. Bates has a fine standard library, including first editions of Dickens and Thackeray. Mr. James A. H. Bell has an interesting collection of about 10,000 volumes in History, Biography, Travel, and, indeed, representatives in nearly every subject of literature. The collection is described in the *Brooklyn Eagle* of Oct. 21, 1888. The heirs of Mr. James Carson Brevoort possess the library described in Wynne's *Private Libraries of New York*, though since that was written the collection has been very largely decreased, both by sale and gift. Mayor Chapin has some 2000 books (not including pamphlets), chiefly History, both English and American, with the side-lights of Biography and Politics. The Hamilton Club has a collection of some 1500 volumes, chiefly in History and Political Science, contributed mostly by its members, of which a catalogue was printed in 1885. Mr. Seth Low has a collection of "books

worth reading." Mr. John T. Martin has a fine library of standard books. Mr. Charles B. Morton is the owner of a fine standard library, which was described in the *Brooklyn Eagle* of June 22, 1884. Mr. Henry K. Sheldon has a library of some 2000 works, containing many uncommon books, and including a third or more of the fine library of his father-in-law, Mr. Daniel Embury, whose collection was described in Wynne. Mr. Daniel M. Treadwell possesses some 3500 volumes, relating to Anthropology, Mythology, and Philology, with representatives of Art and Bibliography. Mr. J. Spencer Turner has a fine collection of general literature, especial attention being devoted to Essays, History, Science, and Philosophy, with some 300 works relating to Chess. The whole collection contains some 1500 volumes. Prof. Charles E. West has a library of 15,000 volumes, mostly of rare and curious books on Mathematics, the Oriental Nations, Fine Arts, Natural History, Astrology, and Linguistics, including the whole library of Scandinavian and Icelandic literature collected by Mr. George P. Marsh. The collection is described with considerable fulness in the *Brooklyn Eagle* of July 27, 1884.

The working libraries. Mr. William Berrian has a large collection chiefly devoted to Mormonism, Free Thought, and Botany. Dr. John Byrn has about 1000 books on Gynæcology. Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, the Fish Commissioner, has a library of 2000 volumes, about one-half of which relate to Ichthyology, Fish Culture, and kindred subjects, including many rare and "extra illustrated" books. Mr. R. R. Bowker has some 1500 volumes bearing on Political Science. Rev. John W. Chadwick has a varied collection of between 3000 and 4000 volumes. Mr. James Cruikshank has a large library of works relating to Education, including old and new text-books, school reports and journals, and many of the classics. The collection is described in the *Brooklyn Eagle* of Aug. 3, 1884. Mr. Wilberforce Eames, the present editor of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, has a collection of about 2000 works of reference, being especially full in American Bibliography, with some works on Ethnology and Philology. Mr. S. L. Elliot possesses about 10,000 volumes of Americana, including government publications, with works in Natural History and other sciences. Mr. Gordon L. Ford has 50,000 volumes chiefly devoted to Americana and Political Science, and especially strong in the pamphlet literature of these subjects. Dr. George R. Fowler has 2000 works on Medicine.

Dr. T. R. French has 1500 books on Laryngology. Dr. L. C. Grey's collection contains 2000 volumes on Neurology. Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D.D., has a collection of 3500 volumes, being a working library of Theology, and a good collection concerning Botany. Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, the journalist and author, has some 2500 "tools." Dr. Joseph H. Hunt has a large collection of medical books. Mr. Lawrence Kohoe has 4000 works on Catholicism. Mr. Jared Miller has 10,000 volumes of general literature and Bibliography. Mr. William Miller has a collection on dialects. Mr. T. G. Pierra has 4500 works on History and Political Science. Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher has about 1600 volumes of Medical Literature. Pilgrim Church has a fine library of Theological Literature, collected for the use of its

pastor. Prof. R. W. Raymond has 2000 scientific works. Dr. F. W. Rockwell has 1000 works on Surgery. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman has between 3500 and 4000 volumes on Law and Economics. Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith has a library of about 1000 volumes relating to Political Economy, and Dr. F. H. Stewart has a collection of books on Medicine.

In addition to these, Mr. Alfred T. White, Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott, Mr. John F. McCoy, Mr. Whitman W. Kenyon, Mr. John W. Groaton, Mr. Charles W. Copeland, Mr. S. H. Berry, and Dr. Robert Ormiston possess considerable libraries, but of what nature I have been unable to learn; and it is probable that in this hasty survey many have been overlooked which are quite as worthy of mention as those included.

NEWSPAPER EXCLUSION AT THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

THE Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library came into notice 20 years ago, through the peculiar provisions of its founder, Dr. James Rush, who died in 1869. By his will of Feb. 26, 1860, admitted to probate May 31, 1869, he left all his property valued at \$1,000,000, to his executor in trust.

First, to select a site between 4th and 15th, and Race and Spruce Streets and erect upon it a fire-proof building suitable to hold the books of the Library Company of Philadelphia; and

Second, to convey the same and the Ridgway estate to the company on various conditions, of which the most important was, that no museum exhibitions or lectures should be held in connection with the building, and that the money, save 10 per cent., should be devoted exclusively to the purposes of a library.

Two long codicils specified a large number of conditions, some judicious and some eccentric, the two referring to newspapers being in a codicil dated May 16, 1866, and the other in an earlier, Feb. 16, 1860. The former was as follows:

"Fifth. I do not wish that any work should be excluded from the library on account of its difference from the ordinary and conventional opinions on the subjects of science, government, medicine, or morals, provided that it contains neither ribaldry nor indecency. Temperate, sincere, and intelligent inquiry and discussion are only to be dreaded by the advocates of error. The truth need not fear them, nor do I wish the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library to be encumbered with the ephemeral biographies, novels, and works of fiction or amusement, news-

papers or periodicals, which form so large a part of the current literature of the day. The great object of a public library is to bring within the reach of the reader and student works which private collections do not and cannot contain, and which in no other way could be accessible to the public. Its excellence will depend not upon the number of its volumes, but upon their intrinsic value, and I wish this principle to be carried out by the managers, who, I hope, will never be influenced by the too common ambition for mere numerical superiority."

The earlier codicil, Feb. 26, 1860, said, on this subject:

"Sixth. . . . Let it be a favor for the eminent works of fiction to be found upon its shelves; but let it not keep cushioned seats for time-wasting and lounging readers, nor places for every-day novels and mind-tainting reviews, controversial politics, scribbles of poor poetry, or poor biographies of unknown names, nor of those teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily newspapers, except perhaps for reference to support, since such an authority could never prove the authentic date of an event."

This will divided the whole estate to his executor and brother-in-law, Henry J. Williams, with discretionary power to purchase a lot, but before dying Dr. Rush bought a lot himself for \$134,000, and obtained a promise from his executor to build on it. This lot at Broad and Christian Streets was at a most inconvenient distance from the centre of Philadelphia, and was selected for this reason, Dr. Rush expressing the opinion that it would never be wanted for any other purpose. When the executor proposed to build on the same, the Library Company filed a bill ask-

ing to have him restrained on the ground that he was not exercising the discretion vested in him by the testament, in following the verbal promise made to the testator. The Court below decided that the executor must select a site on his own discretion, but the Supreme Court (S. C., Pa., 73,249) held that he was at liberty to follow the testator's intent, and that a court of equity could not interfere to prevent him from doing so.

The question was raised whether this trust did not subject the property of the Library Com-

pany to taxation, but the Supreme Court having decided, March 4, 1878, that it did not, a deed of trust was executed conveying the residuary estate of Dr. Rush, as well as the building on Broad Street costing \$800,000, and having room for 200,000 volumes. The estate consisted of realty valued at \$300,000, yielding a net income of \$18,000, charged with the payment of annuities to the amount of \$5680. In the last report, May, 1888, of the Library Company, this income is given as \$16,206.17, and the annuities still remaining as \$2385.26.

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BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD,

[Conclusion.]

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- OSSOLI, Margaret Fuller. Bibliography of, [in Life]. By T. W. Higginson. Boston: 1887. 1015
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¹ For explanations of arrangement and abbreviations, see February LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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CATALOGUE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLANS OF BUILDINGS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY.

[Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, No. 77, 1888, with additions. A Continuation of the Catalogue in the Library Journal, October, 1886.]

Allegheny, Penn. Carnegie library. Design. W. S. Fraser, architect. Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Feb. 12, 1887.

— — Design. J. L. Faxon, architect. Exterior. — Interior. — Plan. *In* Same, March 26, 1887.

— — Design in competition. Exterior. J. W. McLaughlin, architect. Scientific American. Architects' and builders' edition, Aug., 1887.

— — Design in competition, by William Halsey Wood. Amer. arch. and b. news, April 30, 1887.

— — Elevation and plan. Inland architect, April, 1887.

— — Exterior. Accepted design. ***Cab. G. 2.23*
American antiquarian society. Antiquarian hall. Exterior. — Interior. *In* Worcester past and present. Worcester, 1888, pp. 40, 41.

— Section of the library. *In* Troy and Homer, by S. Salisbury. Worcester, 1875.

Art museum and library. W. M. Aiken, architect. Building, Feb. 27, 1886.

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt free library. Exterior of Central library and Branch library. *In* Letters and documents relating to its foundation [etc.]. Baltimore, 1886.

— Peabody institute. Interior. *In* H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U. S. Bureau of education. Circular of information, No. 2, 1887.)

Barre, Mass. Woods memorial library. Exterior. Woodcut. With description. Springfield weekly republican, June 24, 1887.

— — Same. Library journal, July, 1887.

— — Exterior. Photograph.

Belchertown, Mass. Clapp memorial library. Exterior. With description. Springfield weekly republican, July 1, 1887.

— — Same. Library journal, July, 1887.

Belfast, Maine. Free library. Exterior. Library journal, Aug., 1888.

Beloit college, Beloit, Wisconsin. Library. Exterior. *In* Picturesque Beloit. Beloit, 1888.

Bloomington, Illinois. Public library. Exterior. Photograph.

Boston Athenæum. Three photographs of interior.

Boston Public library. New building on Copley square. Fourteen views and plans. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 26, June 9, 1888.

Also in the Imperial edition of this periodical, *6991.15.23. The regular edition contains only thirteen illustrations.

— Exterior. — Bates hall. Harper's weekly, May 19, 1888.

— Exterior. Library journal, March, 1888, p. 95.

First published in the Boston daily globe. The architects' model, views and plans of the new library building have been on exhibition at the rooms of the Bostonian society, Old State House, and later at the gallery of the St. Botolph club.

The Report of the trustees and architects on the new building, to be published hereafter, will contain illustrations and plans.

— Photograph from the model.

— Sketches and sketch plans of four designs to which prizes were awarded in competition. Amer. arch. and b. news, Feb. 14, 1885.

Brattleborough, Vt. Public library. Exterior. *In* Proceedings at the dedication, January 25, 1887. With the address by Hon. Mellen Chamberlain. Cambridge, 1887.

— — Exterior. Springfield weekly republican, Jan. 28, 1887.

— — Exterior. *In* Catalogue. Brattleborough, 1887.

— — Exterior. Woodcut.

Bristol, R.I. Rogers free library. Exterior.

British museum. Exterior. — Interior. *In* P. Villars. England, Scotland, and Ireland. London, 1887, p. 117.

— Exterior. — Plans. *In* Pugin and Britton's Illustrations of the public buildings of London. London, 1838, vol. 2, p. 177.

— In the Reading-room. Humorous sketches. Graphic, Jan. 15, 1887.

— Plan of ground floor. Amer. arch. and b. news, Oct. 18, 1884.

— Plan of reading room. — Reading desks. (Same volume, Dec. 20.)

Brown university, Providence. Library building. *In* E. M. Stone. Our French allies. Providence, 1884, p. 583.

— — Exterior. *In* W. A. Greene. The Providence plantations. Providence, 1886, p. 163.

— — Exterior. *In* Providence illustrated. Providence, 1886.

— — Exterior. *In* The Chad Browne memorial. Brooklyn, 1888.

- Bryn Mawr, Penn.** College library. Interior. *In* H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. *Bureau of education*. Circular of information, No. 2. 1887.) *7596.59 (1887); *6190.31
- Bucksport, Maine.** Buck memorial library. Exterior. Bucksport Clipper, Nov. 17, 1887. *6190.31
- — *Same*. Library journal, Feb., 1888. *C.R.17.1.8.13
- Buffalo, N.Y.** Buffalo library. Design. H. H. Richardson, architect. Exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news, April 23, 1887. *6990.1.21; *6991.15.21
- — Design for building, by H. H. Richardson. Building news, March 25, 1887. *7360a.1.52
- — Exterior. *In* Buffalo historical society. Annual report, 1886. *6712.34
- — Exterior. Library journal, March, 1887. *6171.5.12
- — Twelve heliotypes. *In* The Buffalo library and its building. Buffalo, 1887. *6190.30
- — View. *In* Annual report of the Buffalo historical society, Jan. 12, 1886. *6712.34
- This building is occupied also by the Buffalo fine arts academy, the Buffalo society of natural sciences, and the Buffalo historical society.
- Cambridge, Mass.** Free public library. — Exterior. — Interior. — Plan. *In* Cambridge tribune, Nov. 19, 1887. **Cab.G.2.23
- — *Same*. Library journal, Dec., 1887. *C.R.17.1.8
- — Exterior. Plan. Boston Daily globe, Nov. 19, 1887. *6190.31
- Cambridge university.** Library of Pembroke college. Photograph. *6190.31
- Library of Trinity college. Interior. *In* Our own country. London, 1886, p. 237. 2461.2.1
- Chantilly, France.** The Château de Chantilly, the gift of the Duc d'Aumale to the French Institute. The Library. — Exterior. — Interior. Illustrated London news, Oct. 30, 1886. *5370.50.89
- Charleston, S.C.** Charleston library. *In* A. Mazzyck. Guide to Charleston. Charleston, 1882. *4378.107
- Museum of fine arts and ladies' library. Exterior. — Plans. **Cab.G.2.23
- Chelsea, Mass.** Public library. Exterior. *In* Proceedings at the dedication of the new library building, Dec. 22, 1885. With address by James Russell Lowell. Cambridge, 1886. 2143.19
- Columbia college, New York.** Heliotype of exterior of library. Amer. arch. and b. news. Imperial edition. Sept. 4, 1886. *6991.15.20
- Two views of interior. *In* H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. *Bureau of education*. Circular of information, No. 2. 1887.) *7596.59 (1887); *6190.31
- Cornell university.** Library. Interior. *In* H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. *Bureau of education*. Circular of information, No. 2. 1887.) *7596.59 (1887); *6190.31
- Dalton, Mass.** Crane library. *In* C. W. Bryan. Book of Berkshire. Great Barrington, 1886, p. 121. *2358.57
- Dartmouth college.** Library. *In* Dedication of Rollins chapel and Wilson hall (Library), June 24, 1885. Hanover, 1886. *2382.60
- Dayton, Ohio.** Public Library. Exterior. *In* Dedication. Dayton, 1888. *2144.43
- — Exterior, with manuscript sketch of plan. **Cab.G.2.23
- Dedham, Mass.** Public library. Photographs of exterior. *6190.31
- — Woodcut of exterior. Dedham standard, Oct. 22, 1887. **Cab.G.2.23
- Deerfield, Mass.** Town library in Dickinson school building. Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, April 27, 1878. *6990.1.3
- Design for a library building.** M. H. Picq, architect. From La construction moderne. Scientific American. Architects' and builders' edition, Sept., 1887. *6840.5.4
- Design for a library for a small town.** By W. Sterling. Architect, July 23, 1886. *6972.1.36
- East Saginaw, Mich.** Hoyt public library. Trust deed. — Invitation to architects. — Specifications. According to designs of Van Brunt and Howe. East Saginaw, 1886. Three pamphlets. No illustrations. *2144.34
- — Pencil sketches of plan. *6190.31
- Edinburgh, Scotland.** Edinburgh public library competition. Exterior. — Interior. Design by T. P. Marwick. Builder, Aug. 6, 1887. *7220.2.53
- — Second premiated design, by James B. Dunn. Exterior. — Interior. Builder, July 30, 1887. *7220.2.53
- — Selected design. By George W. Browne. Exterior. — Interior. Builder, July 16, 1887. *7220.2.53
- Fitchburg, Mass.** Wallace library and art building. Exterior. — Interior views. *In* W. A. Emerson. Fitchburg, past and present. Fitchburg, 1887, p. 68. *4350a.169
- Fremont, Ohio.** Birchard library. Exterior. *6190.31
- Gardner, Mass.** Levi Heywood memorial library. Exterior. **Cab.G.2.23
- Georgia historical society.** Interior of library, at Savannah. Harper's new monthly magazine, Jan., 1888. *5210.12.76
- Germantown, Penn.** Friends' free library. Exterior. *6190.31
- Gloucester, Mass.** Sawyer free library. Two heliotypes of exterior. *In* Outline of history and dedication. Gloucester, 1884. *2141.63; *6190.31
- Hamburg.** Stadtbibliothek. Grundriss. **Cab.G.2.23
- Harrow-on-the-hill, Eng.** Vaughan library. Exterior. *In* Our own country. London, 1882. Vol. 5, p. 37. 2461.62.5
- Harvard, Mass.** Public library. Exterior. Three photographs. — Plan. **Cab.G.2.23
- — Exterior. Heliotype. *In* Proceedings at the dedication. Boston, 1888. *2144.44
- Harvard college.** Divinity school. Exterior of library. Christian register, Jan. 12, 1888. *6190.31
- — *Same*. Library journal, Feb., 1888. *C.R.17.1.8.13
- Hindley, Eng.** Hindley free library and museum. Exterior. — Plans. Building, March 20, 1886. *6911.15
- Hingham, Mass.** Public library. Exterior. *In* E. Nason. Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts. Boston, 1874, p. 259. *2385.51

Paris, *continued*.

— École de droit. Sketch plan of library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Dec. 27, 1884. *6990.1.16
— École des beaux-arts. Sketch plan of library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Dec. 27, 1884. *6990.1.16

Plan for a library building. Sketch. In M. G. Van Rensselaer. Henry Hobson Richardson and his works. Boston, 1883, p. 83. *8102.21

Poole, W. F. The construction of library buildings. With plans. Amer. arch. and b. news, Sept. 17, 1881. *6990.1.10

A paper read before the American library association at the convention at Washington. Found also, without the plans, in the proceedings of that convention and in the Library journal, April, 1881.

Poole, Eng. New Free library. Exterior. Graphic, Dec. 3, 1887. *6970.1.38

Princeton, Mass. Public library. Exterior of Goodnow Memorial building. In Dedication. Worcester, 1887. *4350a.168

Providence, R.I. Athenæum. Exterior. Lithotype. In Providence illustrated. Providence, 1886. *6330.6

— Exterior. In W. A. Greene. The Providence plantations. Providence, 1886, p. 88. *6330.7

— Public library. Exterior. In Providence illustrated. Providence, 1886. Plate 66. *6330.6

— Same. In English and classical school. Catalogue, 1888. *6345.65

This school and the Public library occupy the same building.

Quincy, Ill. Public library. Woodcut of exterior. Quincy herald. No. 5 in *F.4.41

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane Memorial library. Exterior. — Plan. In M. G. Van Rensselaer. Henry Hobson Richardson and his works. Boston, 1888, p. 78. *8102.21

— Exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news. Sept. 11, 1886. *6990.1.20; 6991.15.20

Randolph, Mass. Turner library. Exterior. Library journal, Feb., 1877. *6171.5.1

Rhode Island historical society, Providence. Cabinet. Exterior. In W. A. Greene. The Providence plantations. Providence, 1886, p. 78. *6330.7

— Lithotype. In Providence illustrated. Providence, 1886. *6330.6

St. Louis. Mercantile library. Exterior. *6190.31

Sketch plans for a university library. By W. B. Ittner. Library journal, Jan., 1888. *C.R. 17.1.8.13

Smith college. Library. Interior. In H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. Bureau of education. Circular of information, No. 2, 1887.) *7596.59 (1887); *6190.31

Somerville, Mass. Public library. Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, July 3, 1886. *6990.1.20; *6991.15.20; **Cab.G.2.23

South Hadley, Mass. Mount Holyoke seminary. Exterior and interior of library. In History of Mount Holyoke seminary, by Sarah D. (Locke) Stow. 1887. *4390.64

Stockholm. The Royal library. Exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news, Aug. 4, 1888. *6990.1.24

Stuttgart Die Königliche Bibliothek. Sketch plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Dec. 19, 1888. *6990.1.18

Stuttgart, *continued*.

— Die Königliche Bibliothek. Gebäude. Grundriss. — Schnitt. Details. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, plate 38. *6870.5.49

With text. (Correction of title in the list previously published.)

Swansea, Wales. Public library. Exterior. Illustrated London news, June 11, 1887. *5370.50.90

University of California. Bacon art and library building. Oakland daily evening tribune. **Cab.G.2.21

University of Michigan. Historical seminary. General reading room. In H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. Bureau of education. Circular of information, No. 2, 1887.) *7596.59 (1887); *6190.31

University of Pennsylvania. Plans for the library building. *C.R. 17.1.18.13

An article in the Library journal, August, 1888, by Talcott Williams, with woodcut of exterior and plan.

University of Vermont. Billings library. Photograph of exterior. **Cab.G.2.23

— Exterior. — Plan. — Second sketch. — Reading room. — Book room. In M. G. Van Rensselaer. Henry Hobson Richardson and his works. Boston, 1888, pp. 79 et seq. *8102.21

— Exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news, Sept. 11, 1886. *6990.1.20; *6991.15.20

Vassar college. Library. Interior. In H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. Bureau of education. Circular of information, No. 2, 1887.) *7596.59 (1887); *6190.31

Washington, N.H. Shedd Free library. Exterior. In History of Washington, 1886, p. 248. *4438.77

Watertown, Mass. Free library. Exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 10, 1884. *6990.1.15

Wellesley college library. Interior. In H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. Bureau of education. Circular of information, No. 2, 1887.) *7596.59 (1887); *6190.31

Wellesley, Mass. Town hall and library. Heliotype of exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news. Imperial edition. Jan. 30, 1886. *6991.15.19.

West Brookfield, Mass. Merriam library. In Worcester society of antiquity. Collections, vol. 6, p. 150. *4452.53.6

Winchester, Mass. Town hall and library. Exterior. — Interior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 12, 1888. *6990.1.23; *6991.15.23

Woburn, Mass. Public library. Exterior. In M. G. Van Rensselaer. Henry Hobson Richardson and his works. Boston, 1888, p. 66. *8102.21

— Etching. *6190.31

A separate impression of the etching, by Edmund H. Garrett, in Drake's History of Middlesex county.

Woodstock, Vermont. The Norman Williams Public library. Two photographs of exterior. *6190.31

Worcester, Mass. Free public library. Exterior. In Worcester past and present. Worcester, 1888, p. 167. *4450.51

With portrait of Samuel S. Green, librarian. 6

Yale college. Perspective view of new library building. Yale news, June 29, 1888. *6190.31

- Hopedale, Mass.** Public library. Exterior. *In* Second annual report, 1887. *6190.31
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- Johns Hopkins university.** Historical seminary. Two views. *In* H. B. Adams. The study of history in American colleges and universities. (U.S. Bureau of education. Circular of information, No. 2, 1887.) *7596.59(1887); *6190.31
- Lambeth palace.** Exterior and interior of library. Builder, Feb. 10, 1883. *7220.2.44
- Lancaster, Mass.** Memorial hall and Public library. *In* Worcester society of antiquity. Collections, vol. 6, p. 57. *4452.53.6
- Leeds, England.** Leeds library. *In* T. D. Whitaker. Loidis and Elmete. [History of Leeds.] Leeds, 1816, p. 86. *2490.1
- Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Penn.** Library. Exterior. Harpers' weekly, Sept. 1, 1888. *5190.1.32
- Leyden university.** Jan Cornelis Woudanus: Die Bibliothek der Universität Leyden. *6190.31
 A photograph of the interior from a woodcut in G. Hirth. Kulturgeschichtliches Bilderbuch aus drei Jahrhunderten, Band 3. *6073.51.3. Woudanus lived at Leyden during the last half of the sixteenth century.
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 — Reform club. Interior of library. *In* L. Fagan. The reform club. London, 1887. *4550.15
 — Sion college. Exterior and interior of library. Illustrated London news, Oct. 9, 1886. *5370.50.89
- Ludlow, Mass.** Hubbard memorial library. Exterior. Springfield republican, May, 1888.
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- Magnússon, Eiríkr.** Design for a library. The spiral plan. Scientific American. Architects' and builders' edition, July, 1886. *6840.5.2
- Malden, Mass.** Converse memorial library. Exterior. *In* M. G. Van Rensselaer. Henry Hobson Richardson and his works. Boston, 1888, p. 83. *8102.21
 — — Heliotypes of exterior and interior. Amer. arch. and b. news. Imperial edition. Nov. 6, 1886. *6991.15.20
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 — — Six heliotypes. *In* Family record of deacons James W. Converse and Elisha S. Converse. Compiled by William G. Hill. 1887. *4335.105
- Manchester, Mass.** Memorial library and Grand army hall. Heliotypes of exterior and interior. *In* Dedication services, Oct. 13, 1887. Boston, 1888. *2144.74; *6190.31
- Medford, Mass.** Public library. Exterior. *In* C. Brooks. History of Medford, revised ed. Boston, 1886, p. 302. *2355.78
 — — Exterior. Heliotype. *4450a.43
 Published in a collection of views of the town, in 1888.
- Methuen, Mass.** Nevins memorial library. Exterior. *In* Catalogue, 1887. *2141.77
 — — Exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news, June 21, 1884. *6990.1.15
- Mexico, City.** National library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Aug. 27, 1887. *6990.1.22; *6991.15.22
- Minneapolis, Minn.** Competitive design for library and museum. Exterior. — Plans. Amer. arch. and b. news, Sept. 25, 1886. *6990.1.20; *6991.15.20
 — Public library. Exterior. The Evening journal, Minneapolis, April 20, 1887. **Cab.G.2.21
 — — Exterior. Scientific American. Architects' and builders' edition, Sept., 1886. *6840.5.4
- Munich.** Die Königliche Bibliothek. Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Dec. 19, 1885. *6990.1.18
- Newburyport, Mass.** Public library. Exterior. *In* Statement of proceedings, etc. Newburyport, 1866. 2128.28
 — — Exterior. *In* E. Nason. Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts. Boston, 1874, p. 368. *2385.51
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** Public library. Exterior. Illustrated London news, July 16, 1887. *5370.50.91
- New Orleans.** Howard memorial library. Exterior. Harpers' weekly, 1888. *5200.1.32
- Newport, R. I.** Redwood library and Athenæum. Exterior. *6190.31
 Pictures of the library building may be found in several of the annual reports between 1860 and 1870, *6204.25.
- New York city.** Lenox library. Heliotype of exterior. Amer. arch. and b. news. Imperial edition. Aug. 28, 1886. *6991.15.20
 — New York free circulating library, Bond street. **Cab.G.2.23
- North Easton, Mass.** Ames free library. Exterior. Three views. — Plans. *In* M. G. Van Rensselaer. Henry Hobson Richardson and his works. Boston, 1888, p. 68. *8102.21
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- Northfield, Mass.** Talcott library at D. L. Moody's school. Exterior. Springfield weekly republican, July 8, 1887. **Cab.G.2.23
 — — *Same.* Lib. journal, August, 1887. *6171.5.12
- Norwich, Eng.** Free public library. Exterior. Architect, May 21, 1886. *7360a.1.35
- Norwood, Eng.** Public library. Builder, Sept. 24, 1887. *7220.2.53
- Ottawa.** Parliamentary library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Nov. 26, 1887. *6990.1.22; *6991.15.22
- Oxford university.** Radcliffe library. Exterior. *In* Our own country. London, 1882, vol. 3, p. 133. 2461.62.3
 — — Exterior. *In* P. Villars, England, Scotland and Ireland. London, 1887 [1886], p. 160. *2460.74
- Paris.** Bibliothèque. Front of a building. *In* Intime-club. Croquis d'architecture, vol. 1, Jan., 1868. Trustees' room.
 — Bibliothèque du Conservatoire des arts et métiers. *In* Paris dans sa splendeur. Paris, 1861, p. 37 of chapter 2. *6610a.2.2
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ADDENDA.

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Malden, Mass. Converse memorial library. Entrance. H. Richardson, architect. Amer. arch. and b. news, Imperial edition, Sept. 22, 1888.

Preston, Eng. Harris museum and free library. In T. Greenwood. Museums and art galleries. London, 1888, p. 156. 8088.73

Derby, Eng. Museum and free library. In T. Greenwood. Museums and art galleries. London, 1888, p. 167. 8088.73

Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. Rich library. In The college book. Boston, 1878. *2382.2

Munich. Staatsbibliothek. *6190.31

Bootle, Eng. Free library and museum. In T. Greenwood. Museums and art galleries. London, 1888, pp. 54-56. 8088.73

Amherst college. Library. In The college book. Boston, 1878. *2382.2

Hamilton college. Exterior and interior of library. In The college book. Boston, 1878. 2382.2

Princeton college. Library. In The college book. Boston, 1878. *2382.2

— Photograph. *6190.31

Ipswich, Eng. Museum, library and school of art. In T. Greenwood. Museums and art galleries. London, 1888, p. 73. 8088.73

Swansea, Wales. Public library and school of art. In T. Greenwood. Museums and art galleries. London, 1888, p. 102. 8088.73

London, Eng. People's Palace. In Illustr. London News, Sept. 15.

Richmond memorial library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Sept. 22, 1888. *6290.1.24

W: BLADES ON THE ENEMIES OF BOOKS.

Noticed by Mr. W: F. Poole in the Dial for July.

His catalogue of enemies of books could be largely extended. The injuries to the binding of books which the writer attributes to gas and heat, and which are not overstated, experience has proved to be attributable mainly, if not wholly, to heat; for the same results occur in the galleries of libraries where no gas is burned, but where the heat is excessive. Cases for fine books should therefore not be more than six feet high, as the temperature in the higher strata of air is injurious to the bindings. Gas-burning, by increasing the heat, contributes to the injury; but it is a question not yet decided whether the residuum of gas-combustion, in rooms as ordinarily ventilated, is an injury to bookbindings. We are inclined to class "dust and neglect" among the friends and preservers, rather than among the enemies of books. Dust is no injury to the body or paper of a book, and if it be dry and not filled with such soot as we have in Chicago and other Western cities, it is not injurious to the bindings of books. It at least keeps them from being handled. That we have so many fine copies of the "incunabula" or "cradle-books" of the fifteenth century, clean and immaculate as when they came from the presses of Gutenberg, Wynkin de Worde, and Caxton, must be cred-

ited to *dust and neglect*. With the dust of centuries upon them they have been neglected and lost sight of in old monkish libraries. Nearly all the fine copies of early books printed in America which so excite the rivalry of collectors and lighten their bank accounts, come from Europe, where for two centuries they have been neglected and forgotten. Copies found in this country are worn and usually imperfect.

Why Mr. Blades should have classed "collectors" among the enemies of books is not apparent. As a class they are in this country men of rare intelligence, cultivated taste, and of the highest personal integrity. Their mission is to preserve what is most worth preserving — the best historical and literary records of the past. To collectors we are largely indebted for the noble art of bibliography, and for bringing together, often at an immense expense, rare and choice copies of books from which the art can be studied. It is probable that in England a colloquial meaning is attached to the word "collector," which it does not have in this country — something like bibliomaniac, biblioclast, a two-legged depredator. The dictionaries, however, do not recognize such a meaning, and we think Mr. Blades has made a mistake in his use of the term.

The bookbinders come in for some healthy chastisement; and they deserve it. The (entomological) bookworm gets more blame than he deserves. He is a *rara avis* with us, and there is not much to be laid to his charge in any country where books are properly cared for. He silently bores a small hole through a volume which is seldom or never used, avoiding the printed text when he can, as printer's ink is not to his taste — and there his mission ends. Another kind of bookworm that Mr. Blades makes no mention of is of the *genus homo*, and a positive and perpetual nuisance. He is always found with unclean hands and face in the reading-room of libraries, filling the air around him with a strange odor, devouring books simply for the pleasure of devouring them, and never making use of what he reads. Dr. Holmes has pelted him with wit; some custodians have called in the police, others have used sticks, and a few have tried clubs; but the bookworm is a persistent *habitué* in every public reading-room. The tramp moves on to pester other communities; the bookworm never.

With regard to the cleaning of books Mr. Blades says: "Each book should be cleansed and wiped separately, and gently rubbed with a soft cloth." How cleansed? With soap, Bristol-brick, and scrubbing-brush? Perhaps there is no domestic service so badly done as the cleaning of books in private libraries. The work is usually given over to ignorant servants, who do more damage to fine books than their miserable services for five years are worth. Such books often come to sale; and it is obvious on a moment's inspection that they have been in a private library, and that their bindings have been well-nigh ruined by ignorant servants in cleaning. The leather is discolored, and the remnant of gilt on the tops and backs is dulled and broken. They have been treated with cloths — sometimes wet — with brushes and feather dusters.

The proper way to clean books is to take two of about the same size and strike their sides smartly together several times until all the dust is expelled, and not apply cloth, brush, or duster under any circumstances to the gilt or leather. If treated in this way books will retain their original freshness for years. Books in cases without glass fronts retain their freshness longer than when put in closed cases. More dust will collect upon books exposed, but it is a dust which comes off readily. When put behind glass doors, or in cupboards, less dust settles upon them, but in localities where soft coal is used, it is a fine sooty dust, which, when treated with a cloth, brush, or duster, acts like a black, oily paint, discolors the leather, and dulls the gilt. On books which are openly exposed this sooty dust mixes with an innoxious and coarser dust, and it all comes off together. These facts explain what seems at first paradoxical — that the more we try to keep books away from dust, and the more we clean them, the dirtier they become.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' READING CIRCLE.

OUR Young Folks' Reading Circle is the title of a national organization for the promotion of good reading among boys and girls. The originators and directors of the scheme are Rev. Lyman Abbott, William H. Rideing, editor of *The Youth's Companion*, John Bascomb, Frances E. Willard, Mary A. Livermore, Prof. W. Stearns, and S. R. Winchell, who is the manager of the undertaking.

The Board of Counsellors shows 18 names synonymous with intelligent work for children's literary culture. It is not intended that this Circle shall be a school, nor do its directors aim to mark out anything like a course of study in the books which they may elect for reading, though there will be a design in the selection of each course, so that a definite end will be arrived at in the course of four years' reading. There will be three grades or courses of reading — one for children from eight to twelve years of age, and two others for young people from twelve to twenty years of age. The books chosen will consist of entertaining stories, of history, of some of the best fiction written for young readers, of biography, travel, and adventure, by the best authors, of science and suitable poetical works. For the younger children stories in fable and fairy tales will be liberally provided. The books will be chosen by the vote of the directors and counsellors.

Any person may join this Circle by sending the annual fee of 25 cents to S. R. Winchell, 106 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Nothing else is necessary in order to receive all the notices and announcements, and to have your name enrolled on the books and published in the list of members. It is planned after a time to have State secretaries and local secretaries to facilitate the work, but the central office will continue at the above address.

A list of optional readings will be recommended, as well as a list of required readings, thus affording those who wish to read more than the required amount an opportunity to read books

which are vouched for by a number of competent judges.

A badge will be sent free of charge to all who become members. It is small and neat, and may be worn as a scarf-pin.

The first year's course began in September. Before the close of the school year, some time in May, a blank sheet will be mailed to each member, to be filled out with desired information respecting members and local circles.

A formal report of work done will be called for at the end of each year, and if satisfactory, the member will receive a certificate. If four of these certificates have been received at the end of the course, a diploma will be given in exchange.

The Reading Circle issues a periodical entitled *Our Young Folks' Monthly*. Mr. S. R. Winchell is managing editor, and earnestly invites attention to its aims and purposes, while asking for brief reports from members and local circles as to their progress in the good work of promoting healthy, instructive reading among the young.

It was at first intended to use the columns of some of the excellent young people's periodicals for the work of the Reading Circle, but it was finally decided that to do the work well the organ must be controlled by the heads of the organization. The first number has made its appearance and can be had on application to the editor. A clear idea is given in its opening editorial about the details of the work proposed.

LIBRARIES IN EUROPE.

SOME library statistics show that the European country which possesses the largest number of public libraries is Austria. In Austria there are no fewer than 577 public libraries, containing 5,475,000, without reckoning maps and manuscripts — a total which comes out at 26 volumes per 100 of the population. France possesses 500 public libraries, containing 4,598,000 volumes and 135,000 manuscripts, or 12 volumes per 100 of the inhabitants; Italy ranking next with 493 libraries, 4,349,000 volumes, and 330,000 manuscripts, or 16 volumes per 100. In Germany the public libraries number 398, containing 2,640,000 volumes and 58,000 manuscripts, or 11 volumes per 100 of the population. Great Britain possesses only 200 public libraries according to these statistics, the volumes numbering 2,871,000, and the manuscripts 26,000. There are 145 libraries in Russia, with 952,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts, or a fraction over one volume to 100 persons. It is noteworthy that in Bavaria alone the public libraries number 169, with 1,368,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts. Reviewing the principal libraries separately, it appears that the most considerable in Europe is the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, with 2,078,000 volumes; while the British Museum, with its million of books, assumes the next place. Then comes the Munich Royal Library, containing 800,000 volumes; the Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna libraries taking rank as follows in the same order: 700,000, 500,000, and 420,000 volumes. The Oxford and Heidelberg Universities each possess about 300,000 books. At the Vatican the manuscripts attain almost as large a total as the printed works. The latter number 30,000, while the manuscripts are returned at 25,000.

Library Economy and History.

APOLLINARIS, *p.*, A VALENTIA. Bibliotheca fratrum minorum Capuccinorum provincie Neapolitanæ. Romæ, ap. archiv. gen. Ord. Capuc., 1888. 16+192 p. 4°. 5 lire.

ASTOR LIBRARY. Queer people who pass their days among books; habitués who are peculiar. (In the Providence, R. I., *Telegram*, Aug. 27.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

The imaginative reporter, who a few months ago wrote up the Astor's visitors for a city daily, has rehashed his article and imposed it upon the *Telegram* as "drawn by our artist on the spot."

"... Trash; 'tis something, nothing."

BÂLE. CARTHUSIAN CONVENT. Informatorium bibliothecarii Carthusiensis domus Vallis Beatæ Margarethæ in Basilea minori; ed. Lud. Sieber. Bas., 1888. 24 p. 4°. Privately printed.

M. Sieber is librarian of the Bâle University. The duties of the librarian are set forth minutely in 12 sections. He was to take account of stock for part of the library every leap year and the rest every two years, at fixed times he was to clean (purgare) the library and also whenever he saw traces of worms or too much dust. The details of incorporation and charging are given at great length. — *Polybiblion*.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIB. Something about its great growth and work; the stock of books and their readers; system nearly perfect that serves a great end. (In *Boston Herald*, Aug. 20.) 3 col.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. The public library. (In the *Inter Ocean*, Aug. 5.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

Discusses the question, "What is the outlook for the library?"

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. The national library. (In *American architect*, July 28.)

This article says that librarians do not have much sympathy with Mr. Smithmeyer's troubles, and quotes from Dr. W. F. Poole's 1884 pamphlet criticising the proposed plan of building.

— Secretary Vilas testifies; he reviews the work on the new library building. (In *Washington Post*, Aug. 5.) $\frac{1}{3}$ col.

"Three contracts had been awarded for work on the entire building. These were for excavating trenches for the concrete foundation at a cost of \$7740; trenches and laying pipes, \$81,600; and terra-cotta pipes, \$7050. These contracts were made on the ground that the entire building was to be constructed. After this the question arose as to the capacity of the building and the length of time it would subserve the needs of the government, and it was then decided to adopt plan number one, as that would suffice for the next 15 or 20 yrs. This conclusion was reached on the ground also that the building could be used only for library purposes, and could be added to from time to time as the public exigency might require. Plan number one included the southwest corner pavilion, the northwest corner pavilion, the two inter-

vening curtains, the grand entrance in the west front, the rotunda, and the necessarily adjacent book repositories. The total area of plan number one would be about one-third of the entire building, and would cost about one-half as much as the whole structure, owing to the more elaborate decorations and finish. The cost for the entire building, viewed from a business man's standpoint, would be from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and for plan number one, \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. . . . In view of the large expenditure already made, the needs of the government, and the peculiar merit of the plan proposed, he thought the work ought to be carried on to completion."

— Library of Congress. Shall work on the new building be continued? The important question of an appropriation now being considered in committee. (In the *New York Commercial advertiser*, Aug. 6.) $1\frac{1}{8}$ col. Signed T. W.

DE S., M. In an atmosphere of books: the great reading-room of the British Museum; the noiseless bustle of the place; its frequenters and their work. (In the *New York Sun*, Aug. 5.) 1 col.

G: LAWRENCE GOMME'S "Gentleman's magazine library," a collection of the chief contents of the magazine from 1731 to 1868, in the volume just issued (London, E. Stock, 1888, 349 p., O.) has a chapter "Libraries and book clubs," p. 89-223.

HALSEY, FRANCIS W. A public library in New Orleans. The Howard Memorial Library. (In *Harper's Weekly*, Oct. 13.) $\frac{1}{8}$ col. with cut. [See p. 316.]

"It is promised for this institution that it will exceed in size and value all similar ones in the South. It will be especially useful as a library of reference, and will afford the best facilities that modern libraries possess for the consulting student. A board of trustees will control its affairs, the charter being modelled after that of the Astor Library of New York. In fact, what the Astor Library is for us, the Howard Library will aim to become for the people of New Orleans. A gentleman long connected with the Astor Library, Mr. C. Alexander Nelson, will be the librarian. Mr. Nelson has just completed a catalogue of additions to the Astor Library for the period of 1860-81, a monumental work of 4276 pages, in four large volumes, on which he has been engaged for the past seven years. He will go to New Orleans to assume charge of the new library this month."

HOLDEN, MASS. The Holden High School and Library, presented to the town by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Gale, to be dedicated, Aug. 29. (In *Worcester Spy*, Aug. 26.) 2 col. with cut.

— The Damon Memorial. Col. Higginson's address at Holden on the mediæval cathedral and the modern free library. (In *Worcester Spy*, Aug. 30.) $2\frac{1}{4}$ col.

LIBRARIES in small towns. (In *Boston Herald*, Aug. 21.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

OMONT, H. Deux registres de prêts de mss. de la bibliothèque de Saint Marc à Venise (1545-59). Paris, Picard, 1888. 42 p. 8°.

OSWEGO, N. Y. Library privileges. (In the *Palladium*, Aug. 9.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

Advocates changing the Gerritt Smith Library from a reference to a circulating library.

ST. LOUIS, MO. Mercantile Library; beauties and conveniences of the new building; cosiness, comfort, and intellectual pleasure provided for. (In the *Republic*, Aug. 26.) $2\frac{1}{4}$ col. with a cut.

"The splendid new building of the Mercantile Library Assoc. approaches completion."

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Our free library; considered inferior to that of other large cities by the trustees in their report to the supervisors. (In the *Report*, Aug. 13.) $\frac{1}{3}$ col.

— The free library; work of dismantling the old quarters; the new premises visited. (In the *Chronicle*, Aug. 15.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Our noble city library, and some of its special uses; the magnificent showing of the reference department. (In the *Republican*, Aug. 12.) $1\frac{1}{3}$ col.

— Studies at the city library; its cranks and queer patrons. (In the *Republican*, Aug. 5.) 1 col.

TRENTON, N. J. The State Library; rare and valuable books that are there. (In the *State Gazette*, Aug. 25.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

The writer repeats the absurdly careless or ignorant statement about the "copy of Livy that belonged to Melancthon," saying "it was printed in 1535, and is the oldest book in the U. S. (?) with but one known (?) exception, the Guttenberg Bible of 1457, for which Mr. Brayton Ives, of New York, paid \$15,000 at auction." The librarian, he also tells us, "takes delight in gaining possession of any and all (?) old and rare books."

The Jersey City *Argus* of Aug. 27 reprints the above article with the display lines: "An ancient copy of Livy; printed in 1535, it is next to the oldest book in the U. S." And this under the rays of "Liberty enlightening the world"! The bibliognosts are "abroad" in New Jersey, evidently.

WILKESBARRE, PA. The Osterhout Free Library. What is being done to fit it for public use; a diagram and description of the interior. (In the *Times*, Aug. 3.) 1 col.

REPORTS.

Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. (7th rpt.) Added 929; total 17,411*; issued 100,469 (fict. and juv. 73,789); Sunday visits 13,621.

*"The number called for by the Accession Book was 17,410, showing an error of one book after more than six years' work, during which period the library has never once been closed for inventory.

"The alterations in the Burroughs Library Building, the munificent gift of the late Mrs. Pettengill, are nearly completed. Upon the floor above the stores, a large and amply lighted catalogue-room opens into the circulating department which is separated from the book-room by a long counter fitted with all the most approved appliances for library work. There is also a room which serves as a directors' room and librarian's office combined. Upon the third floor is a large and cheerful reading-room, neatly finished in ash and comfortably furnished, the reference library, a room specially reserved for those who consult the publications of the United States Patent Office, and a pleasant, commodious study where quiet students may pursue their researches undisturbed. This floor will be in charge of attendants whose duties will be to preserve order and promote the comfort of the readers.

"The building is thoroughly ventilated, steam heated, and can be illuminated at will by either gas or electricity. The general arrangements represent the best recent methods of library management, and the Board would express their cordial thanks for many courtesies received from J. N. Larned, Esq., Superintendent of the new Buffalo Library.

"The books have been renumbered and classified upon a plan based upon the excellent practical system long used in the Apprentices' Library, New York, and invented by the Librarian, Jacob Schwartz, Esq., who in the kindest manner gave Bridgeport the benefit of his extended experience with it.

"In order to put the public to the least possible inconvenience, only one section of the library was closed at a time, and each was opened as fast as it was rearranged. The librarian's card catalogue is now completed, and a typewriter copy of it for public use will be ready in a few months. The catalogue is exceedingly minute, and will throw open to students every resource of the library."

Denver, Col. *Mercantile Lib.* During first six months of the year 29,511 v. were circulated and 12,558 books and magazines consulted in reading-room. More means are wanted for the growth and successful maintenance of the library.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. Added 1670 v.; total 32,415; 1083 v. have been replaced, 418 for those injured in the fire, 665 for those worn out in service. Since the fire the circulation has been larger than ever before. Political management has resulted in a decision to remove the library from its pleasant quarters in the Brown building back to the City Hall.

Hopedale (Mass.) P. L. (2d rpt.) Added 1863; total 2478; issued in 7 months 2695 (fiction 69%). Classification, Dewey; book numbers, Cutter. A view of the handsome building given by the late G. Draper is prefixed to the report.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. (11th rpt.) Added 2327 v.; total 19,177; lost 8; circulation 95,488. The library was reorganized during the year, without closing its doors. It is "divided into twenty-four grand divisions, each being subdivided according to importance and the resources

of the library. In collected biography the size of the book determined its position. Individual biographies were arranged alphabetically according to subject, with rearrangement according to size." Cards in catalog 24,837.

Philadelphía, Pa. Lib. Co. Added 2061 v.; circulation 39,779; visitors 132,616. Whole number of books in both libraries 151,951 v. Receipts \$40,918.84; expenditures \$29,199.94.

San Francisco (Cal.) F. L. Added 542 v. and 406 pamphlets; total 49,475 v., 2048 pamphlets; visitors 231,949; fiction 49% of books taken out; since 1879 there have been 430 books used up, 324 lost or stolen, 212 out on cards; receipts \$30,327; expenses \$10,550 for salaries, \$2793 for books, \$2400 for rent. Since Nov. 1, 1887, 15,000 v. have been cataloged, and the entire library checked off.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

Cambridge (Eng.) Univ. Lib. Circulation 27,684 v. Titles of new books printed for the general catalog 4847; of old library recataloged 1754. The walls of the new buildings have risen to about two-thirds their proposed height. The contract cost is £13,865, including a provisional sum of £400 for sculpture.

Sweden. Riks Biblioteket. The 10th volume of the Handlingar contains the report of the librarian, Dr. G. E. Klemming, and vol. 2 for 1887, of the "Accessions-Katalog." We quote from the *Nation*:

"This important library was removed in the fall of 1877 from the Royal Palace to the most modern library structure in Scandinavia, a fine building beautifully situated in 'Humblegården,' an old park of considerable extent. It contained at that time about 200,000 volumes, besides a great many pamphlets, considerable collections of maps and engravings, and nearly 8000 manuscripts. This library, which aims to contain as complete a collection as possible of Swedish literature, supplemented by the more important scientific and literary works published in foreign countries, is, by royal decree of Nov. 9, 1877, divided into two chief divisions—the Swedish and the foreign. Of the accessions for 1887, according to the Report, 12,791 numbers (books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, etc.) belonged to the first division, while to the foreign department 879 distinct works were added, consisting of 1055 volumes and parts of volumes, and 264 pamphlets. The Swedish ordinance relating to the freedom of the press requires that a copy of everything printed in Sweden shall be sent to each of the two university libraries and to the library at Stockholm, and the officers of the latter institution are taking active measures to see that this deposit, so far as their library is concerned, is complete for each year. The Librarian reports that for 1886 nearly everything has been received."

NOTES.

Edited by C. Alex. Nelson.

Allegheny (Pa.) F. L. The Allegheny Gymnasium was dissolved in 1865 and its funds were used in establishing the Allegheny Lib. Assoc. Soon after, the "old Anderson collection" of books was added and at the end of the first year

the Assoc. had 3500 v. Jan. 1, 1872, it was turned over to the Board of School Control. For about a year a membership fee was charged, but it was then made free to all residents over 12 yrs. of age, with necessary simple restrictions. For the first 10 yrs. its average annual increase was about 400 v., the total, Jan. 1, 1882, being 8330 v. The total cost, less receipts, to the same time, was \$21,308.26. There are now about 12,000 v., and over 4000 persons draw books. J. W. Benney has been librarian for a number of years. He reports that standard fiction comprises about 75% of the books that are generally called for. More than half the visitors are young folks. The new Carnegie building will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1889.

Auburn, N. Y. The library of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union has done a good work for the working-girls of the city in supplying them with well selected books. It was closed Aug. 29 for a short time to put the books in good condition for another year's use.

Boston P. L. The laying of the corner-stone of the new Public Library building was to have commemorated the 258th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, Sept. 17, but it was found impossible to have the work in the necessary stage of construction and the date has been postponed. The Hon. F. O. Prince, chairman *pro tem.* of the trustees, states that the foundation will be ready for the stone after Nov. 25, and that there is money enough for about a year's work, the balance of the original appropriation being \$360,000.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The new reading-room of the P. L. was opened Aug. 27. It is 85 ft. long by 40 wide, and will seat from 400 to 500 persons. The ceiling is 27 ft. high, and 120 sixteen-candle power electric lights illuminate it at night. The leading daily newspapers, except those of Chicago, are now restored to the public, ample room for spacious paper-racks being provided.

Columbus (O.) P. L. It is proposed to introduce the electric light into the library and reading-room, as both readers and library officials find the gas-light insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Congressional Library. It is not likely, says a Washington despatch of Oct. 23, that the actual work of constructing the new Congressional Library building will begin before next spring. When Congress found it had been grossly deceived as to the cost of the building originally agreed upon, an entire change of plan and method of work was the decision quickly reached. The House of Representatives, especially, felt that \$4,000,000 ought to build a library both useful and ornamental, and the Senate agreed with the House in limiting the cost to that sum. It also agreed with the House that the superintendency of the work should be taken from the Library Commission and turned over to the War Department, which means Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers. Gen. Casey is now preparing new plans for the building. He intends to follow the original Smithmeyer plans as far as possible in general details, but the limit of \$4,000,000 will require a smaller building, and make other radical changes necessary. Gen. Casey proposes to give

Congress a chance to pass upon his plan at the next session, although under the law it needs only the approval of the Secretary of War. It is conceded that the amount to be expended will not allow the erection of a building large enough to accommodate the library for more than fifteen or twenty years.

East Saginaw, Mich. The Hoyt Public Library building is nearly completed, at a cost of \$60,000. It is antique in design and looks like a 16th century monastery. The tower is 75 ft. high and the main building 48 ft. The front is richly ornamented with columns and carved stone. The entrance is through a richly trimmed portico into a hall 34 x 12. To the left is a reading and library room 40 x 27. There is also a delivery-room, with rooms for the librarian on either side, and toilet-rooms. In the second story is a lecture hall 48 x 32 and a room for special collections 24 x 31. It is intended to be a reference library. It is built of Bay Port stone with Lake Superior stone trimmings.

Fall River Public Library. "Had a lover of books walked into the city library, not public just at present, yesterday in the heat of the day, taken a seat at one of the west windows, and reflected that it was the purpose and intent of those in power to some day remove the volumes back to the City Hall, the salty tear would have undoubtedly bedewed the cheek. Barring an easily mounted flight of steps, it is safe to say that a finer situation for a library than the quarters now occupied isn't to be found in any city in the country, and a great many people regret that politics, which have as little to do with books outside the voting lists as possible, are destined to be the means whereby a place where persons can read and study is to be exchanged for a place where they can't. The library-room in Brown's building is too well known to bear a description, but it can be contrasted with the former location used for the same purpose. It commands as fine a view of the river and surrounding country as is to be obtained from any eminence in town. The City Hall library doesn't look out upon anything because there isn't room for both light and book-covers, and the latter take precedence. The room at present engaged is quiet and retired, whereas, in the old library, surrounded by streets on all sides, the clatter and din to be heard from morning to night, suggested more nearly a scene for a Bowery fire than a cloister where readers could brush up on old facts or acquire new information. However, in the middle of a hot political battle somebody hinted that ex-Mayor Greene and E. S. Brown were relatives. Somebody else at once detected a put-up job, and as a result the library has got to go back whence it came unless a regeneration takes place among the members of the Government, or some of them are induced to drop in where the books are now kept and take a look for themselves. Until the city owns a building erected especially for the purpose the library should remain where it is."

Hastings, Neb. Y. W. C. A. Lib. The Y. W. C. A., though scarcely a year old, has recently purchased the nucleus of a library, and the books are to be loaned to members free of charge. A

convenient room in the Y. M. C. A. building is occupied by the Assoc.

Lake Forest University Library has recently received by purchase the classical library of the late Prof. Augustin Reifferscheid, of Berlin, Germany. It contains 3485 volumes and several hundred pamphlets. It includes many rare and valuable works, as the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ, Ribbeck's Virgil, and others. It is especially rich on Horace, Plautus, Tacitus, Æschylus, and Euripides.

Memphis, Tenn., is to have a free public library. In addition to the gift of the late F. H. Cossitt (L. J. 13: 161) of \$75,000, citizens are subscribing another \$75,000 to put with it. They are also moving for a State library law by which the city can levy a tax for its support. Carrington Mason, Esq., is chairman of the trustees, and is a gentleman well qualified to make the enterprise a success. He is already in correspondence with several of the leading librarians of the country who are giving him the counsel he needs.

Muskegon (Mich.) Hackley L. The School Board have accepted the plan of Patton & Fisher, of Chicago; the plan provides for a massive building of pink syenite granite with brown-stone trimmings, symmetrical and artistic, with a picturesque tower of graceful design rising from the corner, the combination of gables, windows, arches, and columns giving the richest effects in exterior appearance.

From the main entrance a hall opens into the delivery-room, 31 by 50 feet. To the left of this room is a reference library, and to the right a spacious reading-room, with ladies' reading-room adjoining, and a librarian's room on the north. The book-room, lighted on three sides, is 42 by 56 feet and will hold 71,500 volumes. On the second floor are a spacious lecture-room and a smaller room for museum, art gallery, or other purposes. All these are to be elegantly furnished, and in interior design will correspond in elegance and pleasing effect with the striking exterior.

The building as modified is to cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

Pittsburg, Pa. A correspondent of the *Dispatch* writes: "Is it not pertinent to ask why Pittsburg Councils have not accepted the offer of Mr. Carnegie? Is it because they are too economical to spend \$15,000 per annum for its [a library's] support? If that is the reason, it is false economy indeed. The people demand of Councils that Mr. Carnegie's offer be accepted, and that immediately. Action cannot be taken too soon. There is not another city in the U. S., if in the civilized world, that would let such an opportunity pass by."

It has been decided by the proper authorities, after taking legal advice, that the Law Library is for the use and benefit of the general public as a county institution. The *Leader* says: "It is pleasant and interesting to know that Pittsburg has at last a free library, independent of the long-talked-of but unmaterialized Carnegie donation."

Rutgers College Lib. Mr. Irving Upson, librarian since 1884, has just completed a card cat-

alog. There are now over 22,000 v. and 700 more are ordered. The Spader library of 5000 v., valued at \$15,000, and including many fine art books, was presented in 1887 by P. Vanderbilt Spader, of the Class of '49. Mr. Spader recently gave a fine portrait of himself; portraits of his father and grandfather are also in the library.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. It is proposed to entirely remodel the interior of the Bertram mansion. The roof will be raised, making a monitor top. The vestibule will be 37 x 17½ ft., with a delivery counter running entirely across it. The library is to be 44 x 17. The reading-room on the second floor will be 27 x 42, with a reference-room 17 x 27. Both floors will be finished in quartered oak, with panelled wainscoting.

San Diego (Cal.) F. P. L. A gallery and 600 ft. of book-room have been added to the old quarters. The gallery is suspended from the ceiling with heavy iron rods, incased in gilt tubing. The winding stairs leading to the gallery are constructed of Port Orford cedar, handsomely carved and inlaid. The gallery, panels, bars, and newels are of cherry and Port Orford cedar, elegantly carved and decorated. The bookcases are of redwood with cedar pilasters and facings. The sliding glass doors run noiselessly on rollers provided with rubber tires. A number of new books are being cataloged by the librarian, Miss Lou Younkin, and her assistant, Miss Mary Walker.

San Francisco (Cal.) F. L. The Mission Branch Library has been opened and Mrs. Laura Morton appointed librarian; the cost was less than \$1800. The supplementary catalog is now ready for the printer. The work of transferring the books to the City Hall has been commenced.

San Francisco, Cal. Mercantile Lib. The Assoc. has decided to abandon all plans of consolidation with the Mechanics' Lib., and to sell their property on Bush St. to the highest bidder. The market price now is \$200,000. If sold, another site will be purchased and a model library building be erected, and every effort be made to restore the library to its former popularity. The *Call* says: "Of the 55 000 books in the Mercantile Lib. nearly 40,000 are so rarely called for that they might safely be relegated to the attic, where workers could consult them in seclusion and silence."

San Francisco P. L. Every one who enters is given a red ticket, without which he cannot get out again. When he gets a book at the desk he gives up his ticket to the librarian, and it is returned to him when he hands in the book. By this plan anybody may safely be permitted to draw as many books for reading as he chooses, with the certainty that he cannot carry any of them off with him.

San Pedro, Cal. The corner-stone of a new two-story library building was laid, Aug. 17, under the auspices of, and with appropriate ceremonies by, the Masonic Fraternity.

Springfield, Ill. State Historical Museum Lib. During the past twenty years the State has pub-

lished from 6 to 9 v. of geological and historical reports. By law the late curator, Prof. A. H. Worthen, was authorized to exchange from 50 to 300 copies of each of these for similar reports of other States and of the U. S., and of foreign countries, and of such scientific societies as would exchange. The trustees of the Museum believed that under this system a valuable library must have grown up, and they were surprised to find that the books in the museum library, which they supposed were the State's, all bore the mark of the late Dr. Worthen, as his private property, and were cataloged as private and belonging to him. They are mentioned also in his will, with directions to his executors how to dispose of them. In certain instances the books so marked and cataloged have inscribed in them by their authors "To the library of the Geological Survey of the State of Illinois." The number of vols. in dispute is about 1400. The Governor and State Supt. are unwilling to decide the matter, and prefer to leave it to the Legislature.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Copenhagen University Library. The library has just acquired a copy of the first book printed in Icelandic, namely, the New Testament translated by Oddur Gottskálksson, and issued at Roeskilde, the old capital of Denmark, in 1540. The book exists in only a fragmentary state in Iceland, but the Copenhagen Royal Library has two very inferior copies. That which is now on the shelves of the University collection is absolutely perfect and in clean condition. It was found in the house of a Zealan peasant, not very far distant from Copenhagen, and was purchased for 25 Danish crowns (less than \$7) — its marketable value being, of course, a great many times that sum. Nothing is known of its history except that it was in Iceland down to near the year 1820.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. Arrangements are being made for the opening of two new branches. A new plan is to be adopted. Telephone and express communication will be arranged between the branches and the head office; instead of a supply of books being stocked at each branch books wanted will be telephoned for at the head office, and will be transferred to the branch offices.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

A library indicator has been invented by Mr. Thomas Bonner, Secretary of the Ealing Free Library. It consists of pentagonal blocks, arranged in columns as in those indicators now generally in use. Each side of the block is differently colored, blue indicating to the public that a book bearing the number upon the block is in the library, while other colors inform the librarian how long it has been in the possession of its present holder. — *London Lit. World*, Aug. 31.

Pasting Labels on Metal. Paper pasted, gummed, or glued on to metal, especially if it has a bright surface, usually comes off on the slightest provocation, leaving the adhesive material on the back of the paper with a surface bright and slippery as ice. The cheaper descriptions of

clock dials are printed on paper and then stuck on to zinc, but for years the difficulty was to get the paper to adhere. It has, however, now been overcome by dipping the metal into a strong and hot solution of washing soda, afterwards scrubbing perfectly dry with a clean rag. Onion-juice is then applied to the surface of the metal and the label pasted and fixed in the ordinary way. It is said to be almost impossible to separate paper and metal thus joined.

Librarians.

HANNAH, George, Esq., Librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, was married, Sept. 5, to Miss Estelle Rosalie Doane, of New York City. The benedicks of the profession will extend a cordial welcome to this latest accession to their ranks.

HANSON, Miss Virginia, State Librarian of Kentucky, died on Oct. 19, of heart disease, at the age of fifty-three.

MILLER, Miss Eulora (B.S., Perdue University), a member of the first class at the Columbia Library School, and formerly librarian at Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

NELSON, C. A., who was appointed Librarian of the new Howard Library at New Orleans, to date from Aug. 1, will leave for his new post about Nov. 1, taking with him the best wishes of his fellow-librarians of the A. L. A., and of the New York Library Club, of which he has been secretary from the start, for success in the new and promising field which opens to him. He means to make the Howard a centre of library influence for the South.

STODDARD, R. H., poet, 1877-79 librarian of the N. Y. City Library. There is a sketch of him by Jos. B. Gilder, in the series "Authors at home," in *The critic*, Aug. 11 and 18.

WINCHESTER, G. F., who for several years was in charge of the Free Public Library of Middletown, Mass., but for the past three years has been studying in Europe with special reference to library work, has been unanimously chosen librarian of the Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library to succeed Mr. F. P. Hill, who has gone to Salem, Mass.

"The committee and, in fact, the entire Board of Trustees," says the *Paterson daily Press*, "had been very anxious to give the place to some person already resident here if practicable, but it was found that no one who had made application had had any experience in library work, and it was felt that to attempt to teach any one a business requiring such peculiar qualifications would take much time and retard the work of the institution very seriously. The committee had had several applications from gentlemen whose experience in the management of libraries was of the highest order, and among these they thought the weight of testimony inclined toward Mr. Winchester."

Gifts and Bequests.

Ashfield, Mass. Sanderson Academy. Through the generosity of the late J. W. Field, of Chicago, and his widow, who carries out his wishes, a \$10,000 library building and new home for the Academy will be completed this fall.

Gardiner, Me. "A generous citizen of Boston, a former resident of this city, has sent his check to Editor Morrell for \$25, the same to be used for improving the grounds about the public library."—*Reporter*.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. The will of the late James E. Gale, of Haverhill, bequeaths his property in trust to his wife. Upon her death the trustees are to pay \$15,000 to the trustees of the Haverhill Public Library, which is to be allowed to accumulate until it amounts to \$20,000. It is then to be used for the purchase of books and works of art for a reference library. The design is that the library trustees shall use the money for the purchase of costly books.

Leeds (England), F. P. L. The following letter was received this year from Mrs. Louisa Hawk-gard, of Roscoe House, Upper Wortley, Leeds, Feb. 27, 1888:

"I beg to offer you as a gift to the library what I believe is a unique and valuable collection of books made by my late husband, Mr. William Hawk-gard, who at one time was a member of your Committee. Many years of phrenology led him to believe that a knowledge of that science was essential to an efficient teacher of the young; and feeling keenly the want of opportunities necessary for such a study, he dedicated the leisure of his late years to the formation of this library for presentation to the public. It was first intended for the School Board Library, but your librarian, Mr. Yates, having shown how much more valuable the collection would prove to the general public of the town, including the teaching element, I have resolved to submit it for your acceptance. It consists of 1130 volumes and includes every book or article of any moment on phrenology and physiognomy, as well as an extensive selection on Animal Magnetism, Ethnology, and other subjects dealing with the mind of man. The one condition I ask is that, owing to the scarcity of a very large proportion of its contents, the library be used for reference purposes solely."

The condition was complied with, and books in the library found to be duplicates of the books thus received were transferred to the Lending from the Reference shelves. The value of the collection is estimated at £300.

New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers College L. The Spader Library, consisting of 5000 volumes on all subjects, including a fine collection on art, is valued at \$15,000. It was presented to the College in 1887 by P. Vanderbilt Spader, class of '49. Among these volumes are many valuable books of reference, and the collection of city and State records and papers is very complete. Mr. Spader recently presented the library with a handsome painting of himself by a New York artist, which, with the portraits of his father and

grandfather, which formerly hung in the college chapel, now occupy conspicuous places in the library.

New York Free Circulating Library. Mrs. M. J. White, a cousin of Miss C. Bruce, has presented the Bruce Library Branch with about 800 v.

Syracuse Univ. Lib. Mrs. Jacob Hunt, widow of the late Dr. Jacob Hunt, of Utica, N. Y., has presented to the University the valuable library, medical, theological, and miscellaneous, of her late husband. The gift was secured by P. F. Piper, of Herkimer, a member of the senior class.

Wells College has lost its main building by fire and \$20,000 by the defalcation of the Registrar, Prof. E. L. French. Miss H. F. Smith writes, Aug. 27: "A library is our immediate and crying necessity. We must have a library *at once*. We can have no college without books. I have written to all our present students, asking them to make this object their special care. I want them to give toward it, beg for it, and raise money in any way they can. Our graduates and former students are to concentrate their energies more especially in raising money for some special department of the new building, such as library-rooms, a hall for concerts and lectures, etc. Do you not think we could get gifts of sets of books, as well as gifts of money? It seems to me single books, and sets of books, might be given by some who wished to help us, and yet would hesitate to give in small sums of money."

Cataloging and Classification.

BANGOR (*Me.*) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue. Bangor, Me., 1886 [1887], no paging. 1062 p.

Although the date on the title-page is 1886, that being the first form printed, the Author list, Title list, and Supplement contain books added to the library to Oct. 1, 1887.

The librarian, M. H. Curran, writes in regard to the long book numbers: "We have never had any trouble from the numbers either with assistants or subscribers to the library. We have used the Subject list since March, 1887, the complete catalogue since November of that year, and it has seemed to give perfect satisfaction. Many of our subscribers use the catalogues at their homes, sending their lists made out correctly. We have had five new assistants during the past year, and they have found no trouble with the classification in any way. I make this statement because certain librarians have written to me objecting to the long book numbers, thinking they would cause trouble either with assistants or subscribers. One of our assistants on a busy Saturday evening received, credited, charged, and delivered 94 books in one hour, and he was obliged to go to the shelves for every book, as we do not issue a book on the day of its return to the library. We use the Boston Public Library system of charging books, and I doubt if any library with short book numbers can show a better record than that for one hour's work."

FRANCE. BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Inventaire des livres et documents relatifs à l'Amérique recueillies et légués à la Bib. Nat. par M. Léonce Angrand, ancien consul général de France. Nogent-le-Rotrou, Daupeley-Gouverneur, 1888. 75 p. 8°.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—The late Mr. Sargent, while at the Paterson Library, undertook an annotated as well as a classified list of the best books for the young, published or reissued since Miss Hewins' list. His sisters have since carried through the work, which includes also references to the volumes of *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, and *Harper's Young People* from the beginning. Arrangements have not yet been made for publication.

NEWTON (*Mass.*) FREE L. Class bulletin, no. 4. Boston, Rand Avery Co., 1888. Title and p. 253-316. O.

With a subject and an author-index to this no.

PADIGLIONE, Car. I concorsi in Italia! Norme pratiche per la formazione dei cataloghi alfabetici o per materie e degli indici per specialità bibliografiche. Napoli, stab. typ. Fr. Gianniri e figli, 1887. 109 p. 8°.

POPE COMMEMORATION, 1888. Loan Museum. Catalogue of the books, autographs, paintings, drawings, engravings, and personal relics exhibited July 31 - Aug. 4, 1888. [Richmond, 1888.] Q.

"Books, Manuscripts," pp. 9-31.

SWEDEN. RIKS BIBLIOTHEKET. "The list of accessions is an interesting experiment in coöperative cataloguing. Besides the Royal Library, Sweden possesses three others of importance—the university libraries at Lund and Upsala, and the library of the Royal Swedish Academy, the last containing the largest collection of books relating to the natural sciences of Sweden. There are, in addition, others of considerable size devoted to special literatures. But none of these, excepting the University library at Upsala (since 1850) and the library of the University at Lund (since 1853), have published lists of their accessions, and need was felt of some ready means of ascertaining, more especially, what new foreign literature was received at these various institutions. In 1886, therefore, an effort was made to secure through coöperation the preparation and publication of an annual catalogue which should indicate the books received at each of the more important libraries in the country. After some preliminary conferences a plan was formulated and carried into effect, and early in 1887 the first volume was published by the Royal Library, edited by one of its officers, Mr. Erik Wilhelm Dahlgren, containing the titles of all the books printed outside of Sweden which were received during 1886 at seven libraries, viz., the four already named, and the libraries of the Medical-Surgical Institute of Stockholm, the Academy of Belles-lettres, History and Antiquities, and the General Staff of the Army. The 2d volume, for 1887, which is contained in the *Handlingar* recently

published, and is also issued separately within its own covers, is prepared upon the same general plan, but, in addition to the seven libraries represented in volume one, eight others are included, among them the library of the Swedish Parliament, and the libraries of two art institutions at Stockholm. While this publication is without doubt useful in Sweden, its value abroad would be greatly increased by the inclusion of books printed in that country. An annual catalogue of Swedish literature, published by authority, would be very valuable, not only for present use, but for future reference. The Royal Library, whose Swedish division is almost perfect, is well equipped for the production of a work similar to the annual catalogue of Norwegian books issued by the University of Norway, and it would be an act of graceful liberality upon the part of the Swedish Government, and but a well-deserved recognition of Mr. Dahlgren's competent services, if such annual appropriations were made for this work as would enable him to include each year the titles of all publications produced in Sweden."

Y. M. C. A., RAILROAD BRANCH, *New York City*:

List of books ready for circulation at the Library, March 21, 1888. *n. p.* 12 p.

A short title list alphabetized by authors under the Dewey class numbers; the Cutter author nos used in book numbers.

A CATALOGER'S APPEAL.

Why is it that the cataloger is obliged to spend time in searching for the full names of members of his own profession who are *supposed* to realize the importance of giving such facts on the title-page? I have just had occasion to distinguish the name of one of our well-known librarians from another surname with the same initials. A ten minutes' search proved in vain. Unless I have the good fortune to meet him at the Conference, I must take five minutes of his valuable time in answering my letter of inquiry.

Please, kind, considerate Mr. (Mrs. and Miss) Librarian, when you write your next book or print your catalogs and reports, remember the cataloger.

M. S. C.

20 Sept. '88.

CHANGED TITLES.

Flagg, W. J. "Wall Street and the woods; or, woman the stronger" (Baker & Taylor, N. Y., 1885). *Same as* "Woman the stronger," Bedford, Clarke, & Co., Chicago, n. d.—*W. T. Peoples*.

The ubiquitous plagiarist-hunter now declares that a volume of poems called "Fragment blossoms from a silent pathway," put forth by a reverend Sister of the Order of Jesus and Mary, late of the Convent of Hochelage, as the product of a dead friend, is very nearly identical with a volume of verses entitled "Voices from the hearth," by Isidore E. Ascher, of Montreal, printed in 1863 by D. Appleton & Co. and since forgotten.—*Critic*.

Countess Daphne; a novel; by Rita. London, Low, 1880.

Daphne; a novel; by "Rita." Phil., Lippincott, 1880.—*J. Edmands*.

Letters to a gentleman in Germany, written after a trip from Philadelphia to Niagara; ed. by Francis Lieber. Phil., Carey, 1834. 1 vol., 8°, 356 p.

The stranger in America; sketches of the manners, society, and national peculiarities of the United States, in a series of letters to a friend in Europe, by Francis Lieber. London, Bentley, 1835. 2 vol., 12°, 301, 310 p.—*J. Edmands*.

Stars in a stormy night; or, light from the Catacombs, a story of the early Christians in Rome; by E. L. M. London, Nelson, 1870.

Light from the Catacombs; a story of the early church; by E. L. M. London, Nisbet, 1873.—*J. Edmands*.

Probus; or, Rome in the third century. In letters from Lucius M. Piso from Rome, to Fausta, the daughter of Gracchus, at Palmyra. [W: Ware.] N. Y., Francis, 1838.

Aurelian; or, Rome in the third century. In letters [etc.]. W: Ware. N. Y., Francis, 1854 [and earlier dates].

In this edition Mr. Ware speaks of a previous unauthorized issue under this title and of his adopting it in this.

Rome and the early Christians. W: Ware. London, Warne, 1868.

See Med. Proteus, p. 69.—*J. Edmands*.

Letters of Lucius M. Piso, from Palmyra, to his friend Marcus Curtius, at Rome. [W: Ware.] N. Y., 1837.

Zenobia; or, the fall of Palmyra. In letters of L. Manlius Piso, from Palmyra, to his friend [etc.]. [W: Ware.] 6th ed., N. Y., Francis, 1846.—*J. Edmands*.

Read Estelle Vauban, by author of "Archie Lovell." It is a great novel.

Read Estelle Vauban, by author of "Ought we to visit her?" For sale everywhere.

Read Estelle Vauban, by author of "Steven Lawrence." You will not lay it aside.

An advertisement in the *N. Y. Tribune* of June 16; no publisher's name is given. No doubt the same as "Estelle" by Mrs. Annie Edwards, N. Y., Sheldon & Co., 1874, 12°.

W. A. BARDWELL.

Bibliographn.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA brasileira; revista mensal da imprensa brasileira. Anno 1: 1888. No. 1. Rio de Janeiro, 1888. 8°.

CARMENA, L. Tauromaquia; apuntes bibliog. (Apéndice à la Bibliografía de la tauromaquia.) Madrid, Murillo, 1888. 8+56 p. 4°. 7 pes. (50 copies printed, 12 for sale.)

CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, A. Les deux Champollion; étude complète de biographie et de bibliographie (1778-1867). Grenoble, Drevet, 1888. 243 p.+port. 8°.

CUTTER'S REVISED RULES.—We learn from the Commissioner of Education that "Cutter's Re-

vised Rules" have long been in the hands of the Government Printer, but owing to delays consequent in part on the great pressure of Congressional matter, it is not yet certain when printed copies will be ready.

DESSOIR, Max. Bibliographie d. modernen Hypnotismus. Berlin, C. Duncker, 1888. 94 p. 8°. 1.80 m.

EINSLE, Ant. Die Incunabel-Bibliographie. Anleitung zu e. richt. u. einheitl. Beschreibg. der Wiegendrucke. Wien [Einsle], 1888. 36 p. 8°. 1.20 m.

FREDERIK-MULLER, Fonds. Bijdragen tot eene nederlandsche Bibliographie. Deel 2: J. H. W. Unger. Bibl. van Vondelswerken. Amst., Fr. Muller & Co., 1888. 12+259 p. 8°.

GILL, T: Bibliography of South Australia. London, Trübner, 1888. 4+118 p. 8°. 3s. 6d.

GRAY, Dr. Asa. List of the writings of Dr. Asa Gray, chronologically arranged. (Appendix to the *American journal of science*, Sept. 1888. 42 pages.)

It appears, from a foot-note, to be the joint work of Professor G. L. Goodale, Dr. S. Watson, Professor W. G. Farlow, Professor C. S. Sargent, and Mr. W. F. Ganong, and I cannot find that either one of them is to be credited with the general oversight of the whole.

The foot-note also states: "This list will be followed by an index to the writings."

W: E. FOSTER.

GREEN, S: A. Bibliography of Groton, 1673-1888, [books,] maps, plans, etc. Groton, Mass., 1888. p. 173-226. O. (Groton hist. ser., v. 2, no. 7.)

KOHL, Horst. Fürst Bismark Gedenkbuch. Chemnitz, M. Bühl, 1888. 94 p. 8°. 50 m.
Includes "Verz. d. ersch. Bismark-Litteratur 1864-88."

MANZONI, Lu. Saggio di una bibliografia storica bolognese. Parte I. Bologna, stamp. di G. Cenerelli, 1888. 16+180 p. 8°.

MILWAUKEE P. L. Bibliographical list of books, essays, and articles on political economy, with special reference to the labor question and allied topics; by Theresa West. [Milwaukee, 1888.] p. 215-230. 8°.

Separately issued from the "Quarterly index of additions, Oct.-Dec. 1887." About 1200 titles and references in 10 divisions. A timely and useful list.

MOTTA, Em. Saggio di una bibliografia agricola forestale del cantone Ticino. Lugano, Veladini, 1888. 31 p. 8°.

PILLING's Bibliography of Eskimo is noticed in the *Athenæum*, Aug. 4, p. 156. The critic, who calls it a meritorious work, mentions some omissions.

SIEGISMUND's Vademecum der gesammten Litteratur üb. Occultismus; alphabetische u. systemat.

Zusammenstellg. der litterar. Erscheingn. in deutscher Sprache auf dem Gebiete der Mystik, Magie, d. thier. Magnetismus, Somnambulismus Hypnotismus, Spiritismus, Spiritualismus, Psychismus, sowie verwandter Fächer, von 1800 bis Anfang 1888. Berlin, Siegismund, 1888. 96 p. 8°. 2 m.

SZADEK, K. Index bibliographicus syphilidologiae. Jahrg. 1: Die Litteratur des J. 1886. Hamb., L. Voss, 1888. 50 p. 8°. 1.50 m.

WOLF's theologisches Vademecum. 3. Bd., 1886-88. Lpz., G. Wolf, 1888. 125 p. 8°. 1 m.

INDEXES.

REVUE historique, nobiliaire, et biographique: tables générales des cinq derniers volumes (1876-81). Paris, Claudin, 1888. p. 83-108. 8°.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

From 18 to 20, the new society novel whose authorship has puzzled all Philadelphia, is now said to be by Miss E. Jaudon Sellers, the young daughter of D: W. Sellers, Esq., one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar, and law partner of Judge Mitchell. The first edition of this book was exhausted within two days after publication, and the second was all sold in advance of delivery.

Hester Stuart, ps. of Helen Butler Smith, in "A modern Jacob," D. Lothrop Co., 1888. — *A. N. B.*

The rock or the rye? the clever burlesque on Miss Rives' "The quick or the dead?" is said to be by T. C. De Leon. — *Pub. weekly.*

"*The slaveholder abroad*; or, Billy Buck's visit, with his master, to England; a series of letters from Doctor Pleasant Jones to Major Joseph Jones, of Georgia. Philadelphia, 1860," was written by W: Tappan Thompson. 'The second forename is incorrectly given Theodore by Cushing. — *C. H. H., Cornell Univ. L.*

Social life and literature fifty years ago, Bost., 1888, is written by Horace W. S. Cleveland. — *A. G. C.*

Two gentlemen from Boston, Boston, Ticknor & Co., 1887, is by Caroline C. (Alden) Fields, the wife of Judge Fields, of Athol. — *Nelly S. Os-good.*

Ahlgren. Mme. Victoria Benedictsson (Ernst Ahlgren), the promising Swedish novelist, is dead.

E: Clodd and others. "His productiveness and versatility were simply amazing. In the same number of his journal, *Knowledge*, he used to appear in half a dozen different rôles at once: in *propria personâ*, as the editor and R. A. Proctor, writing on astronomy and mathematics; as Edward Clodd discussing dreams and evolution; as Thomas Foster, criticising, and carrying to its 'undoubted' logical conclusion, Dickens' unfinished novel of 'Edwin Drood'; and then anonymously criticising and refuting the said Thomas Foster; as the whist editor, and the chess editor, and any other sort of 'editor' demanded by the occasion."

Private Libraries.

MR. GLADSTONE'S study at Hawarden Castle holds 15,000 v., which are arranged on shelves jutting out into the room. There is not a book that Mr. Gladstone cannot lay his hand upon the moment he wants it. There are three writing-desks in this room, one of which is for the exclusive use of Mrs. Gladstone.

A., M. A. Among their books ; a glimpse at some private libraries ; their literary treasures. (In *Atlanta Constitution*, June 24.) 1¾ col.

This article might find a place under "Humor," as the writer talks of "Le Music Royal," "Le Music Français," "Ninevah by Layard, the man who dug up Babylon and found stones with 'Nebuchadnezzar' stamped upon them," "Regne Animæ," "Gelpin's Works," "the Delphinic Classics," "Bogdell's Shakspeare," "Marc Muller," "Dante's Divi Comedy," and "everything Cannon Fairar has written." One lady "has the best collection of books ever made by a woman;" in another library "an Italian statue of Physche is the most beautiful of all the lovely Physches carved in marble." [Typographical errors are of course excusable in a newspaper article, but some of the above "beat the [printer's] devil."]

Humors and Blunders.

In a recently printed report an item of expense for "lumber, painting, and glass" was very naturally converted by the faultless (?) printer into "lumber, printing, and gas."

A reference: "Pottery, Philosophy of," in Poole's index, leads one to an article on cooking, and not on ceramics ; another, "Sea Serpent," is a story by Hans Christian Andersen on the Atlantic cable.

A youthful reader at the Apprentices' Library recently called for a book "where they fight on water."

Let us not throw too many stones at Chicago, where, if report speaks truth, books are bought as well as land by the "front foot." Right here in Boston lives a lady who has in her parlor a very elegant bookcase filled with standard works in choice bindings, protected from dust by glass doors which are kept carefully locked, the key being removed. A friend was calling there and asked for the key, as he wished to examine some of the volumes. "On no account," said the hostess. "I had a man come up from the book-store to fit them in, and I wouldn't have them disturbed on any account." — *Boston Herald*.

I should very much object to seeing an international copyright exist, and feel that all the paper books would have to stop, and only people with lots of money in their purses could buy all the new books. It is true we would have the libraries, but the libraries always seem to me as if they were possessed not only of original sin, but were a permanent evil, and had made up their minds to aggravate womankind by never having

the book in that any one wanted.—*From Bab's letter to the N. Y. Star on the International Copyright.*

682 ANDERSON'S (O. T.) *White as Snow* ; The American Gun Club, etc. 7 vols.

699 ROME. *Antique Vibis Splendor*.—*From a N. Y. Auction Catalog.*

A young man asked me to-day if we had David Copperfield's "Shop of Curiosities."

O. S. DAVIS.

From the catalogue of a Viennese bookseller visited to-day: *Englishman, Rev.* ; Turkey, being Sketches from life. kl. 8°. London 1855. Hlbfrzbd.—60.

I called for the book and found sure enough it was — by the Roving Englishman ! — E. C. R.

An inquiry was recently made at the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, "Who publishes 'Breadheart's works?'" He was given the address of Bret Harte's publishers.

At New Haven recently a woman called for "Babies under water," when she wanted "Water babies;" another got as near "Kismet" as "Skip-it;" and a third complained that the book of Ouida's called "Pseud. See Rame" had no number in the catalog. Jules Verne is anglicized into Julius Vernon.

On page 230 two items are quoted which argue ill for the contributor's practical knowledge of classification and subject catalogs. I send this note lest some young classifier be frightened from a wise treatment of such topics. Any scheme of classification by which all books are grouped in a few rooms or classes has a considerable number of topics which must be treated as appendices to something else closely allied, or else thrown in a heap and called "miscellaneous" or "unclass," because they belong strictly to no great division. Such topics are attracted to a place next something akin under the law of putting things where they will be most useful. Food-fishes and all else about fishing or fish culture as a business are most nearly allied to the other methods of getting a living from the earth. The dairy, bees, silk-worms, cattle-raising, all go best here, and for a catch name for all "agriculture" is most common. A room devoted to these subjects would be called by that name, and yet at its end would come fish culture, giving occasion to say that fish was classed as agriculture. A man who gives up a muddy meadow for a trout-pond and raises fish for market, as is being done more and more, would see nothing very humorous in having books on this subject next to those about using the same land for meadow or grains or cattle-raising.

We put Portuguese in the same way at the end of Spanish, mineralogy at the end of chemistry and just before geology, pottery and bronzes at the end of sculpture, genealogy and heraldry at the end of biography. All these would seem humorous to this critic, but in fact all are found on long trial to be most useful, and we believe that practical utility is vastly more important than to guard against feeble jokes from people who, skipping the intermediate steps, point out the incongruity between first and last. MELVIL DEWEY.

Conference of Librarians.

CATSKILLS, SEPT. 25-28, 1888.

LAUREL HOUSE, KAATERSKILL FALLS, GREENE CO., N. Y.

AUGUST 28, 1888.

A MEETING of the American Library Association will be held the last week in September at the Catskills.

Messrs. H. E. Davidson and A. N. Brown will have charge of transportation and hotel arrangements.

Owing to the shortness of the notice it is probable that no papers will be read. There will be the more time for discussion. Members are requested to send a memorandum of the subjects which they wish to treat of to

C: A. CUTTER, *Pres. A. L. A.*

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

IN response to this call 27 members were called to order in the parlor of the Laurel House, by Pres. C: A. Cutter, at 9.40 a.m., Sept. 25. On motion of J. N. Larned, C: Alex. Nelson was appointed temporary Secretary and Recorder, in the absence of Messrs. Dewey and Richardson. Mr. A. N. Brown announced two carriage excursions: one to Hotel Kaaterskill and the Mountain House, the other to Tannersville and Star Rock. Voted, to adjourn until 2.30 p.m. in order to take the drive to the two hotels.

On calling the afternoon meeting to order Pres. Cutter suggested that the Assoc. take advantage of the fine weather and visit the Kaaterskill Falls and Clove. At the request of Mr. Larned the President read the list of topics which had been suggested for discussion, and the titles of the papers to be read. Voted, to take the excursion to Tannersville, including a visit to Haines's Falls, Wednesday, p.m., if pleasant. Adjourned to 7.30 p.m.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

On opening the evening session Pres. Cutter said: "This is our first regular meeting on this occasion. I will say for the information of those who arrived latest, that we have had two meetings already; at the first we voted to do nothing but take a ride or walk; at the second we voted to visit the Falls, and those who went and continued their walk down the ravine do not repent their vote. We expected to hold our annual meeting in St. Louis, as voted at the Thousand Islands meeting, but our friends there were not ready to receive us, and that meeting has been postponed until next spring. But an annual opportunity for the interchange of views and the renewal of enthusiasm has become so much a necessity of life with many of us that we could not let the year pass without a gathering of some sort. This is an informal, intermediate meeting, a mezzanine story in our edifice; I therefore feel absolved from delivering a formal address. I

will say, however, that the outlook is very promising. Everywhere there is a widespread interest in libraries. I think we may claim for the A. L. A. that it has done a great deal toward arousing this interest. Articles from the Library journal by members have been copied into the newspapers, and are widely read. Wealthy gentlemen looking round for some way to do public good with their fortunes, successful men wishing to make some gift to the town which they left poor in boyhood, think now as often of libraries as of any other monument. There was published some time ago in the Library journal a list taken from a report of the Wisconsin Historical Society of gifts for library purchases in the last two years. The sum was enormous, but tho it included two such amounts as the Tilden five millions and the Newberry two millions perhaps the most remarkable feature in the list was the number of separate gifts—that so many persons should have been found to give considerable amounts. It is true that they are too ready to give money for library buildings and are apt not to provide for the growth of the libraries and for their administration, just as men whose generosity takes another direction are often more inclined to found a new college or observatory than to complete the endowment of one already existing. Here is an object for the Association to labor for—to spread the idea that means to meet its running expenses are quite as necessary to a library as a building. But it should be observed that when the buildings are given to cities this is not so important, as they are expected to make provision for the maintenance and management.

"In another respect, the outlook is good. I mean in the application of civil service reform to the appointment of librarians. There have been a few exceptions of late, but there is a growing sentiment that the librarian should know his business. The idea which the civil service reformers have

been trying to diffuse throughout the country — with a limited success as yet — that a public officer should be appointed to a public place solely because he is the best man to do the work, will undoubtedly have its effect on library boards and on the local sentiment that sometimes compels library boards to make appointments with which they are not themselves satisfied. It will be the more likely to have this effect because the place is not attractive to the ordinary politician; he must be very incompetent who will seek it merely for its salary.

"I am sorry Judge Chamberlain is not here. He could have told us, none better, about the work that the Boston Public Library is doing in the homes of the poor. I am more interested just now in the country libraries. I have in mind two or three in New Hampshire. They may have a small beginning. Two or three ladies get up a reading club. The books and periodicals that accumulate are sold at first; but before long some one is wise enough to suggest founding a social library. After a time that is presented to the town, to be kept, perhaps, in the church library, which the pastor is glad to have opened in the afternoon or after the morning service, because people who will not go to church to hear a sermon may be induced to go to hear the sermon and get a book. The library is then eagerly sought by young and old. For the old it whiles away the long winter evenings and broadens narrow lives; to the young it is the equivalent of travel and culture, so that when they go away, as most young men do go away from New England villages, to the city store or to the academy and the college, they have had more good reading and take with them a greater fund of information to draw from than is possessed by many boys reared amid the distractions of the city. I hope this spirit will permeate the whole country, so that the library, like the school, shall be found in every town."

By request Mr. R. R. Bowker then gave a brief talk on the topography and points of interest of the Catskill region.

Mr. G. M. Jones. — One of the early numbers of *Appalachia* (in vol. second, I think) contains an excellent article on the topography of the Catskills, and a reduced copy of Prof. Guyot's map.

President. — We ought to have some one appointed to receive the annual assessment due from members to entitle them to the reduced rates of travel and at hotels.

Voted, that Mr. H. E. Davidson act as Treasurer *pro tem*.

President. — I have taken as the first topic for this evening, at the request of Mr. C. C. Soule, who leaves us to-morrow, the use of the CUTTER AUTHOR-NUMBERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEWEY CLASSIFICATION.

Have any present used this combination?

Mr. Davidson. — I should say that at least twenty libraries are using it.

Mr. Brown. — Will Mr. Fletcher tell us what is in use at Amherst?

Mr. Fletcher. — What Mr. Dewey might call a crude application of his system. The attempt was made to use separate shelves for 4's, 8's, and 12's. The librarian at Bangor reports no difficulty in using the long combination of numbers given in their new catalog.

Mr. Jones. — Columbia College Library does not use the Cutter author-numbers in all classes. Mr. Biscoe's time-numbers are used in books arranged chronologically. In Fiction for brevity the call-number is omitted and author-numbers only are used.

Mr. Cutter. — In the Winchester Library I suggested the use of a V check instead of the class mark for Fiction.

Miss M. S. Cutler. — In some small libraries the class-number for Fiction is ignored, and the author-number only is used.

Mr. Soule. — Is there any other subject, so large as Fiction, where class and author-numbers can be combined?

Mr. Cutter. — Biography.

Mr. Fletcher. — Do you use the author-numbers in all classes?

Mr. Cutter. — Yes, even in classes where we use Biscoe time-numbers, for we put the latter into the class-number.

Mr. Soule. — I should think the long call-numbers of the Bangor Library would make confusion, and errors be made by the uninstructed public.

Pres. Cutter read a letter from Mary H. Curran, Asst. Librarian at Bangor, Me., reporting: "We have used the Dewey classification in full with the addition of the Cutter author symbols, and have been perfectly satisfied with the result."

Mr. Fletcher. — I think the combination of letters and figures leads to trouble.

Mr. Cutter. — I think the combination of letters and numbers leads to just the opposite result. The mind does not easily grasp more than 4 or 5 letters or figures. That is the reason why in numerals we mark each group of three by

a comma (3,461,229). In the same way letters interposed throw class marks into groups that are easily taken in by the eye. B29F44 is more easily read than BVDGMO or I29744.

Mr. Fletcher. — A lady of Winchester recently told me she could make neither head nor tail of the Winchester method.

Mr. Cutter. — A lady this summer asked me if I did not think the Winchester combination of letters and numbers the worst possible. [Laughter.] I was much taken aback, as it was the first intimation I had had that it was not liked, for the librarian always reports that there is no trouble.

I want to ask Miss Cutler if good comes in all classes from the alphabetical arrangement?

Miss Cutler. — We do not use the author-numbers in all classes at Columbia; time-numbers are used in Science and Useful arts, the Cutter numbers in History, Sociology, Philology, and Literature. In Philosophy, Religion, and Fine arts a simple initial of the author's name is used, followed by a number in accession order; these are smaller classes, less used, and so there is a saving in length of call-number. In larger classes there would be little saving.

Mr. Larned. — How much do you use the time numbers, Mr. Cutter?

Mr. Cutter. — I find some use for them, but the alphabetical arrangement in all classes in my library is of constant use.

President — We now come to the question of
FREE ACCESS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE SHELVES
IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Miss Harriet A. Adams. — I should not allow it; I think it would be impracticable.

Mr. Cutter. — I should think that in a public library in a city all the books would finally disappear.

Mr. Larned. — We have 1000 v. exposed to the public. Last year we did not lose more than 4 or 5 v. Formerly when all our books were exposed we lost many, some of them important books. I think access is of such educational advantage that the loss of a few books could be borne if this were the only disadvantage, but the displacement of books on the shelves would, in our library, be the chief objection, and we gave up the practice mainly on that account. Our reference-books are in an isolated room, attended only from the reference-desk, with no regular attendant in charge of the room. The annual loss is not over \$5, while the cost of an attendant would be \$200 to \$500. Still it is desirable to have an attendant in such a room to assist readers.

Mr. Soule. — We at Brookline have carefully investigated this matter and made inquiries at several libraries, and found the testimony universal that books exposed where the public could have access to them were of great use, and that they were generally put where an attendant could watch them. Reporters sometimes make clippings from encyclopædias, but Mr. Foster, of Providence P. L., has said that he would not remove the reference-books from the public for ten times the loss. Another question is how far it is desirable to admit special students to the shelves. In one report I have read, the librarian admits pupils of the High School, on the recommendation of the teacher, for the preparation of theses.

Mr. Bowker. — The Brooklyn Library on its delivery-desk exhibits a long line of new books. There are 2 or 3 attendants at the desk, and the public are allowed to examine the books, which are in 2 or 3 rows; there is little loss. The reference-books are placed around the main hall, entirely open to the public, and all the available space has been so utilized on account of their general use; finally, special students have been admitted to the alcoves. If you train them to leave the books off the shelves, you have a partial key to the solution of the question.

Mr. Brown. — In Springfield the reference-books are under the delivery-desk in front, and the latest books on a counter near. Clergymen are admitted to Theology only, and doctors to Medicine.

Mr. Larned. — Are children admitted?

Mr. Nelson. — I think school-children would naturally ask the librarian, not knowing where to find for themselves or how to use many of the reference-books.

Miss Martha F. Nelson. — At Trenton, N. J., our shelves are all open to the public. My predecessor was accustomed to send people to the shelves to hunt for themselves, and gave them no assistance. I astonished the school-girls who frequent our library by asking them if I could help them in looking up their subjects, and I speedily won their favor by directing them to the best books to consult. We have our new books displayed on one table, juveniles on another, while a third has over it the sign "Readable books." These books are changed according to circumstances, as, when E. P. Roe died, I put all of his works in the library on this table. Our readers now prefer to go to these tables rather than to the shelves. We have lost but 3 books and I detected the person who took 2 of them.

Mr. Cutter. — There are three classes of libraries: public, college, and proprietary or mercantile, which may treat this matter very differently. The Boston Public Library could not admit the public to its shelves. Proprietary libraries generally do without harm, and I think small libraries generally could. The Astor Library admits special students freely; perhaps Mr. Nelson can tell us how this works.

Mr. Nelson. — Special students are admitted to the alcoves on filing a letter of introduction from a member of the board of trustees or from some prominent citizen of New York. They are allowed the use of tables, and can have as many books as they can get around them for use as long as they please, by asking to have them left on the table at the regular Saturday pick up. Scores of new books, costing hundreds of dollars, were added to the library on the recommendation and for the use of the compilers of a recently published valuable reference dictionary. As there are no shelf lists, no inventory can be taken of the library, and a book may be stolen and not be missed for years, or until some reader happens to call for it, and it cannot be found. Within 3 or 4 years a visitor to the musical alcove has despoiled the majority of the biographies of their portraits, and the loss was only discovered accidentally a year or so ago. Valuable and interesting work has been done by special students in the Astor Library.

Mr. Jones. — English librarians generally are averse to admitting to the shelves. At Cambridge only members of the University are admitted, and books are lost, they think, only through some special visitor's being admitted.

Mr. Bowker. — Is it not the librarian of the public library there who advocates the free admission of the public?

Mr. Fletcher. — At Amherst, students are admitted quite freely, the only requirements being, that they make a record of books used, leave them off the shelves, and only use the section to which they are admitted. We have very little trouble from displacement of books. Every second stack is cut short to give a place for a table. At Harvard any student bringing a recommendation from a professor can be admitted to the shelves.

Mr. Cutter. — One objection to admitting students is the very general want of any feeling of responsibility among young men going to college.

Mr. Fletcher. — It is understood that abuse of the privilege would cut them off entirely, and an

esprit du corps exists that forbids the abuse. The experiment has proved successful. Some books get misplaced, but one attendant has charge of replacing them.

Mr. Cutter. — Proprietary libraries, the third class I named, gain, I think, by admitting readers to the books. We lose 15 to 17 v. yearly, but save the salary of an attendant. We have a small public — a thousand proprietors and their families. Each proprietor has the privilege of admitting two other persons, and this privilege is used, bringing us perhaps a thousand more. This free admission to the shelves is highly valued by our patrons, and is one of the causes, I think, that has prevented our decline before the growing power of the Public Library.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Voted, that the evening sessions close at 8.30 p.m. unless otherwise specially ordered.

The President. — I should like Mr. Soule to make some remarks on the

COLLECTION OF LOCAL HISTORY BY A LIBRARY.

Mr. Soule. — I have had some experience at the Public Library in Brookline, of which I am a trustee, that may be of use to others. We bought 8 cases of pamphlets, broadsides, town records, etc. We concluded that a public library ought to get together *all* the materials for local history, such as printed histories, biographies, all publications and mss. of residents, all maps, plans, ms. or printed reports, town papers of all kinds legal or historical, lists of members of clubs and their by-laws, files of boys' papers and other similar material, and scrap-books of local items appearing in the papers. The collection and arrangement of such material requires time, and the librarian whose hands are full cannot do it. It recently occurred to us to get those interested to form a small antiquarian and historical society, and give them the privilege of using a room in the library for their meetings on the condition of their giving the material collected to the library. This society has been formed, and we have enlisted their help and are building up a very thorough department of local history.

Mr. Larned. — We have done something similar at Buffalo. We have not organized a local society, but we have segregated all local matter from the general classification and formed a distinct local library. We took out the local matter from every class and classified it separately, and placed it in the most prominent place in our library, and it grows very fast. It interests people generally, and reports from societies, clubs, etc.,

come in. Important books we duplicate and put a copy in the general library. A classification was made specially for local matter. I used the unappropriated numbers 70-79 of the Dewey classification, and subdivided them.

Mr. Jones.—That might be done in another way, as in the case of the Phoenix Library at Columbia, which must be kept separate from the general collection. The regular class number is used preceded by the letter P.

Miss Mary E. Sargent.—I have attempted scrapping, specially in musical matters with the assistance of a musical club and on local subjects with aid from individuals interested.

Mr. Cutter.—A similar local history society has

been organized in Winchester; the meetings are held and the material collected is kept in the library building.

Mr. Larned.—We have clipped speeches and local biographies and made them up into pamphlets.

Miss Sumner Johnson.—We had our 150th town anniversary last year, and it was difficult to get matter relating to town history. I gave all the assistance possible, and after the anniversary I asked for any papers of local interest which people would give. 6 numbers of the *Waltham Star* in 1836 came in, and we hope to get much similar matter.

Adjourned.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The meeting was called to order at 9.50 a.m. Mr. Fletcher read the following report on

THE INDEX TO GENERAL LITERATURE; A REPORT OF PROGRESS.

The members of the Association will doubtless be glad to know that something is actually being done on this proposed work. During the past year I have been obliged to give my spare time to the proofs, etc., of the five-year supplement to "Poole's Index," just being issued, so that but little opportunity has remained for working up this new scheme. But a beginning is made, and now I hope to see the work pushed along more rapidly. To avoid repetitious explanation, I will refer to the general outline of the proposed work as given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Vol. II, pp. 469-70. It is there stated: "The first step to be taken . . . is the making of a list of books to be indexed." Such a list has now been in course of preparation for over a year, but has necessarily made slow progress. But it was decided last spring that it was not necessary that this list should be completed before the indexing was commenced. Consequently a portion of the list in one class (that of essays) was drawn off and sent successively to a dozen of the most eager among the proposed collaborators for them to select such as they would undertake to index. As fast as they reported they were supplied with a printed code of rules for indexing and a quantity of specially ruled paper. Several of these indexers have already sent in their work, so that some of the material for the "Index" is actually in hand and more on the way.

Following is a list of the authors represented in the list sent out already, with some additions. It has been decided that it would occupy more space than can be afforded, and would not be

especially advantageous to give a full list of the works indexed. The condensed list herewith is published for three purposes: 1st, To show what has been done. (The annexed figures refer to the persons in the subjoined list of names to whom the books have been assigned for indexing.) 2d, To invite suggestions of additions. 3d, To give additional volunteers the opportunity of selecting works for themselves to index, which may be done by corresponding with me. Certain foreign authors are included, the translations of whose essays are nearly as familiar to English readers as those originally written in English. With this exception, it is proposed to confine the work to English and American books.

LIST OF AUTHORS OF ESSAYS IN OUR LIST FROM ABBOTT TO HOLLAND.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Evelyn Abbott. | 2 A. Birrell. |
| 2,3 C. F. Adams, Jr. | A. Bisset. |
| 3 H. Adams. | L. Blanchard. |
| R. Alcock. | John Blunt. |
| A. B. Alcott. | C. N. Bovée. |
| H. Alford. | F. Bowen. |
| 3 W. R. Alger. | 4,5,7,10 A. K. H. Boyd. |
| A. Alison. | A. C. Brackett. |
| Mary C. Ames. | J. S. Brewer. |
| 2 M. Arnold. | C. H. Brigham. |
| F. Bacon. | G. Brimley. |
| A. Hadeau. | C. A. Bristed. |
| 1 W. Bagehot. | H. Brougham. |
| S. Bailey. | A. G. Brown. |
| J. Baillie. | Hugh S. Brown. |
| T. Ballantyne. | 2 J. Brown. |
| 2 G. Bancroft. | Samuel Brown. |
| E. Baring. | O. A. Brownson. |
| S. Baring-Gould. | 1 W. C. Bryant. |
| A. Barnes. | Bulwer-Lytton. |
| C. A. Bartol. | R. Buchanan. |
| F. Bastiat. | 7 H. T. Buckle. |
| 2 P. Bayne. | G. W. Bungay. |
| H. W. Beecher. | Wm. Burden. |
| R. Bell. | 1,2 J. Burroughs. |
| B. R. Belloc. | 3,10 H. Bushnell. |
| W. Belsham. | C. Butler. |
| G. W. Bethune. | J. E. Cairnes. |
| 2 J. Bigelow. | G. H. Calvert. |

- A. Campbell.
G. Canning.
M. Carey.
7 T. Carlyle.
E. Castelar.
N. Chapman.
G. W. Child.
L. M. Child.
R. Choate.
J. F. Clarke.
L. G. Clark.
W. G. Clark.
W. L. Clay.
W. K. Clifford.
W. B. Clulow.
J. B. Cobb.
R. Cobden.
1, 7 F. P. Cobbe.
H. T. Colebrook.
J. J. Coleman.
S. T. Coleridge.
H. Coleridge.
S. Collins.
W. W. Collins.
C. Colton.
R. Congreve.
J. Conington.
W. J. Conybeare.
D. Cook.
A. A. Cooper.
V. Cousin.
A. Cowley.
B. Cracroft.
J. Cradock.
1, 3 D. M. Craik.
W. Crofts.
G. Croly.
J. P. Curran.
W. H. Curran.
H. Curwen.
8 R. N. Cust.
A. H. Dana.
3 R. H. Dana.
7 L. W. Dament.
J. L. Davies.
H. W. Davis.
H. Davy.
6 T. De Quincy.
K. H. Digbey.
9 C. W. Dilke.
J. C. Diman.
4 B. D'Israeli.
1 D'Israeli.
8 J. A. Dix.
B. Dockray.
M. A. Dodge.
5, 9 J. Doran.
F. H. Doyle.
N. Drake.
H. Drummond.
J. Duhring.
M. G. Duignan.
M. E. G. Duff.
A. Dumas.
C. L. Eastlake.
M. B. Edwards.
F. Egerton.
W. Elder.
Earl Ellesmere.
1, 4 R. W. Emerson.
J. J. Engel.
T. Erskine.
A. H. Everett.
4 E. Everett.
M. Eyre.
C. B. Fairbanks.

- 8 H. Fawcett.
7 M. Fawcett.
J. Ferriar.
10 H. M. Field.
K. Field.
4, 9 J. T. Fields.
G. P. Fisher.
1, 2, 8 J. Fiske.
E. Forbes.
W. Forsyth.
J. Foster.
C. J. Fox.
4, 8 J. H. Friswell.
1 J. A. Froude.
S. J. Gardner.
J. Galt.
R. Garnett.
J. E. Garretson.
Phebe E. Gibbons.
W. S. Gibson.
J. W. Gilbert.
4, 8 H. Giles.
S. Gilman.
6 W. E. Gladstone.
8 G. R. Gleig.
J. Godman.
8, 9 P. Godwin.
O. Goldsmith.
T. Goldstuecker.
7 E. Gosse.
Alex. Grant.
H. Graittan.
J. C. Gray.
8, 9 H. Greeley.
W. B. Green.
Dora Greenwell.
1, 3, 7, 9 W. R. Greg.
J. Gregory.
E. D. Griffin.
J. J. Griffin.
Mrs. H. L. Grote.
J. Hadley.
10 E. E. Hale.
J. W. Haley.
R. Hall.
A. H. Hallam.
A. Halliday.
3 P. G. Hamerton.
Sir W. Hamilton.
J. Hannay.
4 A. W. & J. C. Hare.
5 Jona Harrison.
N. A. Haven.
10 H. R. Haweis.
N. Hawthorne.
A. Hayward.
R. G. Hazard.
M. W. Hazeltine.
W. Hazlitt.
F. B. Head.
R. Heathfield.
F. H. Hedge.
4 H. L. F. Helmholtz.
5 A. Helps.
J. F. W. Herschel.
M. J. Higgins.
4 T. W. Higginson.
J. A. Hillhouse.
H. W. Hilliard.
J. Hinton.
F. Hitchman.
V. H. Hobart.
B. H. Hodgson.
W. Hoffman.
M. G. Holland.
H. Holland.

9. J. N. Larned, Libn. Buffalo Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
10. F. J. Soldan, Libn. Public Library, Peoria, Ill.
11. F. M. Crunden, Libn. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
12. G. T. Clark, California State Library, Sacramento, Cal.

I have the names of others to whom I am just assigning work, and any librarians or other persons wishing to join these collaborators will be welcomed.

While the field of essay-literature is perhaps the leading one intended to be covered by this "Index," it will be observed that in the scheme already referred to, as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Vol. II, pp. 469-70, a great many other fields are suggested. Partial lists have already been made in several of these departments. I am now looking for the librarian who will take the section of travels, and prepare a list of those books whose chapters may be referred to as monographs on places or objects of interest. With few exceptions, only comparatively recent books would be included, and of those only such as are of decided value. In one of the larger libraries such a list could be made full enough for the purpose without great labor, and then it might be sent to one or two others for enlargement.

In the section of history a similar plan is to be followed, and also in others. Who will help?

Mr. Fletcher. — There is not much to report in the way of progress in the work of the Publishing Section, but in various ways good work is being done, through having some money in hand for use in doing additional work. Less than \$100 has been drawn from the treasury, \$500 has been collected and is drawing interest. The General manual for readers, by Mr. Soldan, was destroyed by fire, and I do not suppose he can do much at present toward rewriting it. Mr. Lane's Index to bibliographies of subjects is in the hands of Mr. Whitney for revision. There will be no assessment this year. Nothing has been done toward securing a publisher. The Section hopes to be in position to guarantee \$1000 on the book when it is ready for the printer.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Mr. Bowker. — Of how much use are the lists that have been published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, such as Mr. Ford's Reference list of bibliographies, etc., on America?

Mr. Fletcher. — I am inclined to think the publication of such lists only of use in the same way as Leslie Stephen's tentative list of names for the National dictionary of biography. I question whether they are of much other use.

Indexers already assigned work on the above list.

1. Miss Nancy L. Miller, Public Library, Northampton, Mass.
2. W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library.
3. S. F. Whitney, Libn. Public Library, Watertown, Mass.
4. Prof. E. W. Hall, Libn. Colby University, Waterville, Me.
5. Miss M. O. Nutting, Libn. Mt. Holyoke Seminary, So. Hadley, Mass.
6. Miss Mary E. Sargent, Libn. Middlesex Mech. Institute, Lowell, Mass.
7. Miss Helen Sperry, Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.
8. C. Alex. Nelson, Astor Library, New York City.

Mr. Larned.—Isn't it possible to make arrangements with the Bureau of Education to publish these lists in their circulars?

Mr. Fletcher.—They have been very slow in their issues of late.

Mr. Bowker.—They have been making special effort to catch up on the publication of the annual reports of the Commissioner of Education. They have gained one year but are still two behind.

Mr. Fletcher.—Perhaps, with the consent of the subscribers, an appropriation of part of the subscription to the LIBRARY JOURNAL might be made each year for the publication of these lists as bibliographical monographs.

Mr. Cutter.—Making a LIBRARY JOURNAL supplement for the Publishing Section.

Mr. Bowker.—The publishing of these lists becomes finally a financial question.

PRIZE QUESTIONS.

The President.—We now come to the question, How much persons who come to librarians for answers to prize questions ought to be helped? We have been troubled very much by persons seeking answers to questions published in the *Transcript* and in *Lippincott*, and elsewhere. They expect us to find the answers to the questions, which is demanding too much.

Mr. Larned.—I even received a letter from Chicago asking the answer to some prize question.

Miss Johnson.—20 or 30 persons in Waltham were at work on these questions; I assisted them at first, but I had to give up giving 2 or 3 hours a day.

Mr. Fletcher.—I find a strong temptation to help them myself when I know I cannot refer them to books that will help them, and it takes much time. It puts one in the dilemma of either disappointing the applicant by not spending the time, or of spending it. Each case has to be decided on its merits.

Mr. Bowker.—Does this result in educational benefit to the inquirer?

Mr. Fletcher.—I was dissatisfied until the 100 prize questions in *Lippincott* came out; their method and system of publishing the answers may result in good, I think.

Mr. Larned.—I think the persons interested in these questions shed information as a duck sheds water.

Mr. Cutter.—Helping a person to win a prize of \$100 is of no educational use to that person; neither is answering a question received in a letter. Directing an inquirer to books and showing her how to use them would be of more benefit than

finding the answer. We should aim at an educational effect as much as possible.

Mr. Nelson.—This "craze" may be of some use to the smaller libraries in creating a demand for certain reference-books which conservative library committees have heretofore declined to purchase.

Mr. Larned.—It also gives to numbers of people a sense of the value of libraries which they never could get otherwise.

President.—The next topic for consideration is one suggested by Mr. Nelson.

COMMISSIONS PAID TO AGENTS FOR BUYING BOOKS.

[By general consent the discussion on this subject was considered as held in "executive session," and is not reported.]

IMPORTATION.

Mr. Larned suggested that the President be requested to make inquiries and report in the LIBRARY JOURNAL as to the possibility of the formation of a syndicate of libraries for the importation of foreign books, and subscriptions to American periodicals. The President declined for want of time.

[At this point a recess of 10 minutes was taken to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, who had just arrived.]

On motion of Mr. Larned, Mr. Nelson was requested to make the inquiries referred to, and report.

INDEX TO PORTRAITS, ETC.

The President.—In connection with the Essay index I would like to bring up Mr. Bardwell's suggestion recently made in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in reference to an index to pictures, portraits, designs, or illustrations. Miss Sargent will tell us what she has been doing.

Miss Sargent.—I have done some such work in making a card index of designs, and illustrations of different kinds in connection with inquiries for designs; also of portraits and of fugitive poems scattered through periodical literature.

Mr. Larned.—Dr. Linderfeldt has begun something of the kind at Milwaukee.

Mr. Jones.—Has any attempt been made to make an index of the maps in different books of travel?

Mr. Cutter.—Mr. Bliss, of the Redwood Library, whose excellent indexes of the maps in Petermann's Mittheilungen and in the Royal Geographical Society's publications have appeared in the Harvard College Library bulletin, may have such an index in mind, but I do not know that it has made any progress on paper as yet.

We have a very large card list of portraits in

our library and intend to make it complete at some time. It is a pity each library should do this for itself. If we only had some means of publishing what work has been done we might avoid this repeating of labor. We have also begun an index of engravings, photographs, and other reproductions of famous pictures.

Mr. Bowker. — Some of the leading libraries, leading publishing houses, and illustrated newspapers might coöperate and pay \$100 or \$200 apiece for such an index.

Mr. Dewey. — I move that Mr. Bowker be appointed a special committee to report at St. Louis meeting on the practicability of making a co-operative index to portraits and illustrations.

Voted.

Mr. Bowker. — I will attempt such a report. The list itself, if it can be made, would naturally follow as a third index after the Fletcher Essay index.

Mr. Fletcher. — The more we talk about this matter the more people we shall find interested in the work. There are some in libraries who will be interested in this line and would coöperate, who would not coöperate in library work.

Mr. Dewey. — The value of this work is evident to us here, and this proves that it would be useful to the public. As people learn of the existence of these indexes they will ask for them.

Mr. Cutter. — We have already developed a large use of our indexes even by our small constituency of 2000 or 3000.

Mr. Dewey. — How many of us here knew of this index of Mr. Cutter's? None! Oh, Mr. Brown; how long have you known of it?

Mr. Brown. — Since August.

Mr. Dewey. — Well, here is an important piece of work begun, in which we are all interested, and yet not a soul of us knew of it.

Mr. Brown. — Excuse me, but I have a soul.

Mr. Dewey. — Well, you are the sole man. How much work has been done on this list?

Mr. Cutter. — We have six catalog drawers full of cards of this index already.

Mr. Bowker. — Don't you think, Mr. President, that it should be one duty of persons knowing of such work to make it known through the LIBRARY JOURNAL? [Laughter.]

Mr. Dewey. — I move that the Coöperation committee be requested to send out a circular of inquiry, and report at St. Louis on any special indexes that are being made in any libraries.

Voted.

Mr. Fletcher. — Mr. William Cushing is still anxious for us to send in subscriptions to help

him in the publication of his book of anonyms, \$20 for the four parts. If 50 libraries will subscribe it will help him very much, and secure its publication.

Adjourned.

In the afternoon an excursion was taken to Haines's Falls, Tannersville, and Onteora Park.

The evening session was called to order at 8 p.m. The President called on Mr. Fletcher to make some remarks on

THE FUTURE OF CATALOGING.

Mr. Fletcher. — It seems to me that we have come to a point where a good deal is hopeful as to the future of cataloging. The time is fast coming when subject catalog work will be considerably abridged. I have advocated the abandonment of making subject catalogs. For the smaller libraries very satisfactory work can be done without making a subject catalog. At the Pratt Institute they have got along for over a year without a subject catalog. The author cards have been written, and title cards will be added. They have type-written shelf lists, and these have proved very acceptable and useful. Catalogs of other libraries, the Brooklyn and others, are accessible to the public, and more will be obtained. Many kinds of coöperative work are now going on, each library thus getting assistance from others, and there is no need of such elaborate work as has been done at the Boston Public Library. The card catalog has come to stay, though Pres. Eliot predicted that the card catalog would break down by its own weight if much larger. The adoption of the postal card size has the great advantage of placing a great amount of matter at the top of the card. Type-written cards are a great improvement, and perhaps a duplicate can be made at one writing sufficiently good for some purposes. They still use small cards at the Pratt Institute, and will duplicate the author cards with the typewriter. The future will see an increased disposition to separate author and title cards from the subjects. The author and title catalog will be the essential catalog of the library. The subject catalog is largely the indexing of books, which will be provided for by special bibliographies and indexes prepared outside. I agree with the remark dropped by Mr. Nelson, that we may anticipate the distribution of new books to libraries ready cataloged by the typewriter or printed cards. We had some experience in the use of printed postal cards last year; the attempt to use the *Publishers' Weekly* titles on the middle of the card was an objection. The cards should be in larger type suited for

library purposes. This I think can be done when new books can be supplied to libraries from some central point already cataloged, as suggested by Mr. Nelson. Mr. Growoll thinks the plan originally advocated by Mr. Jewett may prove a success in the near future. I have a great deal of hope that the next step beyond having cards furnished with the books will be having titles stereotyped and kept for use in making alphabetical catalogs. We ought not to prepare for too great things in the line of work as now done, in laying out large and elaborate plans for cataloging. On the other side we should do all we can at present and not take too much stock in a future that has not yet materialized.

Mr. Dewey.—In the future will authors and titles be in one alphabet?

Mr. Fletcher.—I think they will.

Mr. Larned.—I am glad to hear Mr. Fletcher advocate the separation of the author and subject catalogs. Ten years ago I was new in the work, and I decided on the separation. The subject catalog became largely the shelf list. I should decide the same way on my experience. The public usually is better served with a distinctly systematic subject catalog.

Mr. Dewey.—I do not believe in the dictionary catalog. I have tried to be converted, but the more I am converted the less I believe in it. We have had valuable catalogs made on this system, but valuable because of the ability put into their making. The dictionary catalog has been a popular fad and will die out.

Mr. Cutter.—I feel just the opposite. The classed catalog is just now beginning to be a fad with librarians; it will have its run and then fall out of favor again.

Mr. Larned.—You recommended, Mr. Fletcher, the Pratt Institute shelf lists, which are practically a classified catalog.

Mr. Fletcher.—For larger libraries I should recommend making a subject index to the shelf lists.

Mr. Larned.—This is just what we have done for ten years.

Mr. Dewey.—The index to the classification used is an index to the shelf lists; why is not that sufficient?

Mr. Fletcher.—My idea of a subject catalog is to have under the subject the books on that subject. A library needs classified lists, but these do not take the place of the subject index. Classified lists are the third requirement, not the first nor second. I have backed and filled during the last ten years, but have finally settled on the separation of author and titles from subjects.

Mr. Dewey.—If the library is arranged by subjects and the shelf lists are indexed, you have a sufficiently accurate subject-catalog. I think the printed slips referred to, printed on the middle of the card, were a fizzle; it was not a fair trial, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Publishing Section, I protest that it was not a failure. The cards were not properly printed.

Mr. Larned.—I should like to know from the librarians present what is the average time that elapses after a new book comes into the library before it is cataloged and made available for the public.

Mr. Nelson.—Mr. Peoples reported to the New York Library Club that books purchased for his library in the morning were ready for the public in the afternoon.

Mr. Larned.—I do not believe cards can be printed more cheaply than we have them done on the typewriter.

Mr. Dewey.—That may be case if no notice is taken of other requirements than merely copying the title-page.

A lively discussion followed on making full titles, on giving authors' names in full, and on the amount of work that should be expended in large and small libraries in cataloging.

Adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Morning session called to order at 9.45 a.m. The President announced that it was proposed, if pleasant, to visit the Kaaterskill House again this p.m. at 3½ o'clock, and return by way of the cliffs and Sunset rock, and called upon Mr. Peck to "tell us about the system of

CHARGING BY MEANS OF BAGGAGE CHECKS."

Mr. Peck.—A pastor adopted the system to save working on Sunday. There was a board

for borrowers, filled with pins on which were hung numbered checks corresponding to the number of borrowers; and another board for the books with pins and checks corresponding to the books. When a book was taken the book-check was hung on the borrower's pin and the borrower's check on the book-pin.

Mr. Dewey.—We found the same system in use at the college library at Kingston, Can.

Mr. Davidson. — The system is crude and liable to errors.

Mr. Dewey. — From it has developed the card and pocket system.

READING CLUBS AND LIBRARIES.

Mr. Peck. — About two years ago a reading circle was organized by some ladies in our town, and they wanted to read a course of travels through Germany. I made out a list of books for them, which they purchased, circulated, and read, and when they were through with them they presented them to our library. Every year we get 30 to 40 v. in this way; books that cost on the average \$3 each, such as we cannot afford to buy. Library boards generally expect to get 125 v. for each \$100 appropriated. By systematic begging many books may be obtained. I have completed several sets of periodicals by taking all I could get and exchanging duplicates. There are dealers in New York who will exchange evenly, especially if you do not tell in advance what you want.

Mr. Dewey. — The Frazier Institute, in Montreal, made an arrangement with a reading club there, under which the club bought books for the use of its members, and the library took care of them and circulated them among the members of the club only for six months; at the end of that time the club gave the books to the library. Many clubs might be willing to do the same.

Mr. Fletcher. — I think this would be an admirable plan in many cases.

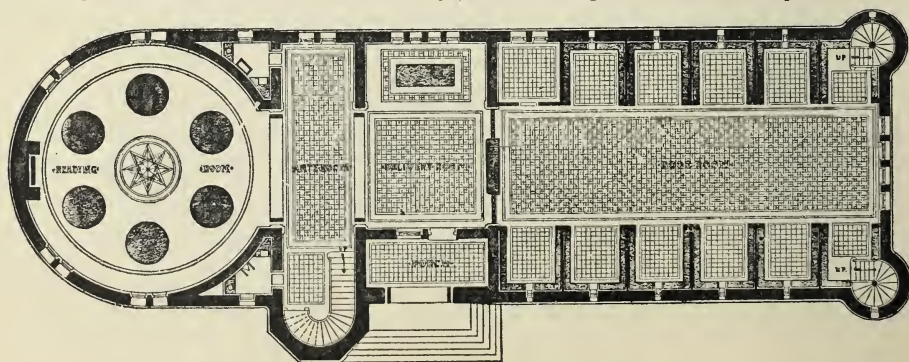
Mr. Dewey. — Mr. J. D. Mullins, of the great Birmingham Free Library, told me that he never could find time to read any of the books in his library, but he joined a reading club, and when the books came round to him in turn he read them and enjoyed them very much.

HOWARD LIBRARY, NEW ORLEANS.

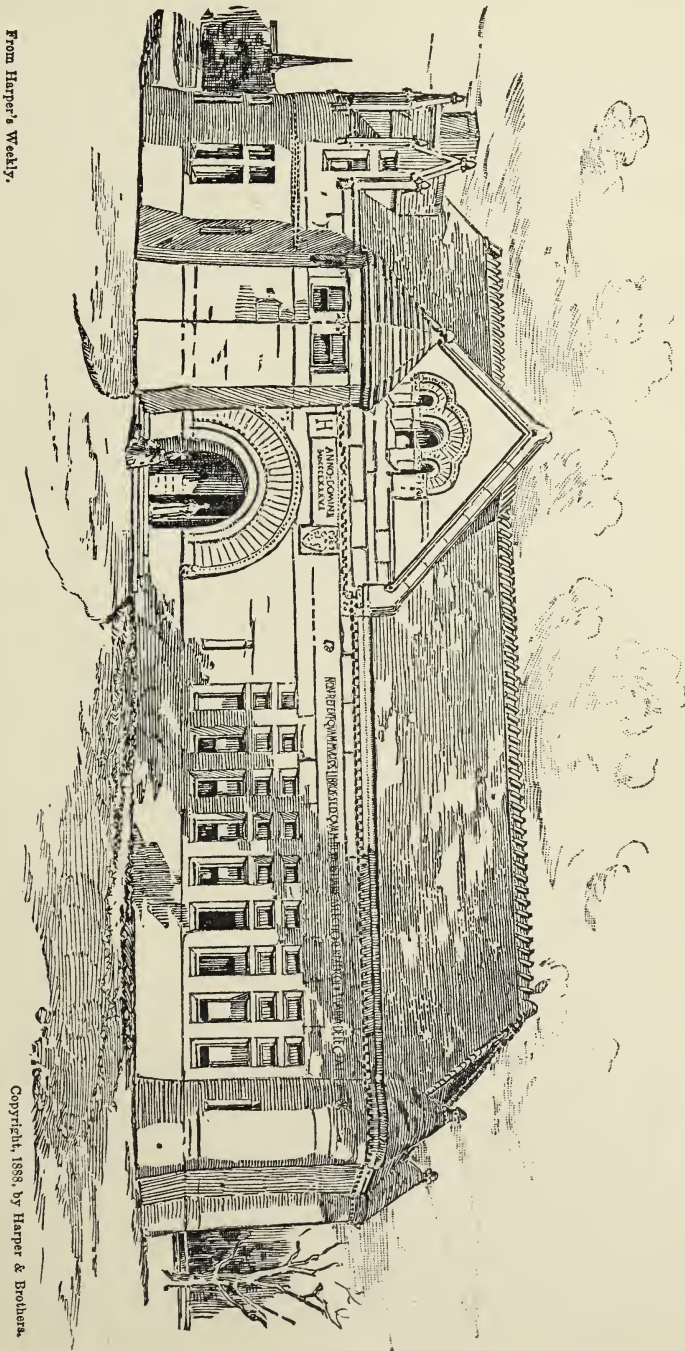
The President. — We have discussed so far practical questions, and have had some lively

discussions. I will now call on Mr. Nelson to describe to us the plan of the Howard Memorial Library, at New Orleans, of which he is to have charge.

Mr. Nelson. — The Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans has been founded, as its name indicates, as a memorial of the late Charles T. Howard, a wealthy citizen of that city. At the time of his death, which occurred suddenly about three years ago at his summer residence at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Mr. Howard had in contemplation the erection and establishment of a public library in New Orleans. His daughter Miss Annie T. Howard and his son Frank T. Howard have carried out the project as a memorial to their father. The handsome building, of which a view and ground plan are given, was designed by the late H. H. Richardson, of Boston, a native of New Orleans. The exterior is of brown stone from the Kibbe quarry, Mass., and the roof of Akron red tiles. The entrance opens into a delivery-room 19 ft. 8 in. x 30 ft.; on the right is the book-room 75 x 40 ft., containing twelve alcoves, with galleries, access to which is had by circular stairways in the corner towers. Crossing an anteroom 12 ft. wide to the left of the entrance, one enters the circular reading-room 41 ft. 4 in. inside diameter, panelled to the height of 14 ft. with quartered white oak, which wood forms the entire interior finish of the building. The book and reading rooms have timber work ceilings open to the roof and handsomely finished, and in the reading-room there is a large open fireplace. The reading-room will be furnished with round oak tables 7 ft. in diameter. The double alcove opposite the entrance will be used as a periodical-room, the single alcove in the anteroom probably as a ladies' reading-room, and the first alcove to the right of the periodical-room is enclosed as the librarian's room. The delivery-desk, with a gate at either end, separates the book-



GROUND-PLAN OF HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY.



THE HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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From Harper's Weekly.

room from the delivery-room. Over the delivery and ante-rooms is a second floor, reached by the main staircase in the tower near the main entrance; here are a trustees' room 12 x 25 ft., a large store-room 20 x 40 ft., and two spacious closets. There is shelf-room for over 45,000 v., and by putting stacks in the book-room over 100,000 v. can be shelved. The contract price of the building was \$98,000, without the furniture, which will raise the amount to \$100,000. The building will be by the middle of October.

Mr. Cutter. — I think from our experience of architects' plans that we can safely say the architect is the natural enemy of the librarian. Take the second finest library in the country; if I understand the plans, the reading-rooms have no windows, but are lighted from above, and the readers are surrounded by lofty walls as if in a vault; the stack-room is 100 ft. from the delivery-desk, and has a window to perhaps every 5 stacks; and on the lower story, where least light naturally comes, the light that might have been taken in from the great court is mostly cut off by cloisters.

Mr. Dewey. — It seems to me that any one at all interested in libraries must be interested in the establishment of a large library in a section which has been conspicuous for their absence.

Mr. Cutter. — It is curious that the establishment of libraries stops with the line of the terminal moraine.

Mr. Dewey. — Referring to the Geographical A. L. A. summary, *Library notes* 1: 99-100, we

find that, up to 1886, in a total attendance at the A. L. A. meetings of 729, but four of the nine South Atlantic states, Del. to Flor., had been represented, by a total of 45, while of the seven Gulf states only Tenn. had been represented, by 1 person in attendance at the Cincinnati Conference in 1882. The establishment of the Howard Memorial Library by the Howard family, and of Tulane University by the munificent bequest of Mr. Tulane, is full of promise. To have a library centre in New Orleans is a very significant thing, and will result in a wide-spread interest, and in the Southern librarians, perhaps, having an organization of their own. New Orleans may be made a literary centre clustering around Tulane and the Howard Memorial Library.

Mr. Cutter. — Baltimore and Washington have become literary centres, Baltimore through the founding of Johns Hopkins University, Washington through its societies and the Library of Congress; and we may look for a similar result in New Orleans.

Mr. Dewey then exhibited plans and described in detail the alterations being made in the Capitol at Albany for the New York State Library.

Mr. Larned. — We have used on our floors at Buffalo a covering made of cork, called corticene; it is thick, of a plain dark slate color, is easily kept clean, is as noiseless as tapestry carpeting, and shows no signs of wear even in front of the delivery-desk, though in constant use for two years.

The President then read the following paper on

METHODS OF CATALOGING.

BY H. M. STANLEY, LIBRARIAN OF LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

A considerable experience in one of our largest libraries, thumbing soiled cards of varying legibility, and often consulting them when in most uncomfortable postures, led me to feel the desirability of conserving the single great advantage of the card catalogue, indefinite elasticity, by some other method.

As an experiment I secured a number of heavy paper sheets, had them slotted and eyeletted to fit the smallest size of binder, the binder corresponding to the drawer of the card catalog and the sheets to cards. This plan works well, except that the eyeletting is far too thick, making the bulk too great. Some protection for the slots is probably necessary, except for the strongest paper, but the eyeletting should increase the thickness of the sheets as little as possible. A new sheet is easily and quickly put in place by withdrawing the required number of sheets from

one cord at a time, and inserting the sheet thereon. It would probably be best to use a double or triple row of sheets in one large binder.

The advantages of the binder are that, while preserving indefinite elasticity, it is perfectly portable for the convenience of the consulter; it is a book and turns by leaves, which is naturally the best for readers; it may easily be provided with detachable thumb indexes; the sheet can often be used on both sides; each sheet will contain several titles of books by the same author; this method secures economy of space; it is cheaper than the usual arrangement.

My plan is to use this method for an author catalogue, but to make the subject catalogue by checking bibliographies. Subject catalogues, whether in the dictionary form or otherwise, are unsatisfactory chiefly because of unavoidable confusion in classification. The professional bibli-

ographer is always the best expert on classification. By checking an annotated bibliography for your own library, and for neighboring large libraries, you present to the student *at one glance* a knowledge of what has been written on his subject, of the relative value of different works for his purpose, of what is immediately accessible, and of what is accessible in the vicinity. Adams' Manual of Historical Literature, for instance, checked in this manner would serve a host of students, and would answer a hundred questions put to a librarian in the course of a day far more satisfactorily than he could do it. We greatly need, however, many more manuals of this character, as well as many more of the exhaustive bibliographies to make the plan thoroughly effective.

Mr. Nelson explained the construction of Col. C. Ledyard Norton's slip or card holder, called The utility index, manufactured by the Brooklyn Fastener Co., consisting of strips of press-board, $12 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in., over the long edges of which one-inch strips of tin are tightly folded and fastened by eyelets at the corners; the slips or cards, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. in length, are held in place by slipping their ends under the edges of the tin borders. The eyelets also serve for fastening the strips together into books with unbound strips of press-board for covers.

Other proposed substitutes for the card catalog were referred to, including the title-slip book of Mr. Du Rieu, of Leyden University, described in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 10: 206-8.

Mr. Cutter explained the reconstruction of the Boston Athenæum, now going on, by which the old mammoth entrance hall is being converted into three stack-rooms for books to accommodate 70,000 v.

Mr. Dewey described the new elevated desks, just completed for special students at Columbia College Lib., on top of the book-stacks in the delivery-room, each having a table 2 ft. wide, with drawers for papers.

Mr. Nelson announced that duplicate copies of the plan for arranging the principal headings under United States, adopted in the new Astor Library catalog, could be obtained by enclosing a stamp to Mr. Frederick Saunders, the librarian; or he would himself send copies to those wishing them. Adjourned.

The evening session was called to order at 8 o'clock. Mr. Dewey read extracts from *Library notes* 2: 289-295, in reference to the proposed Correspondence Library School, and made additional explanations.

Mr. Larned. — I think this scheme would be a great relief to many librarians in providing a place where questions could be answered.

Mr. Dewey. — I think there ought to develop in every large library an officer to answer questions and inquiries that are constantly coming in on all topics. An officer engaged in a rate library should not be called on to take time from his duties to give to strangers.

Mr. Dewey continued with reading and explanations concerning a proposed summer school for librarians.

Mr. Larned. — I recommend Buffalo, a delightfully cool place in summer, and will agree to furnish a room for the School, and to give the free use of our library.

Mr. Dewey then asked for an expression of opinion as to the best order of teaching beginners how to catalog; whether after the author catalog should follow classification or instruction in the dictionary method.

Mr. Larned. — I think the author catalog should come first, classification next, and then the dictionary.

Mr. Nelson. — The author catalog comes first in all cases; next the classification of the books to determine their position in the library, and finally the dictionary catalog combining the two for facility of reference.

Miss Nina E. Browne. — I think the order should be author, dictionary, and classification; in this way the dictionary catalog would be balanced by the classification. If the classification comes first, as we had it, it is difficult to get hold of the dictionary idea, and the dictionary catalog has no chance.

Mr. Dewey then gave a summary of the address delivered by him before the University Convocation at Albany on

THE RELATION OF THE LIBRARIES TO THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE STATE.

He suggested as one disposition that might be made of the \$50,000 annually appropriated to the district school libraries by the state, and which utterly fails to accomplish the purpose for which it is appropriated, that the amount be invested in forty peripatetic libraries, which could be transferred from district to district or town to town at specified intervals. He also suggested that one of the pavilion rooms in the attic of the Capitol might eventually become, under charge of a proper officer, a headquarters for the exchange and interchange of duplicates between libraries.

Mr. Larned. — The Regents' examinations have nearly killed all the life in the educational work of

the state. Old examination papers have been re-published to be used as text-books for cram; all the exertions of teachers have been to simply meet the requirements of the examinations, and the result is injurious to the best educational interests of the state. Education has become a purely mechanical process.

Mr. Peck. — I think if the district library money is to be used to any advantage it should be given for the support of libraries already started and not for the establishment of peripatetic libraries, as has been suggested.

Adjourned at 10 p.m.

FOURTH DAY — FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

At 10 a.m. the closing session was called to order. Announcement was made of the plans for departure. The following letter from Mr. S: S. Green was read by the Secretary:

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 17, 1888. }
To Mr. Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the American Library Association.

MY DEAR DEWEY: Will you please express to friends who gather at the Catskills my regret at not being able to be present at the meetings?

The run together comes during the week of the Musical Convention here, and our house will be full of company then.

Besides, on the 28th I have to go to Greenville, Leicester, to take part in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the First Baptist Church in Worcester County.

My great-great-grandfather, Thomas Green, was at the same time a leading, perhaps the leading physician in the portion of Massachusetts of which Leicester is the centre, and for many years pastor of the church referred to.

He was its first pastor and its benefactor, and I have been asked to be the speaker to present a memorial tablet to the church to commemorate the services and virtues of Thomas Green.

I am very sorry not to be able to go to the meetings. It will be the first time that I have been absent from any of our conventions.

I hope to meet all the librarians and their friends at St. Louis next spring.

Faithfully yours, SAMUEL S. GREEN.

Miss Cutler exhibited some catalog cards written on the caligraph by Mrs. H. G. Banks, of Columbia College Library, with attachments invented by Mrs. B., on which three colored inks were used without removing the card from the machine.

The following extracts from another letter were read, which explain themselves: "Our college library comprises about 40,000 v., many of which are in Scholastic Philosophy and Theology. We have a card catalogue that needs to be rewritten, many of the cards being written illegibly and some defectively. The library has not been examined for several years and is, therefore, partly in disorder. I enclose a specimen card.

"Now the questions: 1. What is the easiest way of examining a library and correcting de-

fective cards? 2. Does it pay to print a library catalogue? 3. Where do most copies sell? 3.

NOMEN ET PROFESSIO AUCTORIS.	Wordsworth, J.
TITULUS OPERIS.	Early Latin, Fragments and Specimens of.
FORMA ET NUM. VOL.	8¾ x 5½. 1 vol.
EDITIO LOCUS DATA	Oxford. 1874.
NOMEN Editoris aut Transl'aris	
NOMEN BIBLIOPOL.	Clarendon Press.
NOTANDA	
LOCUS IN BIBLIOTH'A	83, IV.

Is it advisable to have a card catalogue done in type-writing? 4. Can the present card be improved?"

Mr. Davidson read a letter from Mr. A. W. Tyler sending greetings and regrets at his inability to be present, and enclosing sample of the new call blank used at the Plainfield (N. J.) P. L., giving more room for the signature and address of the applicant.

Mr. Tyler also announced his election as librarian of the new Public Library at Quincy, Ill., of which he expects to assume charge soon after November 1.

WRITING ON OR MARKING BOOKS IS UNCONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED.

BOOKS FOR HOME USE.	DO NOT WASTE THESE SLIPS.																																													
COPY PLAINLY FROM YOUR CARD :																																														
NAME																																														
STREET AND NO.																																														
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THESE SLIPS MUST NOT BE FOLDED.

[20,000 JAN., 1888.]

Mr. Davidson. — In connection with Mr. Tyler's new call slip I would like to ask how far the small libraries are justified in using the charging system in use in the larger libraries? I always feel outraged when I make up a long list of call numbers in order to make sure of a book, and then the librarian keeps the list, and the next time I have it all to do over again.

Mr. Dewey exhibited a new form of label-holder, to be attached to the front of the shelf, into which the label can be slipped without removing the holder from the shelf; also of catalog guides in zinc and card-board, zincs a trifle longer than half a card, with holes in each lower corner for the rods; the bristol-board guides with type-written author names on projecting fifths.

Mr. Cutter. — I am going to use these bristol-board guides for subdivisions under the zincs, where there are several authors of the same surname.

Mr. Jones. — In pasting the labels on the zincs we first roughen the zincs with dilute nitric acid and have no trouble with the labels coming off.

Mr. Cutter. — In the subdivisions under France, Great Britain, etc., there are frequently only two or three cards, not enough to separate the zincs sufficiently; in these cases we have put in a thin piece of wood behind the zinc to separate them. When enough cards have accumulated to perform this service we take out the block.

The President. — Miss May Seymour, believing that Mr. Cole's directions for the entry of titles of honor of women were not correct, wrote inquiries to Mr. Anderson, of the British Museum Library. From his answer she has compiled the following rules.

I will now present Miss May Seymour's paper:

ENTERING OF TITLES OF WOMEN.

TITLES OF MARRIED WOMEN.

1. The wife of a peer takes her husband's style. That is baroness, viscountess, marchioness, etc. In cataloging, say, Brassey, Annie (Allnutt), baroness, not Brassey, Annie (Allnutt), lady.

2. The wife of a knight or baronet is Lady. Whether this title precedes or follows her Christian name depends upon whether she had a title before her marriage. That is, if Lady Mary Smith marries Sir John Brown (either knight or bart.), she is Lady Mary Brown, also if Hon. Mary Smith marries Sir John Brown (k. or bart.),

she is Lady Mary Brown. But if Miss Mary Smith marries Sir John Brown, (k. or bart.), she becomes Mary, Lady Brown. The reason for this distinction is, I think, very readily seen.

3. The wife of a younger son of a peer not higher than the rank of earl is Hon. Lady.

4. If a lady to whom the title Hon. belongs in virtue of her father's rank marries a commoner, she retains her title, becoming Hon. Lady; if she marries a knight or baronet, Hon. Mrs., if her husband has no title.

I left a loophole in the 2d question I asked Mr.

Anderson, so I am not sure that a lady who has acquired an Hon. through being maid of honor to the Queen retains her title.

TITLES OF UNMARRIED WOMEN.

1. The title Lady belongs to daughters of all noblemen of rank not lower than earl.

2. The title Hon. belongs to daughters of viscounts and barons; also to an untitled woman who becomes maid of honor to the Queen. If a woman who has the title Lady becomes maid of honor, she does not acquire the title Hon.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, voted that the thanks of the Conference be extended to the various railroads and hotel-keepers for the reduced rates granted members in attendance. Thanks were also voted to the assistant secretaries, Messrs. Davidson and Brown, for their assiduous efforts in securing the success of the the Conference. Adjourned at 11 o'clock to meet in 1889, at St. Louis.

C: ALEX. NELSON,

Sec. and Recorder pro tem.

ATTENDANCE REGISTER.

Adams, Miss Harriet A., Libn. P. L., Somerville, Mass.
Bonney, Miss Clara, Lowell, Mass.
Bowker, R. R., Library Journal, New York.
Brown, A. N., Libn. U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Browne, Miss Nina Eliza, Columbia College Library School, '89.
Bullard, Miss N. Josephine, Libn. P. L., South Boston, Mass.
Cutler, Miss Mary Salome, Columbia College Library, New York.
Cutter, C: A., Libn. Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.
Davidson, Herbert E., Library Bureau, Boston, Mass.
Dewey, Mrs. Annie, New York City.
Dewey, Melvil, Chief Libn. Columbia College Library, New York.
Draper, Mrs. Thomas B., Canton, Mass.
Dudley, Charles R., Libn. Mercantile Lib., Denver, Col.
Fletcher, W: I., Libn. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Godbold, Miss Sarah C., Libn. P. L., East Boston, Mass.
Hitchcock, Miss Anna C., Suffield, Conn.
Ives, W:, Asst. Libn. Buffalo Lib., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jenks, Rev. H: F., Canton, Mass.
Jenks, Mrs. Lavinia H., Canton, Mass.
Johnson, Miss Sumner, Libn. P. L., Waltham, Mass.
Jones, Gardner M., Columbia College Library School, '89, New York.
Larned, J. N., Libn. Buffalo Lib., Buffalo, N. Y.
Nelson, C: Alex., Libn. Howard Memorial Lib., New Orleans, La.
Nelson, Miss Martha F., Libn. Union Lib., Trenton, N. J.
Osborn, Miss S. G., Waltham, Mass.
Peck, A. L., Libn. Gloversville Free Lib., Gloversville, N. Y.
Sargent, Miss Abby L., Asst. Libn. Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc., Lowell, Mass.
Sargent, Miss Mary E., Libn. Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc., Lowell, Mass.
Soule, C: C., Trustee Brookline (Mass.) Pub. Lib.
Spalding, Mrs. H. M., Lowell, Mass.
Spalding, Miss Harriet S., Lowell, Mass.
Whittier, Miss Florence H., Lowell, Mass.

SUMMARIES.

BY POSITIONS AND SEX.

	Men.	Women.
Chiefs	8	4
Assistants	1	4
Officers	1	
Columbia Library School	1	1
Publishers	1	
Others	2	9
	<u>14</u>	<u>18</u>

BY STATES.

		Brought over.	
Mass.	18	Carried on.	29
N. Y.	9	Md.	1
Conn.	1	La.	1
N. J.	1	Col.	1
	<u>29</u>		<u>32</u>

United Kingdom Association.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4 - THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.¹

First Day, Tuesday, September 4.

THE eleventh annual meeting was held at Glasgow in the hall of the Merchants' House.

Punctually at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, September 4, the President, Prof. Dickson, took the chair, and Sir James King, the Lord Provost, gave the Association a cordial welcome to Glasgow. The President then read an eloquent address, replete with humor and sound sense, in which he reviewed the progress of the free library movement and the possibilities of its usefulness in the future. An interesting feature of the address was a notice of the trouble brought upon librarians by books published without the author's name, of which the following report gives the gist:

"Another grievance is that, when we have got our author's name, we have too often but half got it. Why should a man hesitate to give his name in full, or at least — what is most important for our purpose — his Christian name, so that he may be assigned at once to his proper place in the catalogue? Why should librarians, in these days of abounding work, have the trouble of searching army lists or college calendars, clerical or medical directories, the pages of Lorenz or Kayser, to find out what might be so easily given at first hand? Moreover, why should the half-named author not lay claim in full to the merit of his work, and prevent its being credited to another? And why should he bring ever so many innocents, possessing the same initials, into the counter-risk of being credited or discredited with its authorship? There seems

¹ We have condensed the admirable report published by the London *Athenæum*.

no reason why the law of copyright should not require an author to give his name in full. At any rate, the toiling librarian may well ask authors, who have possibly never thought of the matter under this aspect, to facilitate by so simple a process the attribution of the *Suum cuique*. Even when we have the name in full, there is difficulty enough in assigning to the owners of the same name through successive generations their respective works, as in the case of the well-known Scotch name of Skinner, where the labors of three generations are accumulated on the head of the venerable grandfather, even in the careful Catalogue of the Advocates' Library. Why should our difficulties in this matter be indefinitely multiplied?"

With regard to the librarian's office the speaker, after a reference to the dryadust official of former times, who would do anything rather than, for the sake of the readers of his treasures, disturb the dust that lay upon the books under his care, and the *poco curante* librarian who would turn off applicants for books with a joke, described the librarian of to-day as one who is, or ought to be, a professor in what has been well called the university of the people. After notice of the valuable collections in the Mitchell and Stirling libraries, the President referred delicately to the backwardness of the ratepayers of Glasgow in forming a free library of their own.

The opening address of the President was followed by an exhaustive paper "On Elzevir Bibliography," read by Mr. Chancellor Christie, whose authority on that branch of literature gives special value to all that he says or writes on the subject. Mr. R. Brown in the next paper, "Glasgow and the Public Libraries Acts," described the struggle with the ratepayers over the penny rate in the spirit of Napier writing the history of the Peninsular War. The armies stood opposed to one another, phalanx against phalanx, and every art and *ruse de guerre* was employed on both sides; but, unhappily, on two great occasions the voters were beaten by the voters against a rate-paid library. The same tone of defeat, but not of despair, ran through the succeeding paper, "Sketch of a Public Library Establishment," read by Mr. Barrett, the excellent librarian of the Mitchell Library. His remarks on management could not fail to be instructive to the professional keepers of books who formed his audience. The business of the day proceeded without interruption, and was concluded by Mr. Cowell's paper entitled "Experientia Docet," which was chiefly an account of his experience in the management of the Free Public Library of Liverpool.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Wednesday morning was well begun by Prof. Ferguson with a paper on the "Brother Foulis [pronounced 'Fowls'] and other Glasgow Print-

ers." The information given was mainly derived from three books, "The Literary History of Glasgow," by Duncan, published by the Maitland Club, in 1831; the appendix to M'Vain's edition of M'Ure's "History of Glasgow," 1830; and Mason's book on the libraries of Glasgow, 1885. The first-named volume is principally concerned with the work of the Foulises, and contains the best list as yet known of their publications. The beautiful type and excellent workmanship of this firm are all the more conspicuous by contrast with the wretched productions of the presses of Glasgow up to their time. The first book printed in this city appeared in 1638: "Protestation of the General Assembly," issued by George Anderson, a printer who came from Edinburgh. The professor took pains to show that John Wreittoun, an Edinburgh printer, had issued the first work having Glasgow on the title in 1634, namely, "True Christian Love," a sacred poem, by the Rev. David Dickson. The brothers Foulis were printers between 1743 and 1746. Having indicated a few *lacune* in Mr. Mason's list of Glasgow printers, the professor exhibited a portrait in oil of the younger brother, Robert Foulis, and pointed to the medallion of Andrew, the elder brother, engraved on the frontispiece to Duncan's "Literary History."

Mr. Wright, of Plymouth, read a plan for associating public free libraries and Board schools in the work of education. Objection was taken to the expense which the plan would entail on the libraries, which live on a penny rate, while the schools, which enjoy in some cases an eightpenny rate, would be spared the expense of furnishing their own libraries.

The Rev. P. Aitken, on the introduction of Prof. Young, read a paper entitled "Watermarks in Collation of Fifteeners," the substance of which had on previous occasions been communicated to most of the audience by Mr. Blades.

Mr. Frank Pacy, of Richmond, read an appeal to the authorities for help in paying interest of the money often borrowed for building purposes under the Free Libraries Acts. Such help, he said, is given at Aston, near Birmingham, and at Smethwick by the local boards.

The subject of "Donations and Other Aids to the Library Rate" was treated by Mr. Formby, of Liverpool, who enlarged upon the generosity of the Americans in gifts both of books and money, while he showed that England in comparison is parsimonious in the extreme.

Robert Watt, the author of that laborious, but not very accurate work, the "Bibliotheca Britan-

nica; or, A General Index to British and Foreign Literature," 4 vols., 4to, 1824, has before now been described as the victim of his labors in compiling his ponderous work. Mr. Mason gave an account of Watt's life, styling him a "bibliographical martyr," just as Ralph Thomas in 1867 called his hero, J. M. Quérard, a "martyr to bibliography." Watt was a man of the true Scottish type, unwearied in patience and perseverance, eager for knowledge and for distinction in the profession he chose after quitting the plough and the "stone-dyke." His medical writings are respectable, and the position he attained as President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow was most honorable; but dying in 1819, of a chronic disease, at the age of forty-five, he was not "a bibliographical martyr."

In the afternoon the members of the Association and their friends were received in Randolph Hall by Prof. Dickson, Prof. Young, and other representatives of the university. Prof. Dickson had printed in pamphlet form what he had to say about the university, and this interesting tractate was given to every member of the Association. In a short address from the reading-desk, however, he corrected a mistake of some London periodical, which asserted that there was no catalogue of the Glasgow University Library. The catalogue had cost him some years of labor and anxiety, and he explained the method he had adopted in its compilation. He referred also to the Euling collection of Bibles—almost unique of its kind.

Prof. Young then gave a short account of the Hunterian Library, formed before 1783 by William, the elder brother of the famous surgeon, John Hunter. Dr. William was a great collector. He bought coins, pictures, manuscripts, and printed books. Among the books now in the university library are splendid specimens of binding, including Groliers, Maiolis, and others. The most remarkable of the manuscripts is a version of the Homilies of St. Basil bearing date 859. It is hoped that Capt. Laskey's catalogue of the whole collection will ere long appear newly edited.

Third Day, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The first part of Thursday was taken up with the election of officers and other business matters. It was announced that the Borrajo Prize for an essay on "The History of Printing in England to the Year 1800" had been adjudged to Mr. E. Doubleday, of the Nottingham Free Public Libraries. Mr. Thomas was unanimously elected honorary life member of the Association, in recognition of his great services as secretary for the eleven years since the formation of the society.

Mr. Blades exhibited a remarkable tract from the Wigan Library, which had been discovered by Mr. Folkard, the librarian. It was entitled "An Overture for founding and maintaining a Bibliotheks in every Paroch throughout this Kingdom, humbly offered to the consideration of this present Assembly," printed in 1699, without author's name, date, or place of printing. The writer, who was probably a minister of religion, advocated with no little force the cause of free libraries nearly two hundred years before it took practical shape in this country. Prof. Ferguson afterwards showed to a few friends another copy of the tract, bound with a pamphlet published three years later (1702) on the same subject.

Mr. J. D. Brown on "The Arrangement of Large Subject-Headings in Dictionary Catalogues" was very imperfectly heard, and his remarks did not show much novelty.

Mr. J. Ingram submitted an ingenious paper, entitled "A Day's Reading at the Mitchell Library." Starting with the number of volumes issued on a given day (January 21 last), he analyzed the total mass, 1925, and appropriated books of every class to the number of readers who asked for them. Thus, there were of miscellaneous literature and prose fiction taken down 407 volumes; of references to back files of newspapers, 88; monthlies taken down by twenty-four readers, 32; encyclopædias consulted, 17; British topography, 1; Marryat's novels, 21; Scott's, 20; Dickens', 18; poetry and drama, 132. The gauge thus applied to the intellectual capacity of any town or city might prove extremely interesting.

Mr. G. R. Humphery's paper "On the Duty of Government to Provide Libraries for the People" did not meet with much favor, perhaps because it was the last. It was felt also that libraries supported by the rates are in a sense provided by the Government, or by the legislature which controls the Government.

It was resolved that the Council should be empowered to take such steps as were convenient to bring about, if possible, the next annual meeting in Paris.

The afternoon of this day was spent in a trip to Ayr and to the cottage in which Burns was born. The trip next day (Friday) down the Clyde to the Isle of Arran and back was delightful, and will be long remembered by those who viewed the romantic scenery for the first time.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT.

HARTFORD, Sept. 26, 1888.

I was keenly interested in the L. A. U. K. meeting. It is quite true that there is more of the bibliographical and less of the practical than

with us, and there is far less of the enthusiasm and life which characterize our meetings, but it is a live and dignified affair and hugely interesting to one who is trying to get an idea of the forces at work for the achievement of library interests. There seems to be less of definite purpose with them. I am impressed always at the A. L. A. with the fact that pretty much every one has come intending to get and test ideas and hear something of benefit to his library to put in practice on his return. It seemed to me much the difference between a man's sitting down before his open fire with a good volume of essays, and the same man at work in his laboratory intent on making a discovery—but I like the fire and essays. With us I feel more keenly from year to year the danger of not keeping before the newer librarians the need of proper bibliographical knowledge—of eds., history of printing, etc., etc. We are in danger of losing it in our practical passion for index-bibliography, and the loss will be a fatal one for the *quality* of our libraries. The L. A. U. K. certainly fosters this side, and to excess. The librarians you know, and they are a fine lot—as librarians ought to be—and quite ready and equal, I should think, to a more aggressive method. There is a latent spirit of go among them, somewhat fettered still by the traditional association method which prevails in the learned societies. There is a certain intelligent energy which seems to make a live librarian peculiarly live.

The meeting of the L. A. U. K. for this year was large, but there were many absences of those best known to us in America—Garnett, Nicholson, etc. It was held at Glasgow, and the librarians were treated royally well. Glasgow is famous for its hospitality. The details of the meeting were well managed. It seemed odd to have only one session a day. The rest of the time was given up to excursions, etc., of which there were six: visit to the cathedral, public reception, visit to university, to the exhibition, to Ayr, including public dinner at the town hall, and an excursion down the Clyde.

The proceedings were opened by a very entertaining address by the President. Of the fourteen papers which followed, five were strictly bibliographical in interest, five had reference to the support of libraries by rating, including an account of the unsuccessful attempt to apply the public libraries act in Glasgow. There were but two papers on our favorite subject of library methods—one on subject-headings in dictionary catalogs and one on methods of showing current

nos. of periodicals, a neat system of Barrett, of the Mitchell Library. This latter, however, *was not read*.

The papers averaged much too long—a fault not confined to the L. A. U. K., but worse even than with us.

The papers in general were well written, with *some* regard for style—a hint for the A. L. A. I am more than ever convinced that ten and twenty minute papers, in which it is *EXPECTED* that the case of an hour's lecture shall be put, are the thing.

I was impressed with the fact that very many of the librarians were well posted on the library movement in America—as well posted as ours are on English, *a circumstance which I found in no other class of people* among various kinds I met this summer. The President alluded to America pleasantly in his address as the “chosen land of libraries, where Mr. Justin Winsor and his colleagues esteem nothing done while there remains anything undone.” Dr. Poole would have been gratified if he could have heard the chorus of “Hear! Hear!” when his “valuable Index” was mentioned, and as for Prof. Dewey, everybody seemed to know him, his system, and his work, and Pres. Cutter likewise. Mr. Mullens paid a very warm and pleasantly expressed tribute to American librarians in general in proposing the toast “American librarians and libraries.”

Your representative was treated with every conceivable kindness, and carried away a very lively sense of the good-fellowship of British librarians. It was a matter of great regret that the head of your delegation, Prof. Davis, whose genial and dignified personality and ability to put a thing well in speaking, makes him peculiarly suited as a representative, was obliged to return before the meeting.

It was voted to hold the next meeting in *Paris*, if arrangements can be made. There ought to be a good many American librarians over next year to the Exposition. Can't we approximate an International?

I was surprised to learn from Mr. Thomas of the very small number of subscriptions to the *Chronicle* among American librarians. We are supposed to be nothing if not cosmopolitan, and I think it a real duty for us to keep well posted on what our neighbors do.

I am really very much chagrined not to be able to see you now. I would like to tell of the Library Bureau at Paris, and some of the devices I saw in the provinces. There is an astonishing waking up in France.

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON.

An Index to Periodical Literature.

By WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL.D., Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Third edition, brought down to January, 1882. With the assistance, as Associate Editor, of WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, Assistant Librarian of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn., and the coöperation of the American Library Association and the Library Association of the United Kingdom. 1 vol., royal 8vo, cloth, \$15.00; sheep, \$17.00; half mor., \$18.00; half mor., extra gilt top, uncut edges, \$19.00.

The attention of all scholars and thoughtful persons is called to this most wonderful work of modern bibliography, the concentration and crystallization of many decades of patient research. The deepest thought of modern times, the most careful scientific investigations, the choicest poems and romances, the richest historical studies, have been contributed to the pages of the current magazines and reviews, and these, after securing their fitting periods of attention and popularity, have dropped into an unmerited oblivion. It is for the purpose of rescuing these precious monographs from total forgetfulness—of grouping them skilfully by subjects and authors—of rendering access to them easy and plain—that "Poole's Index" has been prepared. Scores of the foremost writers have executed their best works about questions of current interest, and printed them in the contemporary periodicals, sure of large remunerations and extensive constituencies. In the "Index," the titles, times, and places of these articles are massed by topics, so that the scholar can readily follow the discussion of any notable question, from its earliest appearance in modern literature down to the very latest contributions by the authors of to-day. It will be remembered that the writers for the periodicals, especially the English reviews, include all the foremost men and women of the time—cabinet ministers, cardinals, the great novelists and poets, and the leaders of modern philosophy; and that the American reviews have continually enlisted the best services of the greatest statesmen and scholars of the Republic—a list of the articles prepared at different times by these conspicuous European and American publicists on any one subject exhausts well-nigh all the achievements of human research in that direction—and "Poole's Index" is a rich and voluminous tabulation of what these illustrious writers have prepared on all subjects. No one can be said to have investigated a theme, even superficially, until he has invoked the aid of Poole, to follow out, through the indexed articles, the curious and recondite studies and statements of hundreds of famous students.

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An Historical Review of the Colony of New Plymouth, with Sketches of the Rise of other New England Settlements, History of Congregationalism, and the Creeds of the Period. By the Hon. JOHN A. GOODWIN, ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. With maps and plans. 8vo, 662 pages, \$4.00.

"The most trustworthy, complete, and consistent view of the Pilgrims."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"It is a history of heroic struggle and of sublime achievement. Mr. Goodwin's work deserves, as it will certainly secure for itself, a high place in American historical literature."—*Boston Traveller*.

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By ANDREW P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D., Preacher to the University, etc. 12mo, gilt top, \$1.25.

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By ALFRED R. FREY. 1 vol., crown 8vo, half mor., gilt top, library style, \$3.00.

"This is a very useful book of reference, so useful that we wonder that the need which it meets has not been supplied before, and can scarcely doubt that the work is destined to run through several editions. Under these circumstances we can hardly do otherwise than to advise all persons who need in their libraries books of reference to buy this one."—*N. Y. Times*.

"He deserves cordial thanks for his patient and curious work which illustrates a very marked phase of human wit and satire, for only a few of the nicknames are kindly. No reference library and no public library should be without this noteworthy and amusing book."—*Beacon*.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

NOVEMBER, 1888.

NO. 11.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER. *Editors.*

MR. FLETCHER'S "Irenicon," which we publish this month, relieves us of the necessity of much further comment upon the article of the *American architect* on Richardson's libraries, yet two or three points may be touched upon. In the first place the debate did not set off with a remark hostile to architects as the *American architect* assumes, but closed with it. Then, the fact that different librarians prefer different forms of building, some alcoves, some separate rooms, some stacks, is no excuse for architects if they make bad alcoves, rooms, and stacks. Librarians are perfectly agreed on some points. They want plenty of fresh air, plenty of light, warmth in winter, coolness in summer, compact storage, easy access to their books; and these things the architects ought to know how to give them. These things they have often not given them, furnishing them instead with a handsome or an imposing or a charming elevation.

THE *American architect* somewhat misconceives the problem. It is not to find the best form of building, but to make the best of the circumstances, whatever they are. You cannot say, "This is the only model for a library," but "If you want to do so and so this is best, if to do that and the other then that is best. If you can afford this it is best, but if you cannot that is best," and so on. To take one example: the country library can spread out horizontally; the costly land of the city sends the library up into the air and compels the use of elevators. Another example: the stack-and-single-reading-room method can be run at low expense because the books can be brought by cheap runners and the distances are short. The separate-room plan requires an intelligent attendant in every room, whether it is much or little used, besides runners to get books from other rooms. The skilled attendant is an excellent thing, because he (or she), gradually becoming familiar with the books he guards, can give most valuable assistance and greatly increase the use of the library. But it will not do for any library to adopt such a system without being sure it will have the money to run it. The various dispositions of rooms advocated by librarians are good for different purposes. What they complain of is that they are often given rooms which are good for no purpose or are not good for

the purpose in hand. For instance, the architect praises Richardson's comfortable alcoves. What is the use of such alcoves in a library when the public are not admitted to them?

AND by the way, the writer commends "the Richardsonian plan of successive alcoves, with no shelves beyond reach from the floor, each brightly lighted by a window, and all communicating by convenient doors through the shelving." Which part of this plan is "Richardsonian"? The "successive alcoves" were in use long before Mr. Richardson designed; in fact this was almost the only way of building libraries known thirty years ago. Is it the "no shelves beyond reach from the floor"? His library in Woburn has shelves over 9 ft. from the floor, and worse than that, the top shelf in the gallery is 9 ft. high and must be reached by getting on steps in a gallery only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, protected by a railing only 2 ft. 7 in. high (knee-high?). "Each brightly lighted from a window." The alcoves in his Howard Library at New Orleans are ten or twelve feet square and are lighted, we were told, by a window 18 inches wide, pierced through a wall 3 feet thick, and indeed 4 ft. thick if the book-shelves at the side of the window are taken into account. This does not strike us as brilliant illumination. "Communicating by convenient doors through the shelving." This is the method used in the present Boston Public Library, which antedates Richardson and the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, and others which are not by him.

Is the writer in the *American architect* certain that the building which he found so inconvenient was not designed by an architect? It has features which we have seen in architect-made libraries. Spiral staircases and narrow galleries are not uncommon. Both occur in one at least of Richardson's. Narrow alleys between stacks occur in Harvard College Library, planned by two most excellent architects. Insufficiently lighted rooms are to be found in almost every library in America. Shelves where more light falls on the eyes of the reader than on the backs of the books are too common to be noticed. From internal evidence, then, we should infer that the arrangements of which the *American architect* complains were due to "the librarian's enemy."

THE librarian may be imagined as saying: Give me a newspaper reading-room and a delivery-room on the ground floor, if possible. Most people come into these for a short stay and ought not to be made to climb stairs to reach them. Do not put the delivery-desk in the darkest part of the room, as is done in several libraries, among others one of Richardson's. It is bad that book-shelves should be dark, but it is better that some of them, which are only occasionally sought, should want light rather than a desk where a clerk is constantly at work, often obliged to decipher in a hurry call-slips pencilled in the worst of chirography. Give me easy access to the galleries. Do not, as is done in one of Richardson's libraries, put the only staircase at the end of the book-room farthest from the delivery-desk, so that to get a book which is just over one's head one must travel perhaps 50 yards. Do not give me a room for cataloguers with no chimney or other means of ventilation except the windows, which the cataloguers cannot open in cold weather because they must sit near them for the light. Do not compel me to put books in the upper part of a room where the superheated air dries the bindings to powder, unless you give me also a heating and ventilation system which will make the air of equal temperature throughout the room, which I am told has been done. If I am to have shelves to the top of the room carry your windows also to the ceiling, or else I shall have a dark region where books can hardly be found. Do not have book-shelves on the walls by the side of windows, where a strong light shines into the eyes and no light on the books, unless the room is lighted on both sides, and narrow enough for the light to cross it. These are some of the demands which the librarian might make if he had had much experience of library buildings. If he had not he probably would not think of all of them. For his business is not buildings but books, and his imagination is not developed in that direction. He cannot read a plan, so to speak, as an architect can, and foresee what will be the result of a given disposition of rooms. But it seems to us that this is just what the architect should be qualified to do by his training. The requirements are simple — light, air (for books as well as men), ease of access. An architect should not need a librarian to tell him that these are needed in a library. We do not wish to do the profession any injustice, but we cannot but think that many of them have been too much taken up with designing to give due thought to planning; that love for beauty has too often pushed aside regard for use.

IT appears from an interview with General Casey, who is now intrusted with the building of the new Congressional Library, that he considers he has nothing to do with the question whether the building when completed will answer the requirements of the Congressional Library, and that he will not make any provision for the future growth of the library. If he is compelled to this by the terms of the law giving him charge of the work, then Congress has grievously blundered. If he has come to this decision without compulsion, we must regret his judgment. The Library of Congress, like every other, will certainly outgrow its quarters. Indeed it is stated that the amount to be expended will not allow the erection of a building large enough to accommodate the library for more than fifteen or twenty years. When it is crowded again as it now is, the whole miserable experience of the last ten years will be repeated, and then either an addition will be made to the present building that will be an architectural monstrosity or a new building must be made on land which by that time will be expensive, and the economy of setting the limit now at \$4,000,000 will turn out to have been an extravagance. But the plans are to be submitted to Congress in December, and perhaps some one will have sufficient providence and interest in the matter to prevent the acceptance of plans for a building that cannot be enlarged. The lot is large enough to allow of future extension, if the building is properly placed upon it. And it ought not to be beyond the power of the architect to erect a structure which shall be not displeasing in the present and yet symmetrical after it has been added to. Such things have been done.

CARLYLE'S phrase, "the people's university," has been quoted till one is sick of it, and yet it comes at once to mind at the sight of Mr. Larned's announcement of the second course of library lectures at Buffalo. His university extension, which was also a library extension, was a success last year. This year he offers a course of twelve weekly lectures on American history, 1776-1881, by Mr. Edward C. Lunt. The tickets are placed at the same moderate, we might almost say nominal price as before, and the library, as before, furnishes the lecture-room, the books of reference, and the initiative. The *Architect* reproaches librarians that they are not agreed on the best form of building. One thing they certainly will unanimously assert hereafter, seeing the result of Mr. Larned's experiment — the need of a lecture-room.

Communications.

INDEXING PORTRAITS.

I NOTICE by the *Nation* that one of the questions discussed at the Catskills Conference related to the indexing of collections of portraits.

This matter has often impressed itself upon my attention, inasmuch as there are in the Library of the New York Young Men's Christian Association some 50 or more collections of portraits, including, say, 18,000 individual pictures. One of these collections is unique and numbers about 8000 portraits — many by old and distinguished engravers. As a collection it is very superior, and some of the prints are very rare. The collection is contained in 35 folio scrap-book volumes. The work of gathering these portraits was commenced by John Percival, the Earl of Egmont, and continued by John T. Graves. The arrangement is chronological from A.D. 1 to 1736. An index is prefixed to each volume, but there is no general index.

An index to collections of portraits is a very desirable object to be attained, and I trust the Publishing Section may by and by *tackle* this subject. At present it is impossible for me to attempt such a work so far as this library is concerned. When such an index is undertaken, it would be of very great advantage to make a separate index of the more distinguished engravers, with references to their works.

There are other kinds of work that should doubtless take precedence of this, by the Publishing Section, but I am glad this subject has been agitated, and hope that fruit will be borne in time. Artists, publishers, and print collectors would be interested in such a catalogue.

R. B. POOLE, *Librarian.*

[This is an interesting account of an important collection; but I do not see how the Publishing Section can give any assistance in this matter. In the first place, it cannot properly assist in the publication of the catalogue of any single library. And secondly, the portrait indexes which were talked of at the Catskills were not lists of separately published portraits — a general portrait catalogue is quite beyond our powers — but the preparation of a sort of Poole's Index of portraits with a more extended field that will point out (1) those that lie hidden in unexpected places — as in the late magnificent edition of Grammont's memoirs or in Delaunay's "Etude sur les anciennes compagnies d'archers;" (2) those that are contained in periodicals such as, *The Town and county magazine*, *The American review*, *The Democratic review*, *Hunt's Merchant's magazine*, *Vanity Fair album*, and art periodicals which often give portraits for their artistic merit; (3) the professed collections of portraits, such as *Lodge's Portraits*, the *Gallery of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, *Pettigrew's Medical portrait gallery*. The 3d division is the least important because one who was looking for a portrait would be likely to consult them (tho' the search in the absence of an index to them all is long and tedious); but he might not think to look in books of classes 1 and 2, and if he did think of it the attempt to find any given portrait would be almost hopeless. — C: A. C.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1888.

In the *Nation* of Oct. 4 there is a reference to a committee appointed at the late Convention of the Am. Library Assoc. on the subject of cataloguing the engraved portraits in certain lines of publications, etc.

I have the largest general collection of portraits in Philadelphia, and in some lines it is not surpassed, I believe, in the country. From this fact and my acquaintance with all the collectors here and some of those in New York, I think I can be of some use to the committee.

JAMES T. MITCHELL.

AN ODD VOLUME WANTED.

I LATELY picked up at auction a copy of Gibbon's miscellaneous works, edited by Lord Sheffield, vol. 1 only, London, 1796. 4°. On the fly-leaf is written in a round bold hand

*"Pour Monsieur Vade
de la part de Lord Sheffield."*

At the foot of the title-page "M. Vade" has written his own name in a neat Frenchy hand, "D. Levade." In *Querard, La France littéraire*, vol. 5, at p. 267, there is an account of "Levade, Jean-Dan.-P.-Et. ministre . . . à Lausanne," translator into French of Paley's *Evidences*, and I think there is no doubt that this is the "D. Levade" of my "Gibbon." Turning back to the fly-leaf, I find written in Levade's neat but cramped hand, below the inscription quoted above, the following rather sardonic note:

"Les deux volumes de cet ouvrage me sont parvenues un an après l'envoy avec £29 de Suisse de frais. Le second volume se trouve dans la bibliothèque de mon respectable ami G. Chad, qui par erreur l'a emballé avec ses livres."

Possibly this notice may come under the eye of some one in France or Switzerland (perhaps *Le Livre* will copy it?) who can find out what has become of the books of "G. Chad," and give the present owner of the second vol. of Gibbon a chance to repair the "erreur" of that "respectable ami" of the late Monsieur Levade. In a little less than a century, and in that quiet corner of the world the book may not have travelled far. If it is found I should like to negotiate for its purchase.

WM. I. FLETCHER,
Librarian Amherst College.

CURRENT INDEX WORK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1888.

In response to the third editorial of the September JOURNAL:

The Scientific Library of the U. S. Patent Office has had a force engaged upon index work for many years. Foreign patents have been the starting-point; a complete subject-index of the French to 1876 has been published, and of the Italian nearly to date; one of the Belgian is in progress. An index of the whole *Scientific American*, Supplement and all, is nearly ready for print; of the London *Engineer* one is half finished. Dingler's great *Polytechnisches Journal* has been indexed, but the work has not been arranged for print.

As regards "Public access:" the editorial in

the February JOURNAL about "hard and fast rules" appeared to me so exactly to the purpose, that I had it typed and posted in the reading-room. I had been striving life-long to induce people *not* to replace books; also not to hand them back to the charge-desk when used within the library, but leave them lying on the public table. (But one word, just in your ear: the further I have ever gone, in my own place or abroad, the less I have leaned to "strongly-worded rules, forbidding"—where civilization is assumed, to begin with—and the more to simply saying please. Downtrodden Europe often seems painfully ahead of us in this respect.) I have supposed that this library admits the public free to an immediate answer of more questions that it is likely to ask than almost any in the world; but that is a matter for more accurate information than I have. There is very little loss indeed, and perhaps none that can be proved to this cause.

Coöperative cataloguing is even more needed, especially in a reference and government library like this, vehemently technical and uncertain of its employees. I devised the plan of this all by myself, and was looking how to move in it, when on inquiry I found it had been under consultation and experiment for some years. Surely it must come.

Very respectfully,

EDWD. FARQUHAR,
Asst. in Patent-Office Library.

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

BUSINESS METHODS IN LIBRARIES.—In this age of Utopian day dreams it is often desirable to bring down theorists from their aerial hobby-horses to solid earth, by calling attention to the *practical* fact that library mnagement, whatever else it may be or may be made, is primarily and principally a business, and must be managed on business principles. The following "rules" should be committed to memory by every librarian who wishes to carry on his library on sound business principles: (1) Keep nothing you would be ashamed to use yourself, then you won't have to apologize for furnishing it to your customers. (2) Advertise your wares, and, when customers come in answer thereto, be sure you carry out the promises made in your advertisement. (3) Don't try to force people to use what you think is best for them simply because you happen to like it yourself. (4) Buy only what your customers want, then you won't have any dead stock. If you buy only the *best* it won't make any difference if people's tastes do run in one direction. If you kept an eating-house you wouldn't go into hysterics because 75 per cent. of your customers eat roast beef, nor would you think it necessary to dance with joy because there happened to be an increase of 10 per cent. in the direction of roast pork.

J. SCHWARTZ.

BOUND NEWSPAPERS IN LIBRARIES.—One library in a town is enough to keep files of bound newspapers. They are very expensive to bind and keep in order, besides requiring an enormous space to shelve, and their use is not at all in proportion to the expense. Then there is the further disadvantage that you may be compelled to

cart them to court and bring them back, all at your own expense, because some petty lawyer may want them to use in his "case." Mr. Peoples, if he chose, might give some interesting experiences of his library in this line.

S.

CARD CATALOG.—After all is said and done, it is an open question whether a card catalog is the best form to adopt for a *public* library. There can be no doubt that a card catalog is a necessity for the librarian's own use, and that it is probably the best plan for a reference library for scholars; but for a library where the majority of the readers are not scholars it seems to me that brief class-lists, printed in separate parts, will give the best satisfaction. The advantage of printing in parts is that additions can be printed on supplementary pages and attached at the end. If you print such supplements every year the current additions can be kept in a ms. book, with a very broad classification by subjects. When these supplements become too numerous they can be consolidated so that the catalogs can be always kept up to date, every five years, and, when consolidated, you never have to look in more than two places to find what you want. If you print advertisements from reputable houses in your catalogues you can afford to give them away, or sell them for a merely nominal sum. A good printed catalog is worth a dozen card catalogs, even if one does have to look in two places. It is Mr. Poole's problem of galleries or floor shelving in a new form: most readers would prefer a poor classification, in a printed book, to the most perfect card catalogue.

PAMPHLETS AND CONTINUATIONS.—After all the discussions as to how to *bind* pamphlets, the problem remains how to arrange and find the *unbound* pamphlets. Mr. Dewey's plan of arranging these under the subject-number, with books on the same subject, really solves nothing, for it fails to explain how a reader is to *know* that a given pamphlet exists in the library, unless the catalogue tells him it is there. A person having access to the shelves would, of course, be benefitted by Mr. Dewey's scheme, but one denied that privilege would have no means of knowing that the library possessed a certain pamphlet, and would therefore have no motive to ask for it. The best way to treat all pamphlets is to keep them in pamphlet cases, in the classes where they would go if they were books, and to *catalog* them. If they are not worth cataloging they are not worth keeping at all. I would not class *continuations* under the head of pamphlets. They should be tied together, or kept in cases, *with* the regular volumes, until they form a complete volume, when they should be bound and catalogued just the same as any other additions. *Continuations of periodicals* should be looked for in the reading-room, until they form a complete volume, when, of course, they will be bound and form a part of the library and will be treated as such. Every reading-room should have, as a matter of course, a list of the periodicals kept on file, so that, if a periodical is not entered in the book catalog, it ought to be found on this list, if it is in the library at all.

J. SCHWARTZ.

REGISTRATION IN LIBRARIES.

BY J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN OF THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

THE discussions on registration at the Library Conferences reveal a "state of things" that is surprising, to say the least, in showing an amazing lack of ordinary business methods in many American public libraries. It seems that most libraries simply *guess* at the actual number of borrowers using the library, and that the readers' addresses are years behind the truth. The Apprentices' Library system tells exactly, *every day*, the actual number of its borrowers, and as it offers a simple and effective remedy for all the evils alluded to by Mr. Carr, it may supply "a long felt want" to briefly note its salient features:

1. The registration numbers go on until 99,999 is reached. It would go on to a million if it didn't save time to use five figures in place of six. As no library, except a very small one, would think of beginning a new register under 10,000 there is nothing gained, in economy, until we reach 100,000.

2. While the registration numbers remain the same for several years the guaranties are renewed every year. In a floating population like that of New York, where even the oldest inhabitant thinks it necessary to "seek fresh fields and pastures new," on the first of every May, such a limitation is absolutely necessary. Consequently, we have no trouble about the accuracy of addresses, as they are furnished anew every year. In the comparatively rare case, where a reader changes his address during the year and neglects to inform the library, he can generally be easily traced by enquiry at the last address given.

3. As the object of the guaranty is to secure the library against loss, common sense suggests that only such persons be accepted as security who are *responsible*, that is, who can be sued if necessary. Clerks and other employees, unless occupying responsible positions, should not be accepted.

4. The borrower's card should *always* be kept

in the library not left to the reader's discretion to return or not. A slip pasted in the book issued, with the date of issue stamped thereon, answers every purpose of the ordinary borrower's card. If an account is closed make a note of it, also when an account is reopened. By deducting from or adding to, the regular registration numbers, you know exactly how many of those registered are actually using the library.

5. When an account is closed place the reader's card in its alphabetical place in a drawer and you will have an index to all the dead accounts. The live accounts need no index. You don't need to know where they are until the last book charged is returned, when the slip, pasted in the book, will show you where to look for the card.

6. The simplest guarantor's index is made by using a separate card for each guarantor. On one side write his name, and on the other side, the *numbers* of the readers for whom he is responsible. Arrange these cards alphabetically.

7. Don't put your entire trust in the postal notices you send to readers for books overdue, but supplement them by sending one of your clerks to the residences of delinquent readers, once a week. By following this plan we have reduced our losses to only 24 in a circulation of over 240,000 volumes. As our books circulate within a radius of over 20 miles from the library, among a population of over two millions, a loss of only one book in over 10,000 is doing fairly well, we think. Most of these 24 losses we could recover if we wanted to go to law about them, but we don't think the game is worth the candle. This may seem to contradict No. 3, but it doesn't. A responsible guarantor will generally see that books are returned as soon as he is notified, whereas an irresponsible guarantor, having nothing to lose, won't give himself any trouble. These 24 happened to be of the poorer sort, that is all.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A CATALOGUE PAGE.

BY H. L. KOOPMAN, LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

THE accompanying catalogue pages are printed as contributions toward the settlement of the question as to the ideal catalogue page. They represent two compromises; the first in favor of legibility, the second in favor of compactness; yet, it is hoped, without losing in the one case handiness of volume, or, in the other, clearness of print. The dimensions of the larger page are intended to be 11.5 by 20 cm.; of the smaller 9 by 15.5 cm. The type of the larger is small-pica,

bourgeois, and brevier; of the smaller, brevier and minion. The larger page would require a volume about the size of the Astor, Athenæum, or Peabody catalogues; while the smaller might be contained in a volume no larger than the Statesman's year-book, or the Harvard college catalogue. It should be stated that the heavy-faced type does not exactly fit the rest, though it is probably near enough to show the general effect.

- Ancher, Peder Kofod, *see* **Kofod Archer**, P. [1851-2. 031 2
- Baird**, Spencer Fullerton, *editor*, *see* **Heck**, J. G. Iconographic encyclopædia.
- BIBLE** — *O. T.* — **JOB**. Le livre de Job, traduit de l'hébreu par Ernest Renan; étude sur l'âge et le caractère du poème 2e édition. Paris, 1860. O. 223 2
- Calonius**, Matthias. Opera omnia; denuo edidit Adolphus Iwarus Arwidson. Holmiæ, 1829-30. 2 v. O. por. 340 2
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Y^e ARCHITECT AND Y^e LIBRARIAN.

[Written for the LIBRARY JOURNAL.]

I.

AN architect sat in an office so high,
 Genius lighted his forehead, ambition his eye;
 "Oh, I'm planning a library wondrous to see,
 And its praises shall ring all the world round," quoth he.
 Then he flourished his pencil, and quickly up grew
 A building the public all hastened to view.
 The walls they were arched in the true gothic style,
 And tinted soft colors the eye to beguile;
 The windows were oval and lozenge and square,
 Some cut to the flooring, some high in the air.
 The glass mediæval admitted dim rays
 That artists and poets united to praise.
 There were nice little corners to lounge in at ease,
 And dusky recesses the æsthetes to please,
 And corridors quaint, where the shaded light fell
 Upon dados and friezes too lovely to tell.
 There were bookcases? Yes, I was going to say
 These were hid in odd corners quite out of the way,
 So that nobody heeded, except to exclaim
 At the wonderful carving of bracket and frame.
 And the public remarked, as in rapture they gazed:
 "Too highly this architect cannot be praised!"

II.

It was a wise librarian who came the work to view,
 And as he gazed, within his eyes a gleam of madness
 grew,
 Till, snatching off his glasses and sinking on a chair
 (Of the Renaissance period), he feebly moaned for air.
 But when the gothic windows were opened to the
 breeze,
 Within the arches it got lost, nor brought the sufferer
 ease;
 And he murmured, sighing faintly: "Though here's a
 great creation,
 The library I dreamed of had some chance of ventilation."
 He gazed upon the alcoves and a tear was in his eye,
 He gazed upon the carvings and heaved a bitter sigh,
 But when he saw the book-shelves, his tired heart-strings
 broke,
 And with his last low breathing some simple truths he
 spoke:
 "You have raised a costly structure fit to stand for many
 a year,
 But you quite forgot the scholar who seeks for wisdom
 here;
 Will he find it sooner, think you, without help of air or
 light?
 Does it add much to his comfort that the books are out
 of sight?
 When librarians are angels, which they are not all (as
 yet),
 They may be shut off in corners without getting in a pet;
 When mechanical assistants are electrically wise,
 They can work in 'stained-glass attitudes' without
 much use for eyes.
 You have made it fair and lovely any one may see who
 looks,
 But, the object of a library being principally *books*,
 Unless you can make up your mind to take that for your
 goal,
 'Twill be like a lovely body without one spark of soul."

S.

ARCHITECTS AND LIBRARIANS: AN
IRENICON.W: I. Fletcher, in the *American Architect*, Oct. 27.

WITH the great increase of public libraries and the growth in public taste, the architecture of libraries becomes daily of more importance. It is much to be regretted that there should seem to be a sort of irrepressible conflict between librarians and architects, as indicated in your recent editorial, occasioned by the Librarians' Conference. As a librarian of perhaps a little more than ordinary experience with and observation of library buildings of different styles, I feel inclined to attempt to explain this appearance of conflict and say a word for peace and coöperation.

In the first place, I would like say that in my intercourse with architects I have always found them ready and eager to get the views of a librarian and quick to put them in practice as occasion served. Of course it is easy to say that architects, like other artists, are impractical and ready to sacrifice everything else to the æsthetic demands of their art. But the architect is so constantly, from the first step in this career, put to the solution of the most practical problems, and required to deal so largely with questions of convenience and economy, that such a charge can hardly hold good. Certainly there is no reason why this unpracticalness, if it existed, should not interfere as much with success in the erection of a railroad station or a school-house as in that of a library. Nor would I admit that the failure of architects and librarians to agree is due to an uncommon development of "crankiness" in the members of our profession. Some of us are perhaps a trifle long-haired, with all that the word implies, but, mark you, it is not from this wing of our company that the sharpest criticism of the architect comes.

Where, then, shall we look for the reasons for this controversy? I will undertake to give a few and draw their moral. Not the least important is the one mentioned in your editorial—the disagreement among librarians themselves as to what is wanted in a library building. But while there is this disagreement and while some of our most heated discussions among ourselves are on this very point, there is now practically a consensus of opinion as to a few leading principles. And any one who cares to follow through the volumes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the reports of our annual meetings, cannot fail to perceive certain lines laid down with something approaching constantly nearer to unanimity. Among these indications are the abandonment of lofty interiors with fixed alcoves and galleries, and the substitution of iron stacks or portable wooden cases placed near together in plain rectangular interiors; the demand for abundance of light, preferably from the higher part of the walls, and not from

the roof; the use of small tables and light chairs, instead of the large heavy tables and the artistic chairs, conformed to the style of the building but awkward in use, which have so commonly been put in reading-rooms; the provision of ample, convenient, and well-lighted work-rooms for the librarian and assistants.

But if there is not much disagreement among librarians about these matters, there is a cause for the trouble which architects have in getting proper direction when they undertake to plan a library that seems to me responsible for more of the trouble than any other. It is this: libraries are generally built under the direction of a building committee, consisting of some members of a board of trustees, often dominated largely by the views of the donor of the building. It is very unusual to find a librarian of any experience either on such a building committee, or, in any proper sense, consulted by it. A large share of all the new libraries are erected for incipient libraries, or for those which are not of sufficient importance to demand the services of an experienced librarian. These building committees are more apt to accept plans which present a tasteful and showy appearance and also conform to the style of some existing, and perhaps famous, library, than to make sufficient study of the matter to learn that a new era has fairly dawned in library building, and to go by the best light of that new era. And in this state of things who can wonder if but few architects become fully aware of the new demands in this department of their profession?

I cannot forbear in this connection to refer to the honored name of Richardson, which is used quite freely in your editorial. I presume no librarian can be found who will fail to do justice to the excellence of the work of our greatest architect. But, on the other hand, whatever disagreement there may be among us, I am equally satisfied that no librarian, who could be quoted as authority in the profession, would express approval of the main features of Mr. Richardson's library buildings in so far as the interior is concerned or affected—simply because Mr. Richardson's work in this line was very largely done under such circumstances as I have described. I have the best reason for believing that had he lived but a few years longer, he would have come to build libraries no less beautiful and appropriate in general effect than those he left, but better fitted to meet the wants of the modern public library. For while there may be more or less conflict between "art and use," in this department as elsewhere, I do not believe that any man of genius, alive to the real needs of such an institution, will fail in the attempt to meet those necessities, while still responding to the æsthetic requirements peculiar to this class of work. Fortunately, examples of success with this problem are multiplying, and many librarians are ready to point to their architects as friends, not "natural enemies."

[Mr. Fletcher has accepted our invitation to develop with a little more detail the criticisms and suggestions which, it appears, are hidden from the architects in the pages of a journal which they are very unlikely ever to have consulted. — *Eds. American Architect.*]

LIBRARIANS AND LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

From the American Architect and Building News.

THE Convention of the American Library Association, which was held this year in the Catskill Mountain region, amused itself, as usual, by falling foul of the architects, over whose prostrate forms every scientific hobby is made to prance. Beginning¹ with the maxim laid down by the President of the Association, that "the architect is the natural enemy of the librarian," the audience approved the plan of the rooms for the library in the Albany State-House, prepared by a librarian, and then proceeded to "riddle" the plans for the Howard Library at New Orleans, prepared by the late H. H. Richardson. Not content with this, the Convention went on to "riddle" Richardson's library designs in general, declaring that they afford "little indication" that he ever "gave any thought to the object for which his buildings of this sort were intended," and that he "appears to have been satisfied if he drew a beautiful design, and to have left it to some draughtsman to fit in the books and the service;" and concluded by inquiring earnestly for "an artist who will plan for use first and beauty next who will see where his book-shelves and his reading-halls and his work-rooms ought to go for the highest efficiency, and will then mould his library building around them." Considering that no two librarians appear to be agreed as to "where book-shelves and reading-halls and work-rooms ought to go for the highest efficiency," and that any plan advocated by one is generally laughed to scorn by the rest, it is not surprising that architects have not yet invented an arrangement which suits everybody, and that if they succeed in drawing a "beautiful design," which gives the accommodation that the owners want, and holds the requisite number of books in a convenient and accessible disposition, they are apt to be content, without troubling themselves whether all librarians would unite in a concert of praise over their work. In point of fact, Richardson, although he liked to draw "beautiful designs" for libraries, and generally succeeded in doing so, was very far from careless as to the object to which his building was to be put. As in all his work, the requirements of the case, so far as he could understand them, dictated the plan, and this suggested the rest, and to improve the arrangement he was never tired of studying methods of lighting, heights and widths of shelves, ease of access to the several portions, quiet for the reading-rooms, and space for the movement of the public. Although the librarians may find in his work no indication that he had studied these points to any effect, we will answer for it that other people do, and there are few persons, not librarians, who do not find an attraction in Richardson's comfortable, cosy reading-rooms, with their open fireplaces and separate tables, which the *table-a-hôte* arrangement of ordinary libraries, however well adapted it may be for celerity of movement behind the chairs of the

¹ [The discussion did not begin but ended with this maxim. — *Eds. L. J.*]

readers and for slamming piles of books suddenly between them, fails to present. Nor, although we speak modestly of the arrangement of bookshelves, as a matter about which we profess little knowledge, does the Richardsonian plan of successive alcoves, with no shelves beyond reach from the floor, each brightly lighted by a window, and all communicating by convenient doors through the shelving, seem utterly bad in comparison with that adopted in libraries which have not been molested by architects. Not long ago we had occasion to look for a book in a rather famous library. We were directed to a certain room and set off in search. The way to the place indicated was up a narrow spiral stair. This ended in a small alcove, encumbered with a table, a chair, and some portable steps. Thence the path led along a balcony, some eighteen inches wide, overhanging the reading-room below, and guarded by a railing about the height of one's knees. At intervals the way was obstructed by furniture, which had to be hoisted up and deposited behind one to allow a passage, and the balcony ended in another spiral stair, which led to a room filled with bookshelves in stacks, with only room enough to pass between them. After examining all the stacks, we came to one which seemed to contain books relating to the subject in which we were interested, and the next operation was to find the one we wanted. There was a window, or a skylight, somewhere in the room, but only a few rays of light struggled so far as our stack. We could read the names of the books on one or two shelves, but there were other shelves above filled with books, the titles of which were invisible, while the books themselves, even if the names could have been read, were out of reach, except from steps, of which there were apparently none nearer than the balcony. We suppose that there was some virtue in the arrangement, as the "librarian's enemy" certainly had had nothing to do with it, but as compared with the roomy, light, accessible shelving provided by Richardson and many other architects, the collection, to the layman's mind, was clumsily and awkwardly accommodated.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ADDRESS OF COL. T. W. HIGGINSON AT HOLDEN, MASS.

From the Worcester Daily Spy, Aug. 30.

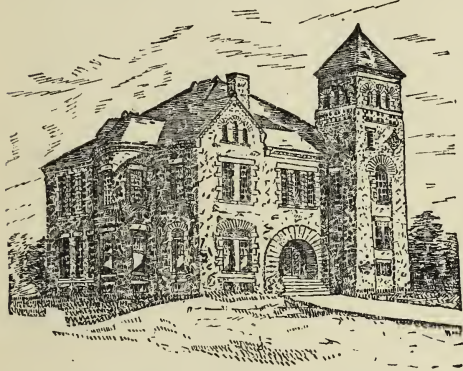
FERGUSON, in his "History of Architecture," says that "wherever we see any work of man truly worthy of admiration, we may be quite sure that the credit of it is not due to an individual, but to thousands working together through a long series of years." He is speaking of the great cathedrals of Europe, which are undoubtedly the greatest visible work of man, when we include both size and beauty, which were all built practically within a single century, the 13th, and nearly all, in France at least, within the sixty years from 1180 to 1240. When the traveller approaches one of these great buildings he has in one respect the same impression produced on many visitors by the building we dedicate to-day.

The cathedral dwarfs everything around it, and seems, at first sight, almost disproportionate, both in size and dignity. In going towards Cologne, for instance, or York Minster, you are impressed with the fact that instead of drawing near to a town you are approaching a cathedral. The building looms in the distance, large, stately, solid, glittering in the light or dim with shade, very much as in crossing Kansas and approaching Colorado, you see Pike's Peak on the one hand and the Spanish Peaks on the other, the far-off prediction of wonders yet to be revealed. When you reach those mountains you find towns already encamped around their feet, and so when you reach York or Cologne you find the town encamped around the feet of the cathedral. Even so, fifty years hence, will the village of Holden be seen clustered round these solid walls which enshrine its library and its high school. It will doubtless affect the other buildings hereafter to be erected in the town; they will be more solid, tasteful, appropriate, for having this building in their midst; but the Damon Memorial will be the centre of the town, as it should be, for it will be the source and centre of its intellectual life.

The parallel holds in other ways. Nothing comes so near the great impulse which built within less than a century the vast European cathedrals as the impulse which is dotting our land with public libraries. We mistake if we suppose that those mediæval glories of the world came from a religious enthusiasm alone. They represent a great peaceful uprising of the people against the feudal system, an impulse of which the French bishops skilfully availed themselves to strengthen themselves against the feudal lords on the one side and the religious brotherhoods on the other. Before the period of cathedral building all the great ecclesiastical buildings were monastic; the people had no part in them; but in the cathedrals the laity bore most of the expense and shared, in at least an equal degree, their property and purposes. In the previous buildings the laity had no rights and took no part in what was done there; but in the cathedrals the people were at home. There the popular assemblies were gathered, the local governments organized, that were to make a stand against the feudal lords; in the cathedrals the courts and markets were held, and not merely religious shows took place, but even popular farces and wild buffooneries. When the commune or local municipality of Noyon, for instance, was to be organized, the bishop called together in the cathedral the men of property, the professional and business men, and the skilled artisans, and presented to them a charter which created for them a popular government (*corps de bourgeois*). Thus the cathedrals were not merely religious, but public buildings; they had a democratic origin, and the very oldest of them, as that of Laon, have rather the air of municipal structures than of churches. They were not only larger buildings than had before been consecrated to religion, but they spoke a new language, that of the people; and thus the whole people joined to build them.

During the two summers while I have watched this building rise, I have been constantly struck

with the fact that it represents the same great popular impulse in the 19th century that the cathedral represented in the 13th. The ancient cathedral and the modern town library alike stand for the spirit of their age. Now, as then, a single benefactor often gives the whole financial means for the great work; we meet to-day to express gratitude to such a donor; but he himself would be the first to admit that he represents the great impulse of enlightenment which is pro-



THE DAMON MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

viding every town in Massachusetts with free libraries. In a wholly illiterate community such an enterprise would be wasted, and the donor of this building was working unconsciously for it just as much when he taught one of your schools in his youth, as when, in his prosperous maturity, he feeds the demand he helped to create. And every one who, in this town or elsewhere, has ever worked for public school or public library has been one of the thousand who, as Fergusson said, have helped to prepare the way for every great work of man. As I have watched this building go up, it has seemed to me to rise — as was said by a mediæval writer of the great cathedrals — “built of the money of the rich and the prayers of the poor.” Men of almost every occupation in this town have been employed about this building, and have worked, as they did in the Middle Ages, with a zeal not measured only by the day’s wages. Those who did not work with their hands have watched the laying of every stone, and have contributed without charge sympathy enough to encourage any contractor, as well as good advice enough to seriously embarrass him. I am confident that no European cathedral ever had a larger share of discussion and counsel to the square inch than the Damon Memorial; and it may be said of it as of the great mediæval cathedrals, that it has been built of the money of the rich and of the prayers of the poor.

And it must always be kept in view that this is but one contribution to that vast movement which is covering our State with public libraries, as Europe was covered with cathedrals. I have been favored by the Bureau of Statistics with advance sheets from the report of the State Census of 1885, from which it appears that there are in

the State 241 free city and town libraries, comprising nearly two million volumes (1,944,492), valued at \$2,887,817. This does not include college, society, or institutional libraries, and when we consider that the whole number of towns and cities in the State is but 349, it is evident that we are in a fair way to reach the point desired by the dissatisfied Thomas Carlyle, when he complained that every village in England had its lock-up, but not one its public library. In fact, we have gone beyond that, for if there is in Holden a place where a criminal, or even a tramp, can be locked up with security, I have yet to find it out. Perhaps if I had been a candidate for its privileges I should have found it more easily.

It is only within a limited period that the time has come in our community for free public libraries. Literature was not strong in America during the pioneer period. It was not Puritanism that was opposed to literature, for it has often been shown that an unusual proportion of highly educated men were among our early colonists; and the library of John Harvard, bequeathed by him to the university bearing his name, included the works of some of the most famous classic authors — Homer and Horace, Plutarch and Juvenal, Plautus and Terence. But the hard exigencies of a new country repressed literature, and no doubt an education mainly clerical discouraged it. Yet this same influence, under which the clergy became the legislators, the lawyers, and even the doctors of the community, gave that class at least some width of training. Professor Goodale, of the Harvard Botanic Garden, has shown that the first introduction of the natural sciences into that university came from the fact that the clergy had to learn something of the *materia medica*, in order to prescribe for sick parishioners; and so the first poets and philosophers of New England were the clergy likewise. Judge Sewall, whose diary of two hundred years ago is such a mine of amusing information concerning the Puritan life — and who was by training a clergyman, not a lawyer — shows us how he and such as he tempered the severity of their lives by writing little Latin and English verses — sometimes on the bench, sometimes for funerals, sometimes for purposes of wooing a bride. One of these couplets for a funeral occasion, the death of Mrs. Mary Coney, ran thus:

“Three Sams, two Johns, and one good Tom
Bore prudent Mary to the tomb.”

In general it may be said that these little poetic performances added new terrors to death, litigation, and courtship. Then during the storms of the Revolution there was little room for any but political literature; John Adams boasted that there were no artists in America, and hoped there never would be; and Fisher Ames, perhaps the most accomplished of the Federalist leaders, when he for the first time made “American literature” the subject of an address in 1808, argued that it never could exist until democracy was overthrown and a luxurious court should take its place. “As soon,” he said, “as our emperor has destroyed his rivals and established order in his army he will desire to see

splendor in his court and to occupy his subjects with the cultivation of his sciences."

But in ten years from the time when the despairing Federalist said this, it turned out that he was wrong, and that liberty, not despotism, was favorable to literature. The *North American Review* was established in 1815, Bryant's "Thanatopsis" appeared in 1817, Irving's "Sketch-Book" in 1818, Cooper's "Spy" in 1825. When the good-natured President Monroe went out of office, in 1825, Emerson was still a school-teacher, Whittier was at work on his father's farm, Longfellow and Hawthorne were college students; but American literature was born. High schools and public libraries were inevitable deductions from that event. If our nation was to produce authors, it was still more essential that it should produce readers. Our high schools, in the present sense, are but about fifty years old; and it is about that time since Horace Mann made the first great effort after free libraries—by establishing school district libraries throughout the State. That effort failed; the school district was too small a unit to keep up a supply of new books, as essential to a library as oxygen to the lungs. That failed, but in 1851 the law was passed which has created the free modern library of Massachusetts, and has made it as much an essential of our civilization as the public school. Nay, we are within eight miles of the city (Worcester) and the man (S. S. Green) under whose auspices it has been conclusively proved the school and the library are practically one enterprise, that they interlock, and that each is imperfect and insufficient without the other.

Do not think that, as a literary man by occupation, I am disposed to claim too great an importance for literature. When my friend, Mr. George William Curtis, was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention he once heard some of his fellow-members comparing notes as to their various associates, and was unable to withdraw before he himself came under discussion. "There's Curtis," said one of them, "he's an intelligent man." "Yes," said the other, with some reluctance, "he is." "Then," said the first speaker, aroused to greater interest, "Curtis is a *very* intelligent man." "Yes," the second speaker slowly admitted, "he's a very intelligent man—for a literary man." The reluctance really meant, as I take it, a recognition that literature is only one aspect of life, and that the literary man must be something more than that, as Curtis has certainly proved himself. One of the favorite heroes of that eloquent man, I remember, is Sir Philip Sidney, and it is Sir Philip Sidney who says in his "Defence of Poesy" that "the ending end of all knowledge is virtuous action." Action is higher even than thought. On this principle there have been two great days in the history of Holden within my memory. One was the day (April 20, 1861), when the summons went out from the State House calling upon the Holden Rifles to go, at a few hours' notice, to the defence of Washington; and they went. That was Holden's greatest day; this is the next; and it is pleasant to think that among those who worked upon this building were more than one of those who then rallied at their country's call.

Yes, action is higher than thought; deeds than words. The poet Keats, the most ideal of all poets, says in one of his letters that "fine thinking is, next to fine doing, the top thing of the universe." It is the mission of a school-house and a library to bring about, not merely fine thinking, but fine doing. By the wise foresight of the donor of this building several thousand selected volumes will be placed upon its shelves, and these will make, with the thousand or more volumes of the Library Association, long since founded by Col. Ross, an admirable nucleus for the future town library. Consider how much that means. In the list of books a considerable space has been given, for instance, to biography. Consider again how much that means. Who of you would not have walked a long distance, at any time, to sit in the same room with Grant or Sherman for an hour and hear the story of their battles? And yet to read the life of either of these, as written by himself, is to have him come to you and tell it. So there will be a department of travels; who would not like to hear Kane or any of his heroic successors tell their tale of Arctic adventure? but they will all tell it from these works. We Americans are all born travellers, but many of us have to do it mainly through books. I remember that the poet Whittier once told me that, from the time when he was a farmer's boy, if he could only read a good account of a foreign country, it was at once so vivid to him that he felt as if he had been there and he hardly cared to go; and that he said he never had crossed the Atlantic and had travelled chiefly through his eyes. With the aid of this library you can all travel with your eyes and yet be able to return home instantly, whenever the baby is ill, and without any detention whatever at the Custom-House.

Again, think how the whole scientific world has been revolutionized, within a few years, by one great English thinker. Till the time of Darwin it was believed that all the different species of animated things were created, each by itself, and that each was unchangeable. Since Darwin it has come to be the almost universal belief of scientific men that all the species in the universe are undergoing slow transformations; that multitudes of them, perhaps all of them, proceeded from some single type; and that the higher forms of life, including man himself, are sprung from lower forms. And it is now believed by the most thoughtful that this view, instead of lowering humanity, shows us for the first time how high humanity is, as the final result of all nature's work. All natural history has taken a new impulse under this new view, and it is all being worked out so simply and clearly in books that it needs no long training to follow it. What it cost years of difficult study to establish can now be known by simply taking down the right books from the shelves; and every farmer especially ought to feel an especial interest in the right interpretation of those great processes of nature amid which his life is spent.

In the same way there has come up within a few years a great revival of interest in all questions of what may be called the natural history of man, the progress of society, the march

of democratic government, and the difficult questions of property and social order. The various theories of socialism have come to the front, and it is impossible to keep them out of sight; and, fortunately, these also are being discussed in such a simple and graphic way as to be easy reading. They lead naturally to the history of our own country, and that to all other history, because, unless we know something of the past, we cannot comprehend the present. Once let a person of good sense and active mind, even without much early education, take hold of knowledge at any point, and it will lead him in almost every direction. But even if we read for amusement only, it is the most innocent of all amusements; a really good novel is instructive as well as amusing, for it teaches us about life; and even a poor novel suggests to an active mind the desire for something better. If it does not, it must be that the mind is so poor that if it were not occupied with the novel it might amuse itself with something worse.

Then come the very highest walks of the human mind, poetry and religious aspiration—not sectarian religion—and it is to be hoped that these will also be included upon your shelves. I trust also that there will be a liberal supply of books of reference—not the kind of books that nobody opens, but the kind that all intelligent people wish to open—ready for every one who wishes to ask a question, and without even a librarian to stand in the way. I should like to see around the walls of the Holden Free Library some such inscription as used to delight me in boyhood on the handbills of an old book-store I used to frequent in Boston: "Here you may range the world with the magic of a book, and cheat expectation and solitude of their weary moments." And there will surely remain in that hall, with or without a portrait, the memory of the benefactor—may I not say of the two wedded benefactors?—through whom its pleasures and its advantages have been provided for coming generations of those whom they have never seen.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 23.

THE Sundry Civil Bill provides \$4,000,000, for the new Congressional Library building, and places Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, in charge of the preparation of the necessary plans and the construction of the building. In accordance with the provisions of the law Gen. Casey has a force at work preparing the plans, and expects them to be completed before Congress meets in December, and if they are approved he will have everything in readiness to begin building in the spring. The law requires that these plans shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretaries of War and Interior, but they will doubtless be considered by Congress before work is commenced. The matter will be brought to the attention of Congress in the annual report of the Chief of Engineers, if not as a special measure before the report is submitted.

Gen. Casey, in conversation with a *Star* re-

porter, said that the plans will not contemplate the expenditure of one cent beyond the limit fixed by law. Whether the building when completed will answer the requirements of the Congressional Library or not is a matter which he has nothing to do with. He intends to make the building complete, and as much of an addition to the architectural beauties of the city as \$4,000,000 will permit. He intends to follow architecturally the original Smithmeyer plan, but it will, of necessity, be considerably reduced. The plan of the interior originally agreed upon will also be followed.

Mr. P. J. Pelz is in charge of revising the plans. As an associate of Mr. Smithmeyer in devising the original plans, he was considered eminently fitted to modify them. The force, in addition to the architect, includes the superintendent of construction, B. R. Green, nine draughtsmen, and three watchmen—about half as large a force as was employed under the former régime. The building as contemplated will occupy the same site as was originally intended, in the middle of the square, but of course will not cover so much ground. Gen. Casey has decided on this, although a delegation of residents of Capitol Hill urged him to set the building to one side, so that Pennsylvania Avenue can be opened again through the grounds.

Gen. Casey said the plans will not make any provisions for the future growth of the library. Being a building complete in itself, although there may be plenty of room, no additions can be made to it without injuring materially the architectural effect. If in the future additional room is required, it will be necessary to construct another building, and this will require more ground.

Mr. A. R. Spofford said that he is entirely satisfied with the outlook for a new library building. The few months which will intervene before building operations can be begun, will, he said, permit of a thorough consideration of the plans which are being prepared, so that some of the preliminary contracts can be entered into and the work pushed forward rapidly. As to the character of the proposed building, Mr. Spofford said he knew nothing beyond the fact that it would follow as nearly as possible the plans as originally prepared, and he was satisfied, he said, that a building could be erected for \$4,000,000 which would be suitable for the Library, and would afford ample provisions for the growth of the Library for the next twenty years. After that time an addition could be made or another building erected as Congress should decide. As for himself, he was of the opinion that all of the ground to the northwest would eventually be required, but that was not a matter for present consideration. He would be satisfied with the building, which would provide for the next twenty years, and is well pleased with the prospects of securing it at as early a date as possible.

BUFFALO TEACHERS' LIBRARY.

MR. JAS. F. CROOKER, Superintendent of Schools, Buffalo, N. Y., notifies the teachers of that city, in a circular from which we quote and which embodies a catalogue of 89 volumes, of

the establishment of a Teachers' Library in connection with his office:

"In all legal and scientific professions the successful and skilful practitioner carefully studies and compares the opinions and the practices of eminent disciples of a kindred vocation and makes them his coadjutors and guides. Should not the teacher do likewise? Many of them do; but many more, I am led to believe, do not, because there has been, heretofore, no available opportunity of resorting to a 'Teachers' Library,' furnished with works adapted to their needs and selected for their fitness to help them in the requirements of their daily labor. Entertaining these views, about eight months ago I conceived the idea of establishing a 'Teachers' Library' for the use and benefit of the teachers connected with the Department of Education of Buffalo, in which could be found books and journals in direct line of pedagogical literature. It was not until after I had made a move in this direction that I discovered that I was not the pioneer of such an enterprise, as Superintendent James MacAlister, of Philadelphia, only a short time before, had succeeded in founding such a library for the use of the educators in that city. This is the only one that I know of in the country.

Superintendent MacAlister's estimate of its advantages are expressed in forcible language. He says: 'The growing attention given by teachers to the literature and learning of their own profession is one of the most hopeful and encouraging signs of the times. Classes in Psychology, the History of Pedagogy, and the Science of Education are fast becoming a feature of teachers' reading circles, and Normal Schools are beginning to realize that something more than a few lessons in "Methods" and two or three weeks' "practice" in a training-school are required to prepare young men and women for the responsible duties of the school-room. The formation of pedagogical libraries in connection with the administration of city and state school systems, will, I am sure, do much to promote a forward movement; and it is a source of great satisfaction to me that the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia is, I believe, the first to take this step.'

"In order to carry my plan into effect, I asked the Common Council, in my estimate for the present year, for an appropriation of \$200 with which to make a beginning. It was cheerfully granted, and I now take pleasure in announcing that the nucleus of what, I trust, will in time prove a useful factor in the department, is definitely established.

"Books are now ready for circulation, and teachers are cordially invited to come and select volumes for careful reading. In fact they are earnestly urged to embrace the privilege so generously offered them by the city."

THE SUGDEN LIBRARY, SPENCER, MASS.

From the Worcester Evening Gazette, Sept. 20, 1888.

R: SUGDEN was born in the obscure coal-mining town of Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng., March 26,

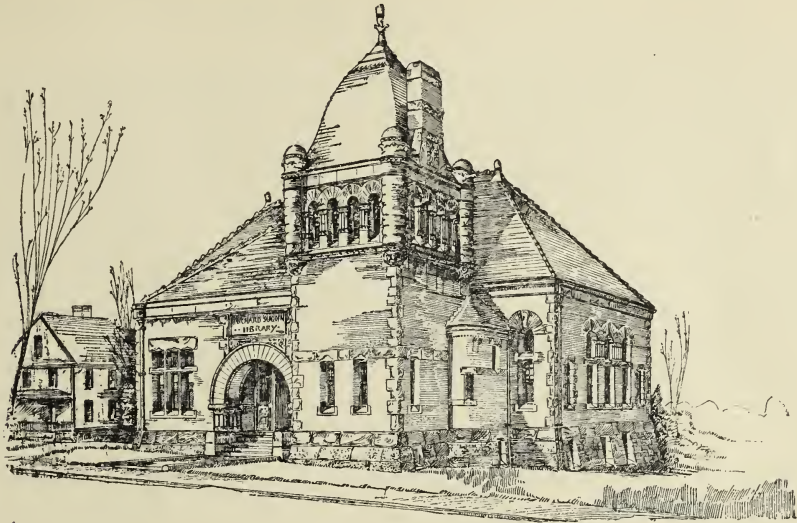
1815. The only educational advantage enjoyed in the village was a Sunday-school, not connected with any religious denomination, but supported by private contributions, and conducted by volunteer teachers. There the working classes were taught to read after a fashion very different from that of the present day. The diet of the working people in Mr. Sugden's native town was also quite different from that of the same class in New England, consisting chiefly of oatmeal porridge and skimmed milk. Mr. Sugden had to feed and clothe himself in early life. At first he worked for his board, and whatever clothing he had was obtained by working overtime.

Books were scarce and hard to obtain. The family library usually consisted of the Bible. "Baxter's Saints' Rest," and, perhapp, "Pilgrim's Progress." There were no others in Mr. Sugden's native village, except some fifty or sixty volumes, which were the property of an old Welsh cobbler. Mr. Sugden, being then, as now, fond of reading, courted the friendship of the old Welshman, who finally allowed him to take one book a week, which privilege he gladly embraced and duly appreciated. Newspapers were scarce and high, costing 14 cents each, or seven pence. He joined a club of 6 boys besides himself, each paying one penny, and they bought one paper per week, and the last to read it had the privilege of keeping it as his own.

In his early youth, Mr. Sugden felt a deep interest and travelled many miles to learn anything new of the United States or its institutions. He has been heard to say that he could not recall the time, in his youth, when he would not walk 20 miles to learn something new of this country and its affairs. After he reached the age of 18 he determined to come to America, and would have acted upon that determination but for the lack of means.

Early in his career, Mr. Sugden took firm grounds against the arbitrary dictation of trades unions, and would never, either as a laborer or employer, submit to be controlled by them, though in his youth they were as numerous in England as they are in America to-day. It has always been a mystery to him why any intelligent American should permit any man or association to tell him when, how, or for whom he should work, and fix the compensation. He believes that any man worthy of the name should be capable of controlling his own affairs.

Mr. Sugden left England for America in 1849, without any definite plans as to where he should locate. On the passage to New York he made the acquaintance of a Scotchman, who possessed a book descriptive of Massachusetts manufacturing towns, from which he learned that there was wire-drawing in Worcester and Spencer, and card-making in Leicester. By observation he was somewhat familiar with both these industries, and he at once resolved to come to Worcester County. He went to Leicester and went to work in a wire-mill in Cherry Valley. Here he labored that summer from dawn till dark at \$8 per month. After two years he went to Spencer with Nathaniel Myrick, a fellow-workman, and bought a small wire-mill, then standing on the present site of one of the Spencer Wire



THE SUGDEN LIBRARY, SPENCER, MASS.

Company's mills. They were, between them, able to invest something like \$1000, a large portion of which they borrowed. They worked industriously early and late, and for the first few months hired a horse. The firm continued till 1875 when Mr. Myrick retired with an ample fortune.

In 1876 Mr. Sugden bought out the firm of J. R. & J. E. Prouty, and organized the Spencer Wire Co., of which he is still President. The freight records at the Spencer Railroad Station show a monthly shipment of 735,000 pounds or more of finished wire.

But the wire business has by no means engrossed his whole attention, or absorbed his entire capital. He was one of the first to move for the building of the Spencer Branch Railroad, and he was at one time the sole backer of Judge Hill in building the water-works, which has been of untold benefit to his adopted town. He, with Judge Hill, also owns a controlling interest in the gas-works, and is also one of the largest real estate owners in his adopted home. He has aided many in obtaining houses for themselves, by furnishing the means to build, upon easy terms of payment, and the writer has yet to learn of any case where the deserving poor have had cause to complain of his dealings with them.

April 1, last, at the annual town meeting of Spencer, Hon. Luther Hill, on behalf of Mr. Sugden, proposed to erect a library building on land recently purchased of Mr. J. L. Bush, and to present it as a free offering to the town, making but two conditions, viz.: that the building should cost not to exceed \$25,000, and that when completed the library should be kept open to the public on Sundays under proper regulations made by the trustees. The proposition was seconded with round after round of applause.

A suitable plan for the building submitted by

Mr. H. D. Waddlin, of Boston, has been selected, and the structure is now in course of construction. It is expected to be ready for dedication on Christmas Day. The rooms will be finished to the rafters, and the main room will be 26 feet from floor to highest point. The library will be at first arranged for about 10,000 volumes, but can be increased by the use of the gallery to the capacity of 30,000. A room in the tower can be utilized as a trustee's room. The floors of the entrance-hall and about the fireplaces will be of tile; elsewhere, they are to be of quartered oak, and the wainscoting and doors are also to be of oak. The basement walls are of granite, and all above that of brick and Longmeadow stone trimmings. The whole will constitute a substantial and enduring edifice.

INCUNABULA.

THE French Minister of Public Instruction sent out, the 25th of last July, a circular to librarians in continuation of his circular of Feb. 15, 1886, on the preparation of a catalogue of all the incunabula in French libraries. He says that some reports have been received and that the Bibliothèque Nationale will soon have ready the 15,000 notices which form its share of the work. He includes the rules adopted by the Commission on Incunabula, as follows:

"After writing at the head of each title-slip the name of the author, the abridged title of the work, the place and date of publication, copy with utmost accuracy, indicating the breaks in the lines by means of a double vertical line (||) and underlining the letters which in the original issue are represented by abbreviations:

"1, The title, if there be one;

"2, The title which occurs oftenest as heading on the first folio of the text, after the dedication and the index;

"3, The titles of the principal parts of the work, with an indication whether they are found on the right-hand or left-hand pages;

"4, The final title, or superscription, which must generally be looked for before the indices or appendices with which the volume concludes.

"Next must be indicated in a separate paragraph the essential characteristics of the issue in the following order:

"1, The size, which shall be determined by the water-marks¹ (vertical in folios and in octavos, horizontal in quartos);

"2, The number of the pages, and, if there is reason to believe in accidental omissions, the sequence of the signatures² of the sheets;

"3, The justification in long lines or in several columns;

"4, The number of lines of the first page or column entirely composed of ordinary type—that is to say, the first in which no title or rubric modifies the normal justification;

"5, The type—roman or gothic;

"6, The presence of engravings;

"7, The presence of printers' or publishers' marks—whether at the beginning or the end;

"8, The presence or absence of signatures, of numbers of folios and of catchwords.³

"The record shall be completed with the following details peculiar to the copy catalogued:

"1, The edition of extra paper, or on parchment or vellum;

"2, The illumination of the frontispieces and the presence of miniatures and coats of arms;

"3, The binding, if it is contemporaneous with the publication, if the work on it is curious, and especially if the name or the mark of the publisher or binder is discovered.

"When the titles are very full, useless prolixity may be indicated by three dots, taking care to preserve scrupulously every thing relating to the title of the work, to the name of the author or the editor, to that of the printers or publishers, and to the date of issue. When the signatures of incunabula give place and date of printing, as well as the name of the printer or the publisher, it is not required to give such minute details. Neither are they necessary when the identity of the book may be established by a reference to one of the articles in Hahn's index, marked by an asterisk.

"When it is necessary to catalogue incunabula, more or less incomplete at the beginning or the end, it is indispensable in determining their identity to add to the record an exact copy of the first lines of the first sheet which appears complete, while indicating the signature of this sheet."

In conclusion the Minister expresses a desire to exhibit at least a beginning of the catalogue at the approaching Exposition.

¹ By water-marks is meant the light and transparent lines that cross the paper lengthwise at equal distances, and cross at right angles other parallel lines, generally less transparent, called wire-marks.

² Signatures are letters or numbers generally placed in the right-hand lower corner of the first page of each sheet, showing the binder the order of the sheets and of the pages of which they are made up.

³ By catchword is understood a word placed at the foot of a page generally to the right, reproducing the first word of the following page. Catchwords ensure the proper collating of the leaves which form a volume.

American Library Association.

ST. LOUIS MEETING.

The local committee have finally decided on the second Wednesday in May (May 8, 1889), as opening day for the St. Louis meeting. Notice is given thus early that all may plan for going. Largely reduced rates of travel will be announced in ample season. Meantime, all intending to go should send their addresses to the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin St., Boston, where a register of probable attendance has been opened. This will insure early notices.

Offers of papers and topics suggested for the program should be sent without delay to the Secretary, as it is intended to issue the program much earlier than usual. MELVIL DEWEY, Sec.

New York Library Club.

THE first meeting of the season was held at Columbia College Library, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1888, at 3. p.m., Mr. Dewey presiding.

"Facilities for readers in European libraries," the first designated subject of the day, was treated in a most interesting way by Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, who had worked in over 20 foreign libraries during the past year, and gave the club a conversational sketch of his experiences. As he spoke freely, he desired that the talk should be considered confidential, and not reported.

Mr. Bowker, Mr. Dewey and others took part in a general talk which followed.

The resignations of Mr. Nelson as Secretary of the club, and Mr. Tyler from the Executive Committee, owing to their acceptance of posts in other parts of the country, were accepted with regret, and Mr. Paul L. Ford, of Brooklyn, was elected Secretary in Mr. Nelson's place.

Columbia Library School.

PROGRAM FOR 1888-89.

THE third year began October 1, with larger classes, more enthusiasm, and better promise than any of its predecessors. In spite of the efforts to keep down the number and the many candidates declined, the roll below shows a class one larger than last year.

The Senior class, of which the list was printed, v. 13, p. 96, is all back except Miss Richardson, who is in Atlanta University Library; Miss Rose, who is in Mass. Normal School Library; Miss Swayze, who is in Y. W. C. A.

Library, N. Y., and Miss Underhill, who is in Normal College Library, N. Y. Miss Brackett is giving most of her time to the Columbia catalog, and Mr. Gilmore to the Vanderbilt R. R. Library, which almost adjoins the college on Madison Avenue.

The Seniors are increased by Misses May Seymour and Florence Woodworth, of the first class, who return to graduate after spending a year and a half on the catalogs of the Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barré. Miss Rose expects to return next term, and as the rest are engaged in the city and so often in the library, only Miss Richardson's face is missing from last year's large class, and she is coming back to complete her course another year. The School counts it as its greatest compliment that those who spend one year in it uniformly feel anxious to take the full course at whatever sacrifice.

Of the class of '88, Miss Denio, Miss Jones, and Mr. Patten spend a third year at Columbia; Miss Fernald returns for a time next month, and Miss Miller has returned as librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

The Junior program for the first term is, Juniors eight weeks on cataloging and studying the Columbia routine classification. This is designed as a ground-work for comparative study of methods, it having been found necessary to good work that pupils be familiar with some one system as a basis. Then follows four weeks of dictionary cataloging under Miss Harriet E. Green, who is giving most of her year to the School instead of the two weeks as last year. The dictionary cataloging is taught before the Decimal Classification in order to offset prejudice in favor of the system first learned against prejudice in favor of the system used at Columbia. These 12 weeks complete the first term, and the juniors will be taught classification in January.

The Seniors give the first month to cataloging under Miss Cutler; the second to advanced dictionary cataloging under Mr. Green; and the third to classification under Mr. Dewey and Mr. Biscoe. In addition to this work the Seniors have three seminars each week which are proving unusually interesting and profitable. Monday afternoon is bibliographical under Mr. Biscoe, and each senior is required to work out a problem in bibliography, or prepare a reading list and hand in for general criticism.

Each Wednesday afternoon two Seniors read five to ten minute papers on some subject chosen the first week of the term and bulletined ahead for the entire term so that the class can prepare for

its discussion. These topics are chosen with a view to bring out discussion, and after each paper the class attacks the position of the reader who defends the ideas submitted.

Each Friday afternoon is the library economy seminar under Mr. Dewey. Some practical problem such as a librarian is likely to have to work out in real life is solved and, with the blackboard on which to enlarge smaller drawings, each solution is discussed, criticized, and defended. The work has greatly exceeded in interest and practical character any before attempted, and confirms the theory that the faculty are learning each year how to accomplish more for the students.

JUNIORS, CLASS OF 1890.

- Herbert Vaughan Abbott Brooklyn, N. Y.
A.B., Amherst College, 1885.
Gertrude Adams New York City.
Lucy Ball Grand Rapids, Mich.
Asst. Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, 1886.
Elizabeth H. Beebe Westfield, N. J.
Cornell University, 1883-84.
Helen Elvira Brainerd Thompsonville, Conn.
Graduate Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1887.
Esther Elizabeth Burdick Brewster, N. Y.
Graduate Albany Normal School, 1861.
Sarah Ware Cattell Germantown, Pa.
Wellesley College, 1887-88.
Josephine Adelaide Clark Waltham, Mass.
A.B., Smith College, 1880.
Mary Fowler Gouverneur, N. Y.
B.S., Cornell University, 1882.
Katherine Laura Green Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elizabeth Harvey Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
Cataloger Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., 1888.
Harry Watson Kent Keeseville, N. Y.
Boston Public Library, 1884. Columbia College Library, 1884-86, 1888.
Henrietta Sprague Lathrop Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary (Wellman) Loomis Cherokee, Ia.
Graduate Lenox College, 1879. University of Michigan, 1883-85.
Anna Metcalf Woonsocket, R. I.
Librarian Harris Institute Library, Woonsocket, 1883.
Mary Robinson New York City.
Smith College, 1881-82.
Deborah Keith Sherman New York City.
Louise M. Sutermeister Kansas City, Mo.
Mabel Temple North Adams, Mass.
Asst. North Adams Public Library, 1886.
¹ Mrs. Rhoda Jeannette Trask Lawrence, Kan.
Librarian Lawrence (Kan.) City Library, 1868-83.
Adelaide Underhill New York City.
A.B., Vassar College, 1888.
Mary Frost Weeks Montclair, N. J.
Beatrice Winsor Newark, N. J.

¹ Attending lectures only.

GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY FOR THIRD YEAR,
1888-89.

	JUNIORS.	SENIORS.	TOTAL.
New York.....	10.....	3.....	14
Massachusetts.....	2.....	7.....	9
New Jersey.....	3.....	1.....	4
Illinois.....	.....	2.....	2
Missouri.....	1.....	1.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	2.....	.....	2
Rhode Island.....	1.....	1.....	2
Connecticut.....	1.....	.....	1
Germany.....	.....	1.....	1
Indiana.....	.....	1.....	1
Iowa.....	1.....	.....	1
Kansas.....	1.....	.....	1
Maine.....	.....	1.....	1
Michigan.....	1.....	.....	1
Wisconsin.....	.....	1.....	1
	23	19	43

Library Economy and History.

BURLINGTON (Vt.) Fletcher Library. Present necessity for a better equipped and larger building. By M. H. B. (*Burlington Free Press* Nov. 5.) 1 col.

Contains 20,000 v., and growing at the rate of 1000 a year. Present building utterly unsuited for purposes, being leaky, draughty, and generally dilapidated. How to obtain a new building?

CHICAGO, Ill. The Newberry Library. Dr. Poole compares the conditions of Chicago with those of other cities. Modern requirements of Library architecture utterly opposed to the "Gothic Church" System. (*Chicago Journal*, Oct. 3.) 2 col.

—The Newberry Library. (In the *News*, Nov. 10, 1888, signed W. S. B. M.) 3 col.

CONCORD, N. H. The Fowler Library. Dedication address of Rev. Augustus Woodbury, etc. (*Concord Monitor*, Oct. 18.) 5½ col.

—Influence of Libraries, "discussed by the Commercial Club of Providence, R. I. Speeches of Prof. J. L. Lincoln, Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Rev. Charles J. Burns, and W. E. Foster. (In the *Telegram*, Nov. 18, 1888.) 1½ col.

In G: Laurence GOMME's "Gentleman's magazine library," pages 89-223 of the volume *Literary curiosities*, ed. by A. B. G. (London, Stock, 1888, 8+349 p., O.), are devoted to "Libraries and book clubs."

KINNEY, M.. Kendrick. Women's colleges—The Harvard Annex. (In *Harper's Bazar*, Oct. 13.) 2¼ col. il., interior of the library.

LOCKWOOD, T: M. Design for a new front to the Free Public Library, Chester. (In the *Builder*, Oct. 20.)

On the 1st inst. the Mayor of Chester (Mr. W:

Brown) presented the citizens with a new reading-room, which was erected behind the existing building; it is 51 x 30 ft., of one story, amply lighted from the roof. It was intended to build a new front to the old building in the half-timber style identified with Chester. It is possible that the front may yet be built, but the alterations behind, involving considerable outlay, have caused this front alteration to be left at present in abeyance.

MOORE, Frank A. Thesis: a public library. [Front and side elevations, section, plans of three floors.] (In *Technology*, v. 1, no. 6, pl. 3.)

NATIONAL Geological Survey Library. (In *Science* 12: 160, Oct. 5.) 1½ col.

"In the bibliographical department a card catalogue of authors, embracing the entire library of books and pamphlets, and consisting of several hundred thousand separate entries, has been finished. In addition to this, there is now in process of preparation a bibliography of North American geology—a work that will require several years to finish—and also a bibliography of the official geological reports of the States and of the U. S. Government. The work upon the latter has been about one-third done."

Naval Libraries. Commodore Walker, as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has charge of the supplying of books to the navy. It is not so very long since a Bible and prayer-book, a dictionary, and perhaps one or two works on navigation comprised all the library that was put on board a ship by the Government. Commodore Walker adopted the plan of using whatever money could be saved from certain miscellaneous appropriations for his bureau in the purchase of books, buying 50 copies of each work, so that each vessel in the navy could fare as well as the others. He has kept this up until now the regular ship's library includes 550 volumes.

New library of the People's Palace. (In *Illustrated London News*, Sept. 15, p. 316.)

The *News* says: "The collection of books numbers about 20,000 v. The library is octagonal, 75 ft. long and broad, and 52 ft. high; the design is singularly elegant and agreeable, doing much credit to the architect, Mr. E. R. Robson. It is planned like the Reading-Room of the British Museum; but newspapers, reviews, and magazines are laid on its tables; while the dispensation of books, from an enclosing counter in the centre, is managed by young ladies, under the direction of Miss Black. Below the library there will be another reading-room of equal extent, and there will be a smaller reading-room at the side."

NEW ORLEANS, La. The Howard Library. The magnificent building nearing completion. Expected to be ready by Jan. 1. Plan and description of the structure. The work on it. (In the *New Orleans States*, Nov. 4.) 1¼ col.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. University of Pa. L. Ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone. De-

scription of the edifice. (Phil. *Inquirer*, Oct. 15.) 2 col. with cut.

PROGRAMME masonic ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the lib. building of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, Phila., Oct. 15, 1888. *n.p., n.d.* 7+[1] p. O.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Mercantile L. The new home of the grand old institution. Description of the elegant quarters. Historical sketch of the library. (In the *Globe Democrat*, Nov. 1, 1888.) 2¾ col. with cut.

SPENCER, Mass. The Sugden Library. A generous gift to the town of Spencer. The building described. A biography of Richard Sugden. (Worcester *Gazette*, Sept. 29.) 2½ col. with cuts.

REPORTS.

Cambridge (Eng.) P. F. L. Added 1756; total 34,840; issued 102,929.

Leeds (Eng.) P. L. (18th rpt., for 6 months ending Mar. 25, 1888.) Added 2270; total 157,559; issued 447,499.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne P. Ls. Added 2149; total 60,292; issued from lending library 235,733, juvenile lib. 25,342; patent lib. 3369, ref. lib. 40,389, news-room, 591,823.

A slight decrease in the issues from the reference lib. "was attributable almost entirely to a decision of the committee in Oct., 1887, that the general issue of the bound volumes of the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, and *Punch*, should be suspended, and that these works were only to be consulted upon special application being made to the Chief Librarian, as it had been found that a number of young men between the ages of 16 and 20 had been in the regular habit of applying for volumes of these publications, and using the works as mere 'picture-books,' to the injury of the volumes themselves, and to the unmistakable annoyance of other readers. This restriction to the issue, it has been found, has in no way seriously interfered with the right and proper use of the volumes for purposes of public reference, while at the same time the adoption of the rule has resulted in freeing the Reference Library from a somewhat objectionable class of reader."

During the year two cases of damage and mutilation have been reported.

The work of cataloguing the Reference Library has made marked progress during the year.

N. Y. Columbia C. L. Added 5809 v., 3831 pm.; total 87,295 v., 27,617 pm.

"Considering the growth of 50,000 v. in the first five years, the growth of the university, the growth of interest in the library, and of the demands made on it, it is not extravagant to estimate the increase for the next 20 years at 15,000 v. a year, or at 300,000 v. Building for less than 20 years with no provision for extension is simply suicidal for such a library. A university library that stops growing is dead. Hemmed in by other buildings, we have but two alternatives.

Either all must be moved at enormous cost and waste or else other buildings must be torn down for the inevitable growth. To stop this rapid growth of the library is to stop the most important element in the university work of each department. A library, as much as the body, must be constantly fed. When fresh books cease to pour in the old collection begins rapidly to lose its working value and to die. It is poor economy to let the whole body die from lack of needed food. Nearly every large library that has been built in the last generation has already found that insufficient allowance has been made for rapid growth.

"'Every seat taken,' was repeatedly reported to me last season. The trustees gave us 40 more chairs, but they seemed to give little relief, for they were at once filled. The elevated reading-rooms, asked and needed two years ago, and now ordered, will give space for 50 readers.

"The Huguenot Society of America has now deposited with us their library. As the books are open to our readers, it is as valuable to us as if a gift. The Society in turn is able to spend its income in buying books instead of in rent and expenses of maintaining a separate library.

"Over two years ago a prolonged examination was made by a sub-committee of the trustees with a view to reduce the cost of administration to the lowest possible point consistent with safety and reasonable convenience. They reported the minimum sum required, which was \$2200 more than we received. In spite of this insufficient provision, for two years the library has grown steadily in use as well as in books, while in that time our Library School has been opened and carried on without any appropriation whatever from the trustees. As a result we have lost some of our most efficient assistants, and few of those that remain are properly paid. The appropriation for next year adds \$1700 for salaries, but \$8750 extra in new books will require exactly this extra sum in salaries (*i.e.*, one-fifth the cost of books) to pay for buying, cataloguing, and preparing for use. We are therefore just as badly pressed as at our worst, just as it has happened in each case that from the time we asked for new shelving till it was finished we added as many books as it would hold, so that the day the carpenters left their work we were as badly overcrowded as when we asked relief."

"Our persistent cry has been for more books, then for more room to shelve them, more room in which to read them, and more help with which to multiply their usefulness.

"That we have so many needs is obviously only because the success of our first five years has been so much greater than was anticipated. The shelves provided held as many books as the college had gathered in 130 years, but at the end of five years they are overcrowded. The tables and chairs provided for readers held 20 times as many as ever used the old library. Our monthly gifts average much more than the average annual gifts through the previous twenty years."

Newport (R. I.) Redwood L. (158th rpt.) Added 1039; total 33,327; issued 9198 (fiction 61%).

"The marked falling off in history is owing to the fact that the 18th Century Club, which in 1886-7 made a specialty of historical studies, was not in session during the past winter. It is now 28 years since the library was thoroughly catalogued, and during that time more than 22,000 volumes have been added to the shelves, for the greater part of which the only record that exists is the accessions."

Pullman (Ill.) P. L. At the annual meeting of the Pullman's Palace Car Co., the President said: "That the advantages of the Public Library continue to be appreciated is evident from the fact that the number of books issued to the members has steadily increased from year to year. With about 6000 volumes in the library, the number taken out during the year was 12,007. From this it will be seen that the whole number of books was used twice by the community, or that the entire library is used practically every six months. As only 31 per cent. of the books are classed as fiction and juvenile books, while works upon science, travels, history, and poetry make up about 40 per cent., it will be seen that a desire exists for substantial reading rather than for mere amusement. The 65 papers and periodicals supplied are extensively used, and the reading-room of the library is never without occupants in the evenings."

NOTES.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. The Northeastern branch of the library was opened on Nov. 5. This, the fifth branch, is the last of those planned and contains some 5000 v.

Biddeford, Me. After litigation in the courts, Cornelius Sweetser's legacy of \$20,000 to Thornton Academy has been paid. Half of the gift is for a library.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Free Lending L. of the Union for Christian Work. A catalogue has just been completed and printed. Several thousand volumes have been added to the library, and the whole collection rearranged.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. The 100,000 v. limit has been passed this month.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Y. M. C. A. L. The trustees have made the bequest of Mr. A. S. Barnes of \$1000 a special fund for the class Bibliography.

Buffalo (N. Y.) L. Lecture Course. The second course of Buffalo Library Lectures, on "American history, 1776-1861," to comprise twelve weekly lectures, on Friday evenings, with discussions in class, by Mr. Edward C. Lunt, were opened in the lecture-room, on Nov. 16, with a full lecture-room, the result of the popularity of Dr. Burris' course on Economics last year. A syllabus with references to the literature of the subject is prepared in advance for each lecture. The price of tickets to the course is \$2. Mr. Larned has great reasons to be proud of the immediate success of his pioneer work in this direction.

Burlington (Iowa) P. L. Mrs. S. B. Maxwell has completed the catalogue of the library, and it

is shortly to be printed. There are now some 10,000 volumes in the library, and the circulation averages 3300 per month.

Camden (N. J.) Public School L. The privilege of each school district in New Jersey to draw \$10 from the State treasury has been extended to each school in the cities, and is to be used in Camden for the promotion of a school library.

Charleston (S. C.) L. The library has been newly arranged, and is claimed to be one of the best of Southern libraries.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) L. The library was formally opened on Oct. 16. It contains about 2200 volumes, and has a membership of 267.

Chicago, Ill. Newberry Lib. The trustees have decided to purchase the musical volumes, some 500, in the library of Count Pio Resse, of Florence, Italy. Several other rare and valuable works from this library had already been selected, but the trustees decided to take the musical collection entire. It comprises many works which are unique, especially those containing the early songs, canzonets, and madrigals of the Italian school, and as it is entirely devoted to Italian music, running back several hundred years, it will undoubtedly prove of the highest value as reference for any event or feature of the progress of music in that country. The gem of the collection is the first edition of the score of Peri's "Eurydice," the first known opera.

Historical Library of Y. M. C. A. Publications. Mr. J. T. Bowne, Supt. of the Secretarial Dept. of the Y. M. C. A. Training-School, has been for years engaged in collecting and arranging for the use of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, N. Y., in its work among the Associations in the United States and British Provinces, an International Historical Library of Young Men's Christian Association Publications.

He asks help in completing the collection. He wants especially the proceedings of all conventions and conferences; reports of all local, state, or national organizations—in pamphlet, newspaper, or manuscript form; all kinds of periodical Association literature—magazines, newspapers, and bulletins; early correspondence; photographs or engravings of any conferences, buildings, or prominent Association workers. Indeed, *anything which will in any way tend to illustrate the history or methods of Christian work among young men, either of a general or local character.*

He can use a large number of duplicates for exchange, and would be glad to have any you may be able to send.

The Committee would also be glad to have the library placed upon the "mailing list" of every Association in the world publishing a periodical, and to receive back volumes and numbers whenever possible; also five copies of all reports as issued.

Communications and parcels should be addressed to J. T. Bowne, 35 Clarendon St., Springfield, Mass., marked "For Historical Library."

Holden, Mass. The Damon Memorial was dedicated Aug. 29. Mr. Gale in his presentation address said:

"Thirty-four years ago I came to Holden to teach the village-school. The framed school-house still stands. The only condition imposed upon me by the committee was that I should prevent the scratching, marking, or marring of the new building. But when spring came I found I had sadly neglected this duty. The seats and walls showed the sad ravages of mischievous hands. After thinking over my neglect and offence for thirty-four years, I made up my mind that the only way I could atone for my carelessness then would be by presenting a new school-house to the town. [Applause and laughter.] I do not say, however, that there were no other considerations, and more serious, for this enterprise. Here my wife was born and reared, and this, in the opinion of at least her husband, entitles the spot to monumental honors. May I also mention especially her brother, the late Dr. S. C. Damon, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, a great-hearted and broad-minded man, with a deep affection for his native town. It was he who first suggested to me the idea of aiding to establish here a public library. It is in memory of such as he, and of her other kinsfolk and other friends dear to us both, whose homes have been here in this and other generations, that we have sought to do this town some good thing, so important and permanent that the inhabitants will always kindly remember us."

The conditions upon the acceptance of which the gift is made, are: The estate is to be held in trust for the use of the townspeople. A public library is to be maintained, together with a school whose grade shall not be less than that of a high school. The building is already insured for \$10,000, the premiums on which are paid for the five coming years. This insurance must be maintained, and the library, for the increase of which \$3000 extra was given by the donors, must also be insured. The town shall expend at least \$200 annually for the purchase of new books, and shall restore them and the building in case of fire or partial demolition.

Col. Higginson's address we have given in another place.

Lowell (Mass.) City L. Sept. 26, in the police court of this city a man giving the name of Linnicus E. Flanner, age 44, profession school-teacher, residence Ohio, was charged with the larceny of books from the Lowell City Library, and with writing in the same. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs on each count, amounting to forty dollars in all. He was released upon payment of the fine. Flanner is tall and looks perhaps older than the age he gave. His countenance is cadaverous, he has a high forehead, and wears a long black beard. His ostensible business here was to distribute temperance tracts and the Salvation Army *War Cry*. He claimed to be an "auxiliary member" of the Salvation Army, and undoubtedly is to be classed with the genus "crank." It is hoped that his detection and arrest may furnish a salutary warning to all his kind.

C. H. B.

Madison (N. J.) Drew Theological Seminary L. The new building was opened Nov. 20, free from debt. It was begun Sept. 1, 1885. It was designed by Architect R. H. Robertson, and estimated to cost \$80,000. As originally planned and contracted for, the building was to have been completed and opened in August, 1887, but the work was delayed by the board of trustees on account of their unwillingness to run in debt for its erection. The fund for the erection of the library was started by the late J. B. Cornell, who subscribed \$30,000 with which to begin work. After work was begun a large contribution was received from Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and a number of smaller ones, varying from \$500 to \$1000, from prominent Methodist divines throughout the country. The corner-stone was laid May 19, 1886, by J. B. Cornell, surrounded by a distinguished company of church dignitaries.

The day's ceremonies opened shortly after 11 o'clock. A special train left New York at 9:40, bearing more than 200 distinguished guests, and there were continual accessions to the party at Newark and the Oranges. As soon as the train had discharged its passengers they were taken in charge by a party of students and conducted along the gravelled walk to the seminary chapel. Scarcely were they seated in the chapel, which already contained a large number of visitors, than the grand old organ pealed forth the melodious strains of the soul-stirring Methodist hymn, No. 66, "Come, let us tune our loftiest song," in which the entire congregation joined. After the singing Bishop Edward G. Andrews, of New York, stepped into the pulpit and made an impressive prayer. This was followed by the touching hymn, No. 160, "When all Thy mercies, oh, my God," after which came the address of Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of Boston, Mass., who held the vast congregation spellbound by the mighty force of his powerful eloquence. An effective address was delivered by William White, Esq., president of the board of trustees.

It was shortly after 12 o'clock when the large congregation, headed by the bishops and trustees, proceeded to the broad entrance of the library building. The spacious building was not large enough to hold the throng which crowded into every inch of space and overflowed to the driveway, though every one of the audience could clearly hear the impressive words of the opening oration delivered by Bishop Thomas Bowman, who dwelt with force and deliberation on the spiritual and temporal uses of the building whose riches were about to be thrown open to all mankind through the medium of the students, who would here drink deep draughts of wisdom with which to illuminate a glorious path as missionaries of the Divine word in every land and clime. At the conclusion of the worthy bishop's remarks the audience was permitted to inspect the building.

Before the audience left the edifice Gen. Clinton B. Fisk delivered a short but pointed address, which was greeted with a storm of uproarious applause.

The 24,000 v. and 6000 pm. are arranged in alcoves guarded from dampness by the use of terra-cotta tiles with hollow openings. The

ground-plan of the building is T-shaped, the cross-section being 71 feet 8 inches long, and 22 feet 8 inches wide, and the perpendicular of the letter 72 feet long and 42 feet wide. On the library shelves are the finest set of theological treasures in the country relating to Methodist history, polity and biography, including the collection used by Dr. Abel Stevens in the preparation of his histories and the library of the late Dr. McClintock, the first president of the seminary.

After the inspection had been completed, invited guests adjourned to the spacious dining-room of Mead Hall, where a collation was spread.

Nashville, Tenn. Howard L. The library established by the gift of \$5000 from Mr. Howard is to be located in the Howard School. The books are just coming in, and the library will soon be opened.

N. Y. Players' Club L. The new home of the Players' Club, in Gramercy Park, given by Edwin Booth, will be taken possession of on New Year's eve. The club has been given a library of nearly 2000 v., besides over 200 theatrical portraits and a large number of valuable relics from the now famous collections of Booth, Barrett, and Daly. The club proposes to make a feature of the library, and will have a competent librarian, who is also to compile from all the various works on the stage a complete history of the drama in America for publication.

Norfolk (Va.) Y. M. C. A. L. The Ladies' Auxiliary held a book reception, Oct. 18. The admission card was a book, and the results are to form a basis for a library.

Orange (N. J.) Free L. On account of the growth of the Orange Free Library, the Board of Governors desire to purchase the house and property three doors east of the present location, on South Main Street. The property will cost \$13,000, and it is proposed to pay \$5000 cash and give a mortgage for the balance. Of the cash \$3000 has been secured, and the balance must be obtained within a short time or the option will have expired. An earnest request is made by the managers of the library for subscriptions toward the balance needed.

At a recent meeting of the New England Society of Orange, the Committee on Public Welfare suggested the backing up of the scheme for raising funds for the purchase of a house for the Free Library with the influence of the society. The scheme was indorsed and a resolution commending it to the favor of the public unanimously passed.

Philadelphia (Pa.) High School L. The Alumni of the school have decided to form a library for the school, and have issued a circular asking for donations of money or books. Special effort will be made to obtain the writings of its own graduates.

Philadelphia, Pa. Hirst F. Law L. The Hirst Free Law Library, established under the provisions of the will of Lucas Hirst, has been removed from 629 Walnut Street to the Drexel Building, and opened to the public. Mr. Hirst,

who died in 1882, by his will gave his entire estate, amounting to about \$100,000, to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in trust, after paying annuities to his brothers and sisters, to establish a law library for the use of students and members of the Bar, which should be entirely independent of and distinct from the library of the Law Association. In April, 1885, the trustees first opened the library at 629 Walnut Street, in the same building in which Mr. Hirst had his offices. In the summer of 1887, A. J. Drexel, then about beginning the erection of the Drexel Building, proposed to the Fidelity Company to rent them a room in his building for the library at one dollar per annum for a period of twenty-five years. This would obtain much better rooms and increase the income by the rent of the old quarters. The trustees submitted the matter to the Orphans' Court, and by its decree were authorized to accept Mr. Drexel's proposition. The rooms are on the ninth floor of the southeast corner of Library Street and Custom-House Place. They cover 52x36 feet, and are splendidly lighted by seven large windows on three sides of the room. Four elevators carry the lawyer or student from the first to the ninth floor in nine seconds. Both gas and electric lights will be used. The library will be very convenient, not only for the occupants of the Drexel Building, but also for those of the Bullitt Building, Brown Building, and other large buildings erected or in course of erection in the immediate neighborhood. There are about 3800 v. now on the shelves. The librarian is H. B. Bartow, a well-known member of the junior Bar.

Philadelphia, Pa. Univ. of Pa. L. The University is negotiating through a Leipzig bookseller for the addition to its already extensive library of comparative philology more than 4000 books upon the Arabic language, the collection of the late Heinrich Leberecht Fleischer, for fifty years Professor of Semitic Languages at the University of Leipzig. His library is said to be the finest Arabic library in the world. Its accession, together with the possession of the Assyrian, Pott and Allen libraries and of the fine collection of antiquities expected as the result of the Babylonian expedition, is expected to make the University better equipped in its general philological departments than any other institution in the country. It is hoped that no more difficulty will attend the raising among the friends of the University of funds for the purchase of this library than was met in securing the Pott library. The Pott collection, containing about 4000 v., is particularly remarkable for scope, scarcely a group of languages being left unrepresented. It is claimed to be superior to the Bopp and Scherer collections, at Cornell and Syracuse respectively. Among the obscure dialects, books upon which are to be found in the collection, are those of the Fire-Eaters, the early Hottentots, Kawi, and other African tribes, the Bushmen, American Indians, and Chinese and Japanese. The Gypsy library is remarkably complete, containing, among others, the books of C. G. Le-land. A great many of the books of the library

are presentation volumes, containing their author's autographs. It is said that so high was the respect in which Mr. Pott was held as an authority upon philology that a copy of almost every dissertation upon a language written by a pupil was sent to him.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Falkirk, Scot. A free library has been opened in Falkirk. It is called the "Dollar Free Library," in honor of Mr. Robert Dollar, a former resident of the town, who has contributed £1000 towards the object.

London, Eng. Toynbee Hall Students' L. Toynbee Hall has a Students' Library, so called, free "for students in the East End of London." Readers obtain tickets on recommendation by a University Extension Secretary, or by some well-known person. If books are to be taken home a deposit of 5s. per book is required.

Oxford, Eng. It is rumored that Bodley's librarian will before long present a report to the Curators on the progress of the library during the last six years, *i.e.*, since his election to the post of librarian. The report should be published for the public at large. It would then form an appendix to the forthcoming second edition of Mr. Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian Library," which will terminate at 1881.

Smyrna, Turkey. The authorities have given directions to close the Smyrna Library. It was formed about 1863 from the library of the Smyrna Institution, the ancient Library of the Factory at Aleppo (instituted two centuries ago, and rich in theological works of that time), and the Library of the Chaplains of Smyrna. For a long time the books lay in a room in the English hospital, and became dilapidated.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

The Index Scrap File, invented and made by H. Crocker, Fairfax, Vt., consists of a square of tough manila paper, divided by two folds into three parts, one of which is marked with lines and gummed. By cutting at the line nearest the top and sticking a newspaper clipping on the section thus formed, the head of the article is kept in sight above the next clipping, which is gummed to a second section in the same way. Thus a dozen or more scraps can be readily referred to, both sides (except at the top, where one is gummed), within the compass of an ordinary envelope, and the general subject can be marked on the outside. The inventor will send samples at request; the present price (50 c. per doz.) is rather prohibitive of wide use.

Zinsser's French Varnish for Card Catalog Guides. Q. Mr. Cutter says (Lib. j., 6:34¹⁴): "We find a French varnish for morocco, manufactured by W. Zinsser & Co., 197 William St., N. Y., effectual" for varnishing card catalog guides. Has he found anything better since? — FRANK C. PATTEN.

A. We have altogether given up varnishing, because it is not needed and does no good. On the zincs that were varnished we find that the varnish is turning yellow. We may be obliged to scrape it off. — C: A. C.

Another Way of Splitting Paper. — Lay the sheet of paper on a piece of glass, soak it thoroughly with water, and then press it smoothly all over the glass. With a little care the upper half of the sheet can be peeled off, leaving the under half on the glass. Let this dry and it will come off the glass very easily; of course the glass must be perfectly clean. — Mail and express.

Librarians.

BAUMAN, Otto R., has been appointed librarian of the Dayton (O.) Law L. He has had no previous library experience.

BARDWELL, W. A., who has been acting librarian of the Brooklyn Library since Mr. Noyes' death, has been made full librarian, a recognition of his excellent work too long deferred because of his own modesty. The card-catalogue extension of the Noyes catalogue has been one of his achievements, and, it is hoped, will ultimately form the basis of a printed continuation.

BOWKER — BLISS. Miss S. M. Peters Bowker, cataloger in the Boston Athenæum, and Mr. R. Bliss, librarian of the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I., were married Oct. 15.

HARBAUGH, Miss Mary C., has been appointed assistant librarian in the Public Library at Alameda, Cal. Miss Harbaugh was, for some twelve years or more, at the State Library, Columbus, O., where she did most effective work and was practically the life of that institution. Latterly, and since suffering "political decapitation," that bane of good service, she has been in California. With the rest and change of climate she is the better prepared to resume the library vocation with zest. The Alameda people are very fortunate in obtaining her services. — H: J. C.

PUTNAM, Herbert B., librarian of the Minneapolis P. L., has recently returned from Europe, where he spent the summer in purchasing books for the library.

TYLER, Arthur W., is hard at work at his new post at Quincy, Ill., getting things in shape in the new library.

Gifts and Bequests.

Acton, Mass. The town of Acton will be the next in the list of those lucky Massachusetts towns to receive the gift of a fine memorial building from a citizen whose generosity is commensurate with his means. W: A. Wilde, publisher of Sunday-school literature in New York, has purchased the Fletcher estate, near the Town Hall in Acton, with the purpose of erecting upon it a structure to be used for a public library and soldiers' memorial hall, the entire cost to be paid by himself. The generous donor is unwilling to give particulars of the project at present.

Amherst Col. L. A choice collection of books and papers relating to Lichens, left by the late Prof. Edward Tuckerman to the library of Amherst College, is to be kept apart as a memo-

rial of the donor. Mr. Wm. I. Fletcher, the librarian, desires supplementary contributions of works, and a fund (say \$1000) sufficient to maintain the collection by additions and repairs.

Florence, Mass. Alfred T. Lilly has presented the newly organized Lilly L. Assoc. with \$12,000 and a lot of land. A library building will be erected as soon as possible.

Marion, Mass. Miss E. Tabor, of Marion, who died a few weeks ago at the age of 97, was something more than the oldest inhabitant of that now famous village. She had not only lived there a great many years, but had identified herself completely with the needs and interests of the little community. The most conspicuous, though not the most picturesque, buildings in the place are the Tabor Academy, the Public Library, and the private residence of the lady who founded both of these institutions for the general good. And in her will she remembered their wants, for . . . she set apart for the Library Association \$12,000. — *Critic*, Nov. 3.

Memphis, Tenn. The trustees of the \$75,000 left by F. H. Corsitt, of New York, to the city, have virtually decided to use it for a library. An attempt will be made to raise \$75,000 additional.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 18. The widow of the Rev. J. Forsyth, late Chaplain at the Military Academy, has presented over 900 volumes from the library of her husband to the city.

Paterson (N. J.) Free P. L. Mrs. Mary E. Ryle has presented to the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library of Paterson, N. J., the handsome building and grounds on the northeast corner of Church and Market Streets, for the use of the Public Library. In her letter to the Board of Trustees Mrs. Ryle says that she knows of no more proper use to which the residence of her father could be devoted than to the cause of education as represented by the Free Public Library of that city. The only conditions imposed by Mrs. Ryle are that the building shall be identified with the name of her father, by being called the Danforth library building. For the purpose of effecting this there shall be placed in the building at the entrance a suitable tablet of stone or wood with an appropriate inscription, indicating that the building was given for the purpose of a Free Public Library for the citizens of Paterson, together with the date of the year of the donation. In case the library may need more commodious quarters in years to come Mrs. Ryle provides that the building and the lots may be sold and the whole of the proceeds used for the purchase of lots or the erection of a building for the Free Public Library, the only condition being that in the new building there shall be some tablet indicating the present gift and identifying Mr. Danforth's name with it. "Mrs. Ryle," says the *Paterson Daily Press*, "was offered \$40,000 for the property by a citizen of Paterson who was anxious to secure it for a residence; the property is now considered worth more than this sum." The Board of Trustees still have a two years' lease on the building at present occupied by the library; but there is no doubt that some arrangement will

be made for the cancellation of this lease and the use of the property for some other purpose. The location of the building could not be more favorable for the present and future needs of the library, and it is sufficiently commodious to answer the requirements of the institution for many years to come, while the lot, which is 100 feet on Church Street by 75 feet on Market, will admit of large extensions to the building when necessary.

Philadelphia, Pa. Lutheran Theological Seminary. It is understood that in accordance with the wishes of the late Rev. Dr. B. M. Schmucker, of Pottstown, Pa., his valuable library will be presented to the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, and where there are duplicate copies there are to become the property of Muhlenberg College, at Allentown.

Philadelphia, Pa. Univ. of P. L. The subscriptions to the cost of the building thus far secured by the trustee committee on ways and means are: William Pepper, \$15,000; Harrison, Frazier & Co., \$10,000; Wharton Barker, \$10,000; H. H. Houston, \$10,000; C. H. Clark, \$10,000; A. J. Drexel, \$10,000; Henry C. Gibson, \$10,000; Alexander Brown, \$7000; Mrs. Thomas H. Powers, \$5000; Mrs. J. Cambell Harris, \$5000; Mrs. Harry Ingersoll, \$5000; George Bullock, \$5000; Joseph D. Potts, \$5000; Jos. F. Sinnott, \$5000; A. M. Moore, \$5000; Thos. McKean, \$5000; C. B. Wright, \$5000; Samuel Dickson, \$5000; Strawbridge & Clothier, \$5000; the Misses Blanchard, \$3000; J. Vaughan Merrick, \$2500; and many smaller amounts.

Providence, R. I. Brown Univ. L. Geo. V. N. Lothrop has sent the L. a valuable collection of books on classical archæology.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. A bright lad who died in Providence this year had taken special pride in his books, and at his desire his father put in the bank now and then a few dollars toward increasing his little "library," as he was fond of calling it. After the boy's death, the father called upon Mr. Foster and offered him the money, amounting to over \$100. The gift was gratefully accepted, and has been spent in placing some special books, chiefly relating to architecture, on the shelves.

U. S. Cruiser Baltimore. The *Baltimore Sun* has presented about 300 volumes to the new cruiser, as the basis of a ship library.

The Waltham (Mass.) Public Library has received a bequest of \$1000 from Jacob Cushing Whitney, late of New Bedford. Waltham was his birthplace, and each year he paid a visit there, always keeping his interest in the affairs of the city.

Williams College has received a gift of \$20,000 to found a library fund in honor of James Ruthven Adriance of the Class of '78, who died a year after graduation.

Winchester, N. H. The will of the late Ezra Conant gives to Helen T. Granger a life interest in the income of \$50,000, and at her death the principal is to go to the town of Winchester, N. H., for a public library, upon condition that the town within six years from the probating of the will build a library building.

Cataloging and Classification.

COLCHESTER, *Eng.* The corporation are privately printing 250 copies of a catalogue of the library bequeathed to the town by Archbishop Harsnett in 1631, which has been prepared, together with a biographical and bibliographical introduction, by Mr. Gordon Goodwin.

DEDHAM (*Mass.*) P. L. Catalogue [prepared by Miss M. Briggs]. Boston, Rand Avery Co. prs., 1888. 9 + [1] + 211 p. O.

The shelf classification is Dewey's, with the Cutter author-and-title nos.; but the arrangement of the catalog is that of the Newton P. L. There is a classed catalog, a title-list of fiction, a subject index, and an author index.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, *New Swindon, Eng.* Catalogue of the library.

"Mr. Birch may congratulate himself on his catalogue and the progress of the library (which is strong, we are glad to see, in children's books)". — *Ath.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE P. Ls. Catalogue of the juvenile lending dept. New ed. L., 1887. 66 p. O. 3d.

POUGHKEEPSIE CITY L. List of books recommended for pupils' reading. High School, 1st dept. n. p., [1888]. 4 p.

On stiff manila paper; similar lists are made for 8 other grades. Each has 50 or 60 titles.

SHARON (*Mass.*) P. L. Catalogue. n. p., 1888. 97 p. O.

Prepared under the supervision of Miss L. L. Whitney, of Watertown. In two parts: Class-lists and Author-list. Title-a-liner.

U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Index catalogue of the library. Vol. 9: Medicine (Popular-Nywelt. Wash., 1888. [1] + 13 + 1054 p. l. O.

Contains 13,150 author titles of 6834 v., and 12,818 pm.; also 9999 subject titles of books, and 29,120 of journal articles.

A curiosity in notation. Now and then one meets with difficulty in assigning the author mark to the works of a voluminous writer arising from his having chosen several titles beginning with the same letter. Instances may be found in the works of George Sand, George Eliot, Walter Scott, Mrs. Southworth, and others who have shown a preference, probably unconscious, for some one letter of the alphabet. I do not remember a worse case than I have just met in Du Boisgobey's novels. Twelve C's, including six Co's may well tax the patience of the notator. Here they are with the marks which we have given them.

- C Cachettes de Marie Rose.
- CH Châlet des Pervenches.
- CI Chevalier Casse-Cou.
- CK Cochon d'or.
- CL Collets noirs.
- CM Collier d'acier.
- CN Cornaline.

- CO Coup de pousse.
- CP Coup d'œil.
- CR Cri du sang.
- CS Crime de l'omnibus.
- CT Crime de l'opéra.

It will be noticed that there is still room for a title beginning with Ci which can be marked cj. If two should come, I should change Chevalier to CHE, and evidently if Du Boisgobey continues his literary activity either in person, or, as the Duchess was accused of doing, by his heirs and assigns, we shall have to use more three-letter marks. C: A. C.

FULL NAMES.

Mrs. Jane (Emmet) Griswold, wife of J: Nathaniel Alsop Griswold (The lost wedding-ring). — *R. B.*

Bunner, H: Cuyler ("The Midge"). — *Gardner M. Jones.*

Miss Amélie Rives is now Mrs. Chanler.

Harvard College Library sends the rest:

Mrs. Margaret Oliphant Wilson Oliphant (Makers of Venice, etc., etc.);

T. Randolph Price (The construction of Shakespeare's verse in Othello);

Joseph Solomon Moore (The champion tariff swindle of the world);

Mason Arnold Green (Springfield, 1636-1886);

Jeremiah Wadleigh Dearborn (A history of the first century of Parsonsfield, Me.);

Robert Peebles Nevin (Les trois rois);

W: H: Pulsifer (Notes for a history of lead);

Zachary F: Smith (History of Kentucky);

F: Dawson Stone (Pennsylvania and the federal constitution, 1787-88).

CHANGED TITLES.

The "Riverside Natural History," now publ. by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is identical with the "Standard Natural History," publ. in 1884-5, by Cassino, 6 v., Q. \$36, cloth. — *J. C. Powell.*

The following are furnished by Mr. W. T. Peoples:

Du Boisgobey, F. — The detective's eye (Lovell's library) is the same as "Piédouche, a French detective" (Seaside library).

Du Boisgobey, F. — A fight for a fortune (Lovell's Library) is the same as "Privateersman's legacy" (Seaside library).

Du Boisgobey, F. — The results of a duel (Lovell's library) is the same as "Consequences of a duel" (Seaside library).

Gaboriau, E. — The count's millions (Lovell's library) is the same as "The count's secret" (Boston, Estes & Lauriat, cpr. 1881, O.) and also Seaside Library.

"For his brother's sake," by the author of "The original Mr. Jacobs" (T. T. Timayenis), is nothing but a free translation of "Le roi des grecs," by Adolphe Belot.

"A disputed inheritance," by the author of "The original Mr. Jacobs" (T. T. Timayenis), is nothing but a free translation of "Le bac," by Fortuné du Boisgobey.

"A modern Don Juan" is a free translation of "Reine de beauté" and "La princesse Sophia" by Belot, Adolphe.

Bibliography.

CONGREGATIO INDICIS. Index librorum prohibitorum. Ed. noviss. in qua libri omnes ab apostolica sede usque ad annum 1888 prospecti recensentur. Taurini, typ. P. Marietti, 1889 [1888]. 48+437 p. 16°.

COOK, Albert S. Cardinal Guala and the Vercelli book. Sacramento, 1888. 8 p. O. (Univ. of Cal. Lib. bull., 10.)

P: DUBOIS, "Horologerie," Paris, 1888, is "suivie de la bibliographie complète de l'art de mesurer le temps depuis l'antiquité jusqu'à nos jours."

FELLOWS, G. S. Bibliography of mnemonics, 1325-1888. (Pages 115-139 of MIDDLETON, A. E., Memory systems, N. Y., 1888, 143 p., D.)

E: GRIMAU'S Lavoisier, Paris, F. Alcan, 1888, 7+398+[1] p. l. O., has a Bibliographie chronologiquement arrangée (p. 336-364).

LORENZ, Otto. Catalogue général de la librairie française. Tome II, table des matières des tomes 9 et 10, 1876-85. Paris, l'auteur, 1888. 3 l.+630 p. O.

On the "dictionary" plan, but under the heads Poesies, Romans, and Théâtre (Pièces de) are lists of poems, novels, and plays arranged alphabetically by titles. In his preface M. Lorenz says that in the preparation of volumes 9 and 10, to which this is the index, he sent proofs to all the authors whose works he records, some 6000 in all, and received replies from between 4500 and 5000, with often very valuable information. With this volume he takes final leave of the public, but he hopes—and all librarians will join in the hope—that he shall find a successor. Lorenz is for French literature what the "American catalogue" is for ours—indispensable to the bookseller and the librarian.

MEULEN, R. v. d. Algemeene aardrijkskundige bibliographie van Nederland. Deel 1: Algem. en plaatselijke beschrijving. Leiden, 1888. 14+271 p. 8°. \$2.50.
Will fill 3 parts.

PRIME, Wendell. Fifteenth century Bibles: a study in bibliography. New York, A. D. F. Randolph & Co., 1888. 94+1+8 p. O.

Under the above title Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, have just issued a monograph written by Dr. Wendell Prime, of the New York *Observer*, which may be considered as one of the most scholarly as well as one of the most complete treatises on the subject. Starting with the premise that "the first book is the Bible," the author proceeds to prove his assertion that it is the first book in the number of its editions, copies, and translations—its editions at the present time being numbered by the tens of thousands, and its translations by

the hundreds—whereas of the "Imitation of Christ" (which ranks next to the Bible in the number of editions), first printed by Günther Zainer, of Augsburg, in 1468, probably 6400 editions are known; of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," ranking next to the "Imitation," first printed in London, 1678, 278 editions of the first part, 196 of the second part, and 73 of the third part are known; and of "Don Quixote," probably the third most popular book, of which the first part was first printed at Madrid in 1605 and the second part in the same place, 1612, about 300 editions are known, only one-third of which were printed in Spain. The second chapter discusses the Biblical conflict, in which is given at full length in an English translation the canon prohibiting the Scriptures published by the Council of Toulouse in 1229, and the Penal mandate forbidding the translation into the vulgar tongue issued by Berthold, Archbishop of Mentz, in 1486. The third and fourth chapters are devoted, the one to Manuscripts, the other to Block Books, both containing a large amount of interesting matter, clearly and concisely stated. The fifth chapter, to our mind the most important in the book, relates to the Gutenberg Bible. It contains the best bibliographical description of this magnificent book that we have ever seen in print. It also gives the list of known copies of the Gutenberg Bible, compiled by Dr. Allibone in 1882, with additional notes, and the prices paid at recent sales. The sixth chapter describes the Mentz Psalter of 1457, the first book with date. The seventh chapter notes the Bamberg Bible, from the place where it is believed to have been printed, or the "Pfister Bible," as it is sometimes called, from the name of its supposed printer, the second printed Bible, the date of which has been fixed as 1460. The eighth chapter treats of the Mentelin (or Strassburg) Bible, the third Bible, supposed to have been printed 1460 or 1461. The ninth chapter treats of the first dated Bible, printed at Mentz by Fust & Schöffer in 1462. The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth chapters are devoted to the Latin Bibles printed from 1462-1500; and the thirteenth and concluding chapter traces the "Vernacular Bibles," that is, the fourteen Bibles printed in High German from 1464 to 1518, and the three in Low German, printed at Cologne in 1480, Lübeck in 1494, and Halberstadt in 1522, as well as the Italian, French, Dutch, Bohemian, and English Bibles. We commend the book to the study of every one in any way interested in the history of early printing and Biblical literature. The book has been carefully and handsomely printed on laid paper with liberal margins. The volume is properly indexed. A. GROWOLL.

R: A. PROCTOR's portrait in the Oct. *Torch* is accompanied with a bibliography. The bibliography of Australasia is continued.

TUCKERMAN, Alfred, PH.D. Index to the literature of the spectroscope. Wash., 1888. 10+423 p. O. (Smithsonian misc. col., 658.)

VICAIRE, Georges. La bibliographie de la gourmandise. Paris, Théophile Belin, 1888. 8°. 25 fr,

WHITNEY, James Lyman. Appendix to the catalogue of the illustrations and plans of buildings in the Boston Public Library. Repr. fr. the Bull. of B. P. L., no. 77, with add. [Boston, 1888.] 4 p. 1. O.

WISCONSIN. STATE SUPERINTENDENT. Lists of books for the public school libraries. July 1, Madison, Wis., 1888. 42 p. O.

About 580 titles.

"By Chap. 426, Laws of 1887, it is made the duty of town boards of supervisors, pursuant to the directions of the State Superintendent, to expend in the purchase of books for district libraries all moneys withheld from public school funds for such purposes. These purchases are to be made during the month of July in each year.

"By the same law it is made the duty of the State Superintendent to prepare annually lists of books suitable for school libraries, and furnish a copy of these lists to each town board of supervisors in the State. From these lists the town boards are to make selections for purchase.

"In these lists the effort has been to select books that are not only interesting, but are also instructive, and calculated to cultivate a taste for profitable reading.

"One of the important purposes of a school district library is to supply the needs of pupils in rural schools who do not have at hand other books than those upon the branches of study pursued. These needs can best be met by books adapted for reading supplementary to regular studies, and by a judicious provision of books of reference.

"Four lists are presented. . . .

"1, for pupils in the second reader; 2, for pupils in the third reader; 3, for pupils in the fourth reader; 4, for pupils in high schools, and for readers in the community.

"In the purchase of books for district schools, selections should be made, generally, from the first three lists. Where there is a high school within the town, or a disposition prevails to provide general reading for the community, a few books should be taken from the fourth list.

"Accompanying the name of each book on the lists will be found a short description of the contents of the volume.

"The amount of money to be expended in accordance with the law is comparatively small, but the few books that it will procure will be of incalculable value in those districts where no other provision for a library has been made. A large library is not at present desirable. Such a library can only be fully utilized when the tastes and habits of the community are developed and trained to the opportunities which it affords. Hence a large library should be a slow growth, keeping just in advance of the growing demands of its patrons.

"The library law has been fully tested and has met with general approval. Reports from all parts of the State show that it has been widely complied with by town boards of supervisors, and has also awakened an interest in library matters in many communities that do not come under the provisions of the law.

"J. B. THAYER, *State Superintendent.*"

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

HALKETT, S., and LAING, J.: Dictionary of the anon. and pseudon. literature of Great Britain.

Reviewed in *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, p. 477; declared to be welcome, but not free from mistakes, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ column are given.

A. B. Roker, ps. of S: Barton, in Ask her, man! ask her. — *Pub. weekly.*

C. C., *Criticus Criticorum*. "Contributions of C. C., now declared in full as Criticus Criticorum. (Published by request.) Hartford, 1849," 8°, a defence of Dr. Bushnell's book, "God in Christ," is said in his life to be by Rev. Amos S. Cheesbrough. Not mentioned in Cushing. — ALICE G. CHANDLER.

Christopher Coningsby. L. B. Gilmore, Assistant Librarian of the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, writes to the *Publishers' weekly* that "since the death of Bishop Samuel S. Harris, of this diocese, it has been found that he was the author of 'Sheltern,' a novel published by Bleloch & Co., of New York, in 1868. I understand that the author, so far as he could, tried to suppress the book. The discovery was made by Rev. Dr. McCarroll, of this city. I find it entered in all the catalogues, as it was published, under 'Christopher Coningsby.'"

G. F. Jones. A young son of E: Everett Hale is said to be the author of the pretty little verses "Phyllida," addressed to "the daughters of Manhattan," and printed in the *Century* over the signature of "G. F. Jones."

Private Libraries.

Clarence H. Clarke, the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Philadelphia, has recently printed 100 copies of a catalogue of it, prepared by John Thomson. The catalogue contains much bibliographical matter concerning the books described. The catalogue and library are both noticed in the *Phil. Ledger* of Oct. 3, where the astonishing statement is made that Dr. Thomas A. Emmett is the only other American collector who has printed a catalogue of his library!

James Eddy Mauran, well known in literary circles, died at Newport, Nov. 28. He made a specialty of heraldry and its antiquity, French history in the time of Froissart, illustrated antiquity, archaeology and French costumes, in all of which subjects he was a recognized authority. His collection of book plates is the second largest in this country, and he had a large library of Rhode Island and Newport history. He had many volumes handsomely illustrated by himself. He was formerly president of Redwood Library, and was for many years a member of the New York book-house of Mauran & Philes.

Pres. A. D. White owns a remarkable collection of Sir Walter Scott's proof-sheets and ms., on which Librarian Woodruff, of Cornell, has based an article dealing with Scott's methods of work. The paper will appear in *Scribner*, with introduction by Mr. White.

Humors and Blunders.

A CATALOGUE IN RHYME.

THE art of cataloguing has at last attracted the poetic muse, and any librarian who desires to make his list of books readable as well as serviceable, is referred to "Flora: and other Poems. . . . By Mrs. Emily Foote Baldwin. Second edition. Hartford: Brown & Gross, 1880," where extending from pages 361 to 448 he will find a poem entitled "My Husband's Library," from which I take the following extracts:

Before me is a novel task;
My husband yesterday did ask
That I his memory would assist
By taking of his books a list.
We joy to work for those we love,
Or else my work might tedious prove.
Though he requested me to take it,
He never thought in *rhyme* I'd make it,

* * * * *
"The British Female Poets," here
A brilliant galaxy appear.

* * * * *
And next on this same shelf I come
To "Gillie's Greece" and "Gibbon's Rome,"
And "Hume's Old England," volumes eight,
A work profound, ne'er out of date;
But still we sigh — are pained to see
The author spurns Christianity.

* * * * *
"The History of Explorations"
"Mong Africa's Benighted Nations,"
"By Dr. Livingston," Though dead,
His history will oft be read.

* * * * *
"Washington's Life" has Ramsay wrote;
Our nation on their idol dote,
Nor wanes their worship now, or ever;
Patriots like him are buried — never.

* * * * *
How o'er the frozen sea
Explorers strove to ride,
Is told, 'tis said authentic,
By Alexander Hyde,
And Rev'ds A. C. Baldwin
And W. L. Gage,
And others, as the publishers
Say on the title page.

* * * * *
I'll wait until again we meet,
To make my list of books complete.

P. L. F.

A FRIEND sends us some gems from the index to *The office*:

Better, The Less of It the. 140
Pan Adventure, The Warming. 131
Try to teach too much, They. 139

A MAN came into the library and said a friend had recommended to him a good book. He didn't remember the title, except that it was "something about Sicily." The card catalog revealed the resources of the library on the subject of Sicily, but none were to his purpose. He was advised to get from his friend a more definite description of the book. He returned with this memorandum: "Sweet Cicely," by Marietta Holley.

A YOUNG man came with a written request for "Cyrus Cinesta." After some cogitation it was made out that the book wanted was "Saracinesca," by F. Marion Crawford.

MR. GUILD having congratulated Mr. Schwarz upon his Baconian discovery, Mr. Schwarz re-

plied: "I have long suspected that Bacon was a librarian, else how could he be the 'wisest of mankind?'"

"I WANT the catalogue of temporary literature." Query: What did she want?

THE following incident is vouched for as an actual occurrence by the head of the library where it happened: It is one of the customs of the library, when persons call for a book not in, to permit them to file an application for it and to notify them by postal of its return. Among the postal cards recently sent out was one to a gentleman, reading: "Josiah Allen's Wife will be reserved for you until the 24th inst." The sharer of this gentleman's joys and sorrows, being of a somewhat jealous disposition, hung around the library for two days to get her eye on that interview between her husband and Mrs. Allen, and finally revealed her anxiety in confidence to one of the library assistants.

AT ONE of our leading libraries readers frequently call for a monogram on the subject they are investigating.

A READER the other day informed the assistant that he had "looked through the dialogue and could not find the book he wanted." The ticket of another called for a copy of "Rummi and Juli."

AUCTION. I bought at a late sale in Boston a lot of 39 books of tactics and other works supposed to be on military subjects for 39 cents, one cent a piece. Among them I found one, placed there probably by a misreading of the word "Calvary" as "Cavalry," which is worth certainly the 39 cents I paid for the lot. The funny thing about it is that within a fortnight after getting the book I should open the new (November) number of the *Century* and find an article based on this very book, and written by Dr. C. S. Robinson in substantiation of its claims. The book is "The true site of Calvary," by Fisher Howe, published by Randolph in 1871.—W. I. F.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

SINCE Mr. Foster's valuable "Reference Lists" went out of print there have been a number of calls for sets for the four years. On comparing notes with Mr. Foster, we find that 8 full sets for 1881-1884 can be made up if No. 5 of v. 1, the issue for May, 1881, should be reprinted, and if 2 copies of No. 4 of v. 2, that for April, 1882, can be picked up. We are, therefore, planning to reprint the first number if the seeming demand should materialize itself in definite subscriptions, and we therefore invite subscriptions at the rate of 50 cents for copies of May, 1881, or \$1.50 for v. 1 complete, or \$5 each for the 8 complete sets from 1881-1884, bound in half leather. We will pay 50 cents each for 2 copies of April, 1882.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 13.

DECEMBER, 1888.

NO. 12.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER. *Editors.*

THE governing committee of the Ipswich (Eng.) Library have excluded "Robert Elsmere," on the ground that it is a dangerous book for people to read. We must allow that they did perfectly right, if we accept the theory that it is the duty of library authorities to see that their public reads nothing but true doctrine, and also that governing committees are by virtue of their office infallible judges of truth. "Robert Elsmere" is undoubtedly, from certain points of view, a very dangerous book; it may not convince its readers, but it will certainly make them think, and it is pleasant to see an English Congregatio Indicis putting it into an Index expurgatorius. But we fear that their attempt at suppression will be unsuccessful. We have heard that a young ladies' college in this country was warned against the insidious book; and we were told at the same time that many of the pupils had already read it and the rest immediately borrowed it.

A CURIOUS example of the ordinary ideas about library buildings is given in R: Lovett's "Irish pictures," just issued by the Religious Tract Society, about Trinity College Library. "Along each side are recesses placed at right angles to the main axis of the room, filled with shelves, and arranged so as to combine very happily architectural effect with economy of space. The visitor, if at all literary in his sympathies, cannot fail to be charmed as his eye travels down the whole length of the room." In fact, in the view given of the interior, not a book is visible below the gallery except eight volumes lying on a table; in the gallery the ends of about a score of shelves are to be seen. The most prominent features are a double row of pilasters with a bust at the foot of each. This seemingly almost bookless library has no doubt books enough stored away in the alcoves, but it can hardly charm the visitor to think of climbing the ladders to get volumes from the top shelves, which must be at least twenty feet above the floor.

THE question proposed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York is very important. Shall the appropria-

tion made now for fifty years for district school libraries be given up? We should be entirely opposed to its discontinuance. On the contrary, it should be increased till it reaches a point where it will certainly do good. One of the two causes of the utter failure of the measure so far has been the meagreness of the sum available in each district. The total appropriation was large; but when divided into so many parts it was contemptible. Nobody cared for it because so little could be done with it. And this points to the second cause of waste. There was no one person responsible for the wise spending of the money, no person determined that, little as it was, it should do some good. The Legislature passed the appropriation with the common idea that when once money was supplied the school libraries would run themselves. Libraries do not run themselves. Two million dollars have been wasted, partly because they were not three, or four, or five millions, and partly because it fell into indifferent hands. We believe, therefore, that the particular plan of disposing of the money is not of so much importance as that its use should be made under watchful personal inspection and that strict accountability should be enforced. Any plan carried out under the eye of a competent head officer interested in the work and persistent in interesting the teachers in it, would produce great results in a few years. If possible, the plan should be elastic; at any rate, it should not be adopted as a finality, but with the intention of introducing any modifications which experience shows to be desirable.

Or the schemes proposed in the circular the most promising, in our opinion, is the one marked (d), provided the scheme is not so administered as to interfere with, instead of helping, local development in places ripe for the evolution of a locally supported library, which would prefer to buy its own books. It affords the surest guarantee that the money will be devoted to its true purpose, and that it will be spent to the best advantage. It secures, too, a better selection of books. The sum available is so small, and at the best is likely to continue so small, that the school authorities will not give the attention necessary to its wise use; it does not seem to them of sufficient importance; but to a central officer dealing with

the whole amount it would seem of very great importance. Of course, he should keep himself in touch with the school, and should welcome and, indeed, invite suggestions from all concerned. Besides this, there is no reason whatever why the best points in the other propositions should not be combined with this. The appropriation might, for instance, in some places, be held back for a time till sufficient had accumulated to purchase a library large enough to get the respect of the pupils. In other places, where local circumstances favored, several districts might be combined into one, with the same result of providing a library of respectable size. To this could be added a system of circulation such as has been found to work well in the ambulatory libraries of the West and in the lighthouse and ship libraries provided by government.

MR. DEWEY's appointment to the post of Secretary of the Board of Regents and Director of the New York State Library will doubtless result in the prosecution with great vigor of one of the plans embodied in the letter of the State Superintendent, as well as of other interesting experiments in the very large field which is thus opened to him. His five years' administration at Columbia has resulted in making the library of that institution an important factor in New York intellectual life, combining the functions of the university library and the public library in a remarkable degree. Coming to that post at the happy moment when an adequate building was just ready in which to gather the *dissecta membra* of a university collection from the several departments and schools where they had been hidden away, he made the place a focus of modern library improvements, in addition to founding the Library School. The library profession will watch with interest the development of his work in the broad field of New York State.

THE first number of the New Year will be a Special Record Number, of which the features will be a valuable paper on "Helps for catalogers in finding full names," by Mr. C. H. Hull, of Cornell; the first of a series on "Private libraries of New York," by Mr. Paul L. Ford; a series of plans of the important new libraries, including the Congressional, St. Louis Boston (we hope), and Quincy libraries; and such list of new libraries since the issue of the LIBRARY LIST as we can gather,

Communications.

CATALOGING WOMEN'S NAMES.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec., 1888.

Miss Seymour's paper on entering the titles of English titled women does not leave the matter entirely correct yet, and as I have written to a lady of experience in England who is herself one of this puzzling group, it may interest librarians to have some minor points set right.

To put it mnemonically it may be said roughly that in the matter of titles an Englishwoman in marrying has everything to gain and nothing to lose. If she marries above her own rank she takes her husband's title in exchange for her own, if below her own rank she keeps her own title.

The title (by courtesy) of Lady, Miss Seymour treats correctly, I think; but the "Hon^{bles}" are far more puzzling to strangers. A Maid of Honor retains her Hon. after she is dismissed from service or after marriage, unless, of course, in the latter event, it is merged into a higher title. Thus if she marries a baronet she is the Hon^{ble} Lady Brown, if a peer The Lady So and So, in either case as tho she had been a peer's daughter. The wife of an earl's (or higher peer's) younger son is never the Hon^{ble} Lady; if she used the Lady before marriage in her own right she does not, of course, add anything by such marriage. But the wife of a younger son of a lower peer than an earl is Hon^{ble} Mrs. (not Lady)—the younger children of all peers using, of course, the family name with or without their Christian names, according to their rank.

Miss Seymour's fourth rule is obviously punctuated wrongly, the baronet's or knight's wife retaining her Hon. with her husband's title to show that this woman has "come down from above." It may be added that none of these courtesy titles are inherited by the children of those who bear them, the third generation of even the highest peer being simply commoners unless raised in rank by marriage or merit.

FREDK. WELLS WILLIAMS.

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FEDERALIST.—It has generally been supposed that the copy of M. Sablière's translation of the Federalist (Buesson, Paris, 1792), in its first edition—another appeared in the same year—was the only one extant. It is imperfect, and a copy which has recently reached John Bach McMaster has the same imperfection—p. ii-xvii of the introduction being missing. It is altogether probable that the entire edition had the same imperfection, as the second omits the preface, and in this, the first, page 1 of the constitution is substituted, in imposing the first form, for page ii of the preface, all the preface from and including page ii to and excluding page xvii being omitted. The Harvard College copy is noted in Lodge's Introduction, p. xxxvi.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

CIRCULATING BOOKS BY MAIL.—I find it easier, oftentimes, to get a book for consultation by mail from the General Theological Library, Boston, than to go to our seminary library for it. How many libraries send books by mail, and is the privilege abused?

A WORKER.

THE ART ELEMENT IN LIBRARY WORK.

BY MARY IMOGEN CRANDALL, OF THE N. Y. FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

THE present library renaissance seems to have confined itself pretty distinctly to two main lines of development, one of which is in the direction of the material prosperity of the library, the other in the direction of the spiritual well-being of the reader. What has been accomplished in each direction may be briefly indicated by the familiar dicta, the axioms of the library world, that the librarian should possess the qualities of the alert, energetic, and thoroughly trained man of business, and that he should be devoted heart and soul to all the interests of popular education and social reform, being pervaded, to use the Columbia expression, by the "missionary spirit." The advance in library administration seems due to an advance along these lines, to the use of those improved methods and appliances and to that wiser general management which have been the outgrowth of business ability, and to the discovery of those ethical aspects and opportunities of the profession which has opened such a fascinating field to the born teachers and reformers.

The question the present paper would raise is, whether with the business man and the "missionary" the library is supplied with all the men of whom it stands in need? Whether moral earnestness and general common-sense are the only essential qualifications of the ideal librarian? Scholarship, certainly, to a greater or less degree — preferably to a greater — is an essential, but as it is one of the traditional and readily accepted *desiderata*, it raises no question to be discussed.

There is, however, a large class of persons for whom it is very difficult to find the fitting life-work; who may be teachers, reformers, scholars, *littérateurs*; who may be, though some will deny it, possessed of business ability, and in all these directions are fitted to be useful in the "people's university," but they are persons blessed, or cursed, with the artistic temperament. Their work must possess an element of beauty, must concern the questions of taste, must be something which they can love for its own sake, and which will continually be in the doing its own reward, something which, in Mr. Stevenson's happy phrase, gives rich pay in the "wages of life," or they are of all men most miserable. It is of these, who are not artists, but who are akin to artists, most nearly akin to the most catholic spirit of

all, the literary artist, that I would ask whether any such can find fitting and happy exercise of their distinctive faculties in the work of libraries, and whether libraries have need of any such. Does that love of beauty which clamors in so many of us find any legitimate satisfaction in the life of the librarian?

There will, I fancy, be a chorus of "Noes!" from the experienced and hard-headed. "These idle *dilettantes* are the very people we have been jeering at so long — we want none of them!" And a chorus of "Ayes" from the enthusiasts. "If your artistic friends can find happiness in love of their work, they can be happy with us!" The only solution, therefore, seems to lie in ascertaining whether the requirements of library work call in play art-sense and art-feeling. If they do, it is for the best interest of libraries to be supplied among their living forces with something which shall represent the art-force.

The sort of library which is typical in America, representing as it does both the majority of those which exist and those which should exist, is the library which is general in character and will always be so limited in scope that it becomes impossible to exercise that broad charity which Mr. Henry Stevens wished exercised toward every book as religiously as toward every human being. To form, and maintain from year to year, a library of the class which shall be representative and catholic, and which shall constitute a well-developed, symmetrical, organic whole, is a work which only an artist can perform, for it requires that feeling for proportion, fitness, adaptation, and excellence which is essentially artistic. For lack of this quality the actual condition of many libraries is that of some diseased, ill-proportioned, shapeless organism, vexed by parasitic growths and decaying members, and afflicted by corpulence of one part and anæmia of another.

Not only in the selection of books is there possible opportunity for the artistic temperament; the ever-recurring questions of classification, of cataloguing, the thousand and one questions of order and arrangement, are questions primarily of taste, requiring the nicest artistic sense for their best settlement. Doubtless, they are trivial questions — librarians are apt to forget that the fate of a nation may be more important than that of an *umlaut*, that a book may be a greater mat-

ter even than its title — but it is highly advantageously to the library and all its work to have these matters adjusted by a person whose sense of the fitness of things amounts to intuition. No other quality will be of greater value to a library than that quality of mind which must of necessity perpetually seek those “exquisite refinements of proficiency and finish which the artist so ardently desires and so keenly feels — for which day after day he recasts and revises and rejects.”

The exercise of tact is in itself a fine art, and in more than one phase of library work it is brought in constant play. To be able to put one's self in touch with all sorts and conditions of men, to divine their needs, gauge their possibilities, awaken their interest, stimulate their ideas, is to be a rare and not wholly hypothetical genius. The libraries among the poor, among that most

difficult class of the poor who are not the poor in pocket, but the poor in thought and feeling, the poor in life, have a work waiting for such people, in which they will be quick to perceive the beauty amid the difficulties.

It will be said very justly that already many most honored in the library world belong to the class who possess artistic feeling; but the quality which makes them distinctively what they are has not been recognized. Ought it not to be recognized? Is it not plain that the art-fibre has its high function in the make-up of the person who shall compass the ideal administration of a library, as surely as the moral fibre or the common-sense fibre? Is it too fanciful to expect from a union of library economy and library science the coming of library art as a tiny nursling in the sisterhood of the humanities?

THE LIBRARIAN AN EDUCATOR, AND NOT A CHEAP-JOHN.

BY MAX COHEN.

I WAS greatly astonished when I read the brief note on “Business methods in libraries” from the pen of Mr. Schwartz in the November number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. I was, however, even more mortified than surprised at observing so efficient a librarian as he giving public expression to such a low ideal of a librarian's vocation as is there set forth.

Take, for instance, the two rules which he urges on the attention of librarians, as guides to inspire them in managing a library on business principles: “Don't try to force people to use what you think is best for them simply because you happen to like it yourself,” and: “Buy only what your customers want, then you won't have any dead stock.”

Can anything be more pernicious than the dissemination of such principles among the new generation of librarians; their inculcation among those librarians who are already too much lacking in that just realization of the possibilities of their position; or their enforcement upon the attention of library trustees, many of whom have as it is none too exalted a conception of the librarian's importance?

It would be fatal to the elemental principle of the Public Library if the idea should obtain that the librarian is a mere book-delivery machine, or an acquisition-registering and cataloging machine. “Library management” is not, as Mr. Schwartz claims it to be, “primarily and principally a business.” The business — that is, that element which associates system and method with the manage-

ment — is an important factor, but the most important, the first, the last, and the highest factor, is the educational capacity evolved by the library.

Which of the many noble philanthropists who have in recent years endowed public libraries would have contributed one dollar of their benefactions if the institutions to which they contributed were to be conducted on such principles as Mr. Schwartz has elaborated? Their means were lavishly dispensed so that thereby the cause of higher culture could be furthered to a greater degree and among a larger number of people.

To take a very simple illustration of the working of Mr. Schwartz's rules: It surely makes a vast difference in the mental development of a boy whether he reads continually books by Alger, Castlemon, and Optic — and that is a course which many boys from 11 to 14, when left to themselves, do pursue — or whether they vary the reading of fiction exclusively, with occasional excursions to the books of Coffin, Knox, Buckley, Baldwin, Church, Lanier, Brooks, and Eggleston.

It is not, however, the boys alone who are prone to confine their reading to the poorest class of books. The majority of young women who utilize the public libraries have a natural tendency to devote their intellectual exercise and recreation to the most conspicuously trashy of novels. But supposing even they read a better class of fiction, is there any reason why they should not be led to read the best, or even to look once on one of those not altogether terrible things, a book that is not a novel?

That library is not at all performing its proper functions which does not inspire some of its readers to an improvement in the character of their reading. That librarian is not properly fulfilling the duties and meeting the responsibilities of his position, who does not contribute in some manner to such a result. A stationer who opens a circulating library in his store may perhaps govern himself by the rules laid down by Mr. Schwartz, but not any library which would justify for itself the use of the title "public."

The number of books given out, be it ever so great, is no measure of the skilful management it enjoys, or the usefulness to the public which it subserves. There is such a thing as circulating a large quantity of printed matter whose influence may be detrimental. Such would unquestionably be the result if the library's acquisitions were limited to the purchase of books that the readers want.

The most curious thing about Mr. Schwartz's note is, however, his first rule, which reads as follows: "Keep nothing you would be ashamed to use yourself, then you won't have to apologize for furnishing it to your customers." I fail to see how the commendation of the personal element implied in this rule, to be exercised by the librarian, can be reconciled with the condemnation of the exercise of this personal element involved in the third rule.

But the fallacy concealed within the folds of the first rule, and therefore underlying the others, is the classification of books into those which the librarian would be ashamed to use, and those which he would not be ashamed to use. A librarian need not be ashamed of reading one of Marlitt's novels, and yet it is his duty to induce those who feed solely on that class of intellectual provender to taste of something better.

LIBRARY SHELVES.

SHELVES when immovably fixed necessitate either that there shall be much waste space in a library, or that books of a class may not be put together on the same shelf. If much space is left above each shelf then the top shelf is liable to be carried up above easy reach.

Movable shelves allow the greatest economy in shelf space, but to make this advantage very available where changes are frequent, there must be great facility for moving a shelf and its supports.

One of the oldest methods is that of the toothed piece of wood at each corner of a shelf with cross-bars. This is the most objectionable form, as it occupies valuable space, and, too, the bars often stick to place, or will not readily go into new spaces. Moreover the ratchets injure the binding.

The pin system is extensively used, but it is perhaps not necessary to say much against its use, except what may be found further on.

The screw-eye involves much labor and skilled "engineering" to make changes.

The first two systems do not, as a rule, admit of closer adjustment of shelves than from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In the Providence Public Library a system of metal racks and supports has been in use about ten years, which admits of instant and easy adjustment to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It is reported as having given perfect satisfaction there.¹

Vertical grooves are made in the uprights,

four for each division, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide near the corner of the shelves. Iron racks are put into these grooves $\frac{1}{8}$ in. below the surface, and are made continuous by short sections, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. each. They are held in place both by a pin, made on each rack, and by the use of barbed blind staples.

Four supports, one for each corner of a shelf, rest in the grooves, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. below the surface, with projecting pins, which pins go into recesses in the under side of a shelf; these recesses are $\frac{5}{8}$ in. deep and are made by boring the ends of two shelves, when clamped together, for a $\frac{5}{8}$ in. hole, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, thus giving a space wider than it is deep to allow for any slight inaccuracy, or for the shrinking or swelling of the wood.

The supports cannot fall from place, as a flat spring is permanently attached to each. When a shelf rests upon the supports it locks itself and them to place.

To a shelf loaded with books may be added the weight of a man hanging by his hands, and there is still ample strength in excess of that.

To adjust a shelf up or down it is only necessary to remove two or three books at each end of the shelf below the one to be moved, and then move the supports up or down. All the exposed parts are $\frac{1}{8}$ in. below the surface.

The grooves in the uprights and the recesses in the under sides of the shelves are made by power machinery such as any planing-mill has. The racks can be rapidly put in by hand.

Of course when books are marked by the Cutter book numbers and kept on shelves of a fixed distance apart (26 cm. for the O and smaller sizes, 31 for Q, and over 31 for F) there is no need of moving any but the two or three lower shelves, and it is seldom worth while to move them. Countersunk screw-eyes are a good enough support in such cases for the lower shelves; the upper may as well be immovable.

¹ The invention is patented by Scott A. Smith, Providence, R. I. The price is 25 cts. per shelf (*i.e.* for 4 racks, 4 supports, and 4 springs), with a discount of 50 per cent. on large quantities.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE laying of the corner-stone of the new Public Library Building in Copley Square, Boston, on November 28, was an occasion of no ordinary interest.

The library collection of 16,221 volumes was opened for public service in May, 1854, in rooms provided by the city for this purpose in the old Mason Street school-house. The donations of Joshua Bates, of London, in 1853, of \$50,000, for the purchase of books of a permanent value, and of another sum of \$50,000, the income of which was to be devoted to the same object, and of the Jonathan Phillips Trust Fund of \$10,000, opened up a future for such a large collection of works valuable to scholars and students as to induce the city government to erect the Boylston Street edifice, dedicated for public service on 1st January, 1858, which then contained about 70,000 volumes and nearly 18,000 pamphlets. The commissioners who had charge of its erection were: Robert C. Winthrop, President; Samuel G. Ford, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Edward Everett, Pelham Bonney, Joseph A. Pond and William Parkman. Edward Everett was also President of the Board of Trustees. Among the other donors of books were Abbott Lawrence, Edward Everett, George Ticknor, and John P. Bigelow; and the generosity of these men has been rivalled by a long list of later benefactors. It is now filled to nearly its utmost capacity with 357,440 volumes, making this the largest free lending library in the world.

The establishment of the branch system, which comprises, as previously stated, 135,516 volumes, free for public circulation, increased to a very large degree the usefulness of the institution.

For some years previous to 1880 it had become apparent that the time was fast approaching when the accommodations for the storage of books and for the convenience of the public would be entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient in the Boylston Street edifice, so that in that year the State of Massachusetts made the noble grant to the city "of a parcel of land, now owned by the Commonwealth," on the southerly corner of Dartmouth and Boylston Streets. This land being deemed insufficient for the size of the structure which it would be necessary to erect, the Commonwealth by an act passed April 10, 1880, empowered the city of Boston "to take and hold by purchase or otherwise, so much land within its limits as it may deem necessary for the erection thereon of a public library, and a yard for the same." Under this

act the city acquired the remainder of the land situated to the south, bounded by St. James Street, and of the same depth as the property granted by the Commonwealth.

The condition annexed to its grant by the State was that a suitable building should be begun in the course of three years — which time was extended, in 1883, for a further term of the same duration. A beginning was made just before the limit of time had expired, the construction of the edifice having been placed by the city government in the hands of Mr. A. H. Vinal, the City Architect.

The Commonwealth, which had given the larger and more valuable portion of the land to the city of Boston, then intervened, and placed the whole responsibility of the structure upon the Trustees of the Library in the following carefully drawn section of Chapter '60 of the Acts of 1887: "The said Board of Trustees shall have full power and control of the design, construction, erection, and maintenance of the Central Public Library Building to be erected in the city of Boston, and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to select and employ an architect or architects to design said building and supervise the construction, and a Superintendent or Superintendents to take charge of and improve the work; but work upon said building shall not be commenced until full general plans of the building have been prepared, and no specific work shall be commenced until the same shall have been duly advertised, proposals for such work shall have been received from responsible parties, and contracts shall have been entered into with satisfactory guarantees for their performance." . . .

Under the powers committed to them the Trustees appointed as architects of the proposed structure the well-known firm of McKim, Meade & White, of New York, who established a branch office in Boston and have been assiduously at work, with a large force of draughtsmen, upon the plans and drawings. It will be seen by the act of incorporation that the general plans must be finished before the building can be begun. On no other conditions could the judgment of the Trustees be safely exercised. There could be no undue haste permitted in preparing complete plans of construction for a monumental building designed to meet the conjectural wants of an unknown future. The provision for coming time must be based upon the experience of the present necessities of the institution, and of the enlargement of its administration requisite to insure the

same freedom of use that has caused its remarkable growth in value and usefulness even in its present confined limits.¹

The formal placing of the stone in position was preceded by exercises in the Old South Church, which was well filled with Boston people. A few minutes after the hour of noon the exercises began. Seated in the pulpit were Mr. S. A. B. Abbott, President of the trustees of the Public Library; Mayor O'Brien, ex-Mayor Prince, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church. The front pews of the church were reserved for the members of the State and city governments and other invited guests. Mr. Abbott called the company to order and called upon the Rev. Dr. Gordon to invoke the Divine blessing. After the invocation President Abbott said: "Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. Holmes, has kindly written a poem for this occasion, which I will now ask him to read." Mr. Holmes acknowledged the applause that greeted him by bowing, and then read the poem in a clear voice, so that every one in the church could hear him plainly.

Proudly beneath her glittering dome
Our three-hilled city greets the morn;
Here freedom found her virgin home —
The Bethlehem where her babe was born.

The lordly roofs of traffic rise
Amid the smoke of household fires;
High o'er them in the peaceful skies
Faith points to heaven her clustering spires.

Can Freedom breathe if Ignorance reign?
Shall Commerce thrive where Anarchs rule?
Will Faith her half-fledged brood retain
If darkened counsels cloud the school?

Let in the light! From every age
Some gleams of garnered wisdom pour,
And fixed on thought's electric page,
Wait all their radiance to restore.

Let in the light! In diamond mines
Their gems invite the hand that delves;
So Learning's treasured jewels shine,
Ranged on the alcove's ordered shelves.

From History's scroll the splendor streams,
From Science leaps the living ray;
Flashed from the poet's glowing dreams
The opal fires of Fancy play.

Let in the light! These windowed walls
Shall brook no shadowing colonnades;
But day shall flood the silent halls
Till o'er yon hills the sunset fades.

Behind the ever-open gate
No pike shall fence a crumbling throne,
No lackeys cringe, no courtiers wait —
This palace is the people's own!

Heirs of our narrow-girdled past,
How fair the prospect we survey,
Where howled unheard the wintry blast,
And rolled unchecked the storm-swept bay!

These chosen precincts, set apart
For learned toil and holy shrines,
Yield willing homes to every art
That trains or strengthens or refines.

Here shall the sceptred mistress reign
Who heeds her lowliest subject's call,
Sovereign of all their vast domain,
The queen, the handmaid of them all.

Applause followed the reading and then Mr. Abbott introduced ex-Mayor F. O. Prince, who, representing the trustees, was delegated to turn over the beginning of the great work to the city, personated by its chief magistrate, Mayor O'Brien. In delivering the silver trowel with which the Mayor was to lay the stone, Mr. Prince made an elaborate address from which the following extracts are made:

ADDRESS OF F. O. PRINCE.

"It is remarkable that Boston, ever more than abreast of other communities in thought and action touching all the great questions, religious, moral, political, scientific, literary, and philanthropic, which interests thinking minds — which shows so much intelligent forecast in most matters of public concern — is too often contented to provide for the present, without proper consideration of the demands which her constant and rapid growth makes necessary. We seem reluctant to believe that the city is to be a metropolis, and make no adequate disposition for such contingency. If we had had more Quincys to prepare Boston for her future she would have been even more beautiful than she now is, with vastly greater facilities for her enterprising merchants and bankers. But a different spirit is now obtaining, and a different policy will, I think, hereafter control in municipal affairs. Boston is to be more metropolitan. Progress is not to be retarded in the future, as in the past, by doubts and fears. We have evidence of this in the liberal provision of our City Council for the new library building."

Mr. Prince also called attention to the fact that the Boston Public Library was the first in the world to allow its books to be taken home to the houses of the people, and that it was this feature of freeness that led Joshua Bates, one of the greatest benefactors of the library, to make his first donation of \$50,000 for the purchase of books. The speaker also said that Boston had always responded to the admonition of the Constitution to cherish the institutions of learning, and continued:

"During all her history, and especially her municipal history, she has contributed most liberally to the support of school-houses and schools, and encouraged in every way the diffusion of knowledge. She has withheld nothing which could improve her educational system and increase its efficiency; she has been especially liberal to the free Public Library — recognizing its value as an ally of the public schools in the education of the people — and it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no community has given and gives greater encouragement to learning by honoring those who have become distinguished in literature, in art, and in science. As the diffusion of knowledge did so much in establishing republican institutions, it will be found

¹ The foregoing account has been taken from the Annual Report of the trustees, printed as City Document [Boston] No. 40, 1888.

equally potent as a conservative force in perpetuating them. I have spoken of the value to the State as a conservative force of the diffusion of knowledge. Permit me a word touching its value to the people in the daily work of life. The great mass of mankind live by physical labor, and must do so. Skilled labor has vastly the advantage over unskilled labor. 'Knowledge is power,' Bacon tells us, and there is no calling or employment in which knowledge, more or less, is not required for its successful prosecution. As civilization advances, and science reveals its principles for art to apply in its countless creations, the wants of men rapidly augment; but labor cannot expect employment for the supply of these wants unless it be intelligent and skilled. He, therefore, who would better his condition and raise himself to places above that of the hewer of wood and drawer of water must get knowledge, must cultivate his mind and store it with useful learning."

Mr. Prince concluded his address as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, you have been the constant friend of the free Public Library, as you have been the constant friend of our free public schools. In office and out of office, your interest in it has never abated. Ever ready to appreciate its needs, you have done all in your power to supply them. It is fitting, therefore, and appropriate that you should take the chief part in the placing of the corner-stone of this magnificent edifice. The trustees invite you to do so, and for the purpose present you this trowel."

Mr. O'Brien, taking the silver trowel which bore this inscription: "This trowel was used for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Public Library building of Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1888," responded substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR O'BRIEN.

"Jan. 1, 1858, was a memorable day for Boston. On that day the new Public Library building on Boylston Street was dedicated in the presence of a large audience. The corner-stone was laid on the seventeenth day of September, 1855, and on the first day of January, 1858, the completed building was dedicated—a little more than two years after the corner-stone was laid. In the language of that day, 'Never in the history of the city have the portals of any of its edifices been opened to the public with more joy or with greater promise of future usefulness and prospects of real benefit to the whole community.'"

"At that time some 60,000 volumes from four different places of temporary deposit found a resting-place in the new building. This was a remarkable beginning thirty years ago, but its remarkable growth in a generation has far surpassed the anticipation of its founders. The principal donors of these 60,000 volumes were Joshua Bates, Jonathan Phillips, Abbott Lawrence, Edward Everett, George Ticknor, John P. Bigelow; and the generosity of these men has been followed by a long list of benefactors, indicating that our free Public Library has always stood high, and now stands high, in the estimation of our citizens. The 60,000 volumes in 1858 has increased to nearly 500,000 volumes in 1888. What

a wonderful increase! A generation only has passed away, and that generation has built up the largest free Public Library in the world. All honor to the living and the dead who have been engaged in this noble work!

"Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, then in the prime of manhood, the only member of the commission now living—and I know that I express the heartfelt wish of every citizen of Boston, and I might say of the citizens of the entire country, for our Winthrop has a national reputation, that his life may be spared for many years to come—delivered the opening address on presenting the keys to the Mayor.

"The library then dedicated was to be a resort not only for the citizens of that day, but for countless generations. The building erected on Boylston Street was, in its day, compared with other public buildings, a large, commodious, and elegant structure. I am not surprised that it then appeared large enough, with a capacity of about 300,000 volumes, to accommodate our citizens for many generations to come; but to the credit of our city be it said, that the demand on our library has been such, that for some years it has been altogether inadequate to accommodate the public, and to-day we put in position the corner-stone of a new and enlarged building, and I am satisfied the citizens of Boston could not be engaged in a more noble work. What another generation may bring about it is, perhaps, useless to predict. Our city is growing rapidly in population and wealth, and from the success of our free library and the establishment of other free libraries in the leading cities and towns in the country, I am also satisfied there is a corresponding increase in intelligence and knowledge. Our growth has been so rapid during these thirty years, there is one thing we must not forget—we must build not only for the present, but also for the future; and I am satisfied that the new building will fully realize our expectations.

"Mr. Joshua Bates, the principal benefactor of our Public Library, when presenting his magnificent gift to the city, made a condition, 'that it should be free to all, with no other restrictions than are necessary for the preservation of the books.' He also expressed the wish that the building shall be such as shall be an ornament to the city. I believe and have always maintained, that while its interior should be arranged with all modern appliances for the accommodation of students, scholars, and others who seek its treasures, and for the delivery of books, its exterior should be the most attractive building in the city. I am satisfied that our taxpayers will not find fault with the cost, if the building comes up to this standard.

"Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I hope the work will now rapidly proceed to completion. I have only one more suggestion to make. If Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who delivered the address on the dedication of the library building on Boylston Street, is alive and well when this new structure is completed, that he should be requested to deliver the address on the dedication."

The Benediction by Rev. Mr. Gordon closed the exercises in the church.

The trustees, officials, and guests then passed

out of the church and across the street to the platform, on the new library site, and there the corner-stone was laid. The stone was suspended over the foundation, and in the solid masonry under it two copper boxes were placed containing the following :

1. Public Library of the city of Boston. Proceedings at the laying of the corner-stone, Sept. 17, 1855.
2. Proceedings at the dedication of the building for the Public Library, Jan. 1, 1858.
3. Acts and ordinances relating to the Public Library, together with the by-laws of the corporation, 1887, and " Handbook for Readers," containing the regulations of the library ; new edition ; 1883.
4. Extracts from the records of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston relating to the new library on Copley Square, March 22, 1887, to Oct. 25, 1888.
5. Heliotype plans of the new Public Library, building.
6. Annual reports, Boston Public Library 1877-87.
7. All forms used in administering the library.
8. Boston municipal register, 1888.
9. City auditor's report for 1887-88.
10. Report of school committee.
11. Boston Directory, 1888.

12. Bronze medal commemorative of the 250th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

13. Invitation and ticket of admission and order of exercises.

14. Poem by Dr. O. W. Holmes ; addresses by the Hon. F. O. Prince and his Honor the Mayor.

15. Photographs of the trustees, of William W. Greenough, his honor the Mayor, and the Common Council.

16. A silver plate with this inscription : " The corner-stone of the second building for the Public Library of the city of Boston, laid on the 28th day of November." Trustees of the library — Samuel A. B. Abbott, President ; Henry W. Haynes, William H. Whitmore, Frederick O. Prince, Phineas Pierce. Librarian — Mellen Chamberlain. Architects — McKim, Meade & White.

Copper box, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, containing a copy of all the newspapers and periodicals published in Boston.

At 1.30 o'clock Mayor O'Brien dipped the silver trowel into a mortar bucket and spread the mortar over the stone. The gentlemen on the platform also used the trowel deftly in depositing the mortar, and then at a signal the corner-stone was lowered into place, and the ceremonies were ended.

THE PROVIDENCE COMMERCIAL CLUB DISCUSSION ON LIBRARIES.

THE Commercial Club of Providence, an organization formed after the analogy of the Boston Commercial Club, at its monthly dinner on the evening of Nov. 17, considered the subject of " The influence of libraries." The speakers of the evening, invited as guests of the club, were Prof. J. L. Lincoln, of Brown University, the Rev. A. Woodbury, D.D., the Rev. Fr. C. J. Burns, of the Cathedral, and Mr. W. E. Foster, librarian of the Public Library. Both in the arguments of these gentlemen, and those of the two members of the club who followed them with a few brief remarks (Senator Aldrich and Senator Chace), a less general and more definite direction was given to the subject than is indicated in the form above announced — it being largely a consideration of the needs of the Providence Public Library.

Dr. Woodbury, after a felicitous reference to the notable cases in which literary tastes and commercial pursuits had been successfully conjoined in the same individual (instancing W. Roscoe, S. Rogers, and G. Grote, and, in this country, Edmund C. Stedman, Edwin P. Whipple, and C. Sprague, and among Rhode Islanders, Rowland G. Hazard, Rowland Hazard, W. B. Weedon, and others), passed to a

consideration of the very interesting fact that while not every business man could personally add to literature by his own productions, the interests of literature could be — and in great numbers of cases have been — advanced by the endowment of libraries (especially libraries for the people) by business men. As illustrating this tendency, which is becoming each year more pronounced, he cited among the earlier instances, the generous gift of Joshua Bates, which set the Boston Public Library on its feet, the Astor, Peabody, and Lenox gifts, respectively of \$1,200,000, \$1,265,000, and \$2,100,000, and the Cooper Institute, of about \$1,000,000. Coming to more recent years, he cited the Newberry gift to Chicago, of over \$4,000,000, the Pratt gift to Baltimore, of more than \$1,000,000, and the " Tilden trust " for New York, which, by the recent decision of the New York Supreme Court, has over \$5,000,000 available for its purposes. Among the other instances cited were the Osterhout gifts to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., of \$400,000, the Carnegie library building for Allegheny, Pa., \$260,000, the Rindge gift to Cambridge, the Howard gift to New Orleans, and smaller but very noteworthy gifts and bequests in various other places. Dr. Woodbury quoted the finely expressed sentiment of a con-

temporary writer — "What more fitting memorial than a library? We erect monuments and also hospitals, but a library has more voices than any other memorial." He closed his remarks with the declaration that "the public library has as much to do with public education as the public schools," and that if supported as they are, it will "have a wider scope, and its results will be multiplied one hundred fold."

- Mr. Foster, in the course of his remarks, referred to the exceptionally large registration which had taken place from the beginning (more than 36,000), as a testimony to the extent to which the library had appealed to the interest of the whole community; instancing also, as another evidence of this interest, the large number of valuable special gifts of books which it has received during the ten years past. Among these special gifts were mentioned those from Senator Anthony, J. J. Cooke, the Paine and Allen gifts, the Jones gift of an Italian collection, and, in particular, the Harris collection on slavery and the rebellion, now numbering more than 10,000 pieces, one of the very few really important collections on the subject in the country. Passing to the service which a modern public library aims to render to the community, he said that "this service could not be stated in a single word — so many-sided is the problem. Yet it may in brief be said that the library aims to bring its resources to bear at every point where the need exists; and this, in a city of so multiform and diverse interests as this, means a great deal." After dwelling at some length on the preëminence of the manufacturing interests of the city, particularly of those requiring exceptional skill and intelligence in the artisan, he said that "every citizen of Providence has felt a real pride in the honor and credit reflected upon our city by such industries as, for example, the Brown and Sharpe and the Gorham Manufacturing Companies. It may well be the pride of the citizens, likewise, to build up as a part of their public library a department of such works as, when made accessible to the mechanic, to the manufacturer, to the merchant, shall render our processes of industry and trade more intelligent, more effective, and more directly contributive to the wider interests of our city."

Senator Aldrich and Senator Chace, who spoke briefly, laid especial emphasis on the service of which the library had been to the city during its existence thus far, and the need which existed for a support commensurate with its deserts.

THE NIEDRINGHAUS MEMORIAL BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

Abridged from Stoves and Hardware.

IN 1886, when Walter Niedringhaus, son of W. F. Niedringhaus, Secretary of the St. Louis Stamping Company, St. Louis, died, when just about to reach his majority, the thought came to Mr. W. F. Niedringhaus that a library and gymnasium, with a hall where entertainments and lectures could be given, in the neighborhood where his son's life-work would have been, had he lived, and for the benefit of those employed in the establishment where he had spent much of his time, would be a most fitting memorial. To obtain an insight into the workings of a somewhat similar establishment. Mr. Niedringhaus and his brother visited the Stetson Free Gymnasium and Library at Philadelphia.

Their idea did not stop at free library and gymnasium. They realized that mere physical exercise and the use of a comfortable reading-room, with access to books, no matter how interesting, would of themselves lack the variety that always attracts. Therefore, they widened and extended the original idea from time to time, as the suggestions came to them.

They were fortunate to find within three blocks from their works a piece of ground admirably adapted to the purpose, and they at once took measures to secure it. A. Beinke, the architect, was instructed to prepare plans. Before this time next year the opening of the establishment to the public is counted upon.

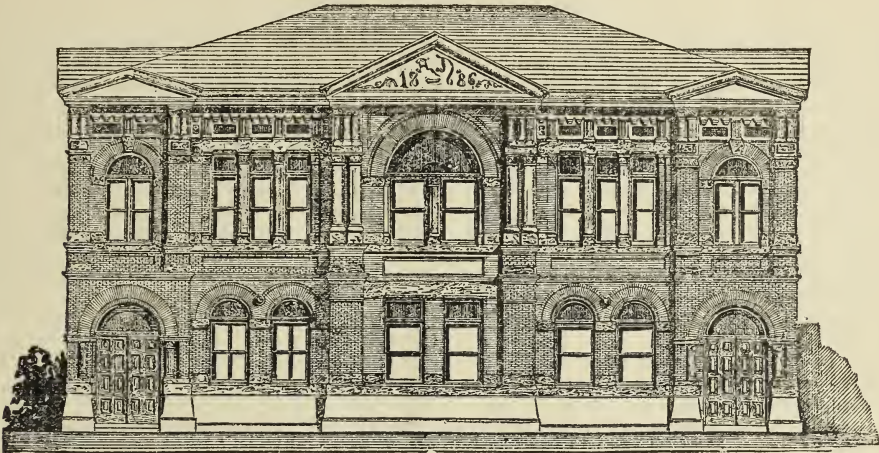
The building is to have a frontage of 65 feet, with a depth of 110 feet, not including the gymnasium, which will be built as an addition. The windows are closely distributed over the front, and 20 to a side, so that the interior will be excellently lighted. Those in front will be of cathedral glass.

To the right of the main entrance is the directors' room, 15 x 20 feet. To the left of this is the library and reading-room, 28 x 20 feet, both having high ceilings, with windows nearly all the way up from the floor.¹ On each side of these rooms are wide stairs of gradual ascent leading to the gallery and basement. Back of them is the lecture-room, 60 x 69 feet, of an elongated, semi-circular shape. The platform is planned to occupy 25 x 18 feet. On each side of the stage are class-rooms, each 12 x 17 feet, which can be utilized as dressing-rooms in case of amateur theatricals or costume concerts. The lecture-room is provided with seats for 1300 people.

The second story is in reality a gallery, similar to the first gallery in any properly designed theatre, and has a seating capacity of 400. The floor also inclines toward the front, so that as good a view of the stage can be obtained from the rear seats as from the front.

The front part of the basement is designed for the dining-room. It is 50 x 81 feet, thoroughly lighted. In the rear is the kitchen, 22 x 18 feet,

¹ [It is much more important that they should be all the way down from the ceiling. — EDS. L. J.]



THE NIEDRINGHAUS MEMORIAL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

and along one side, adjoining the kitchen and dining-room, is a bowling-alley.

The gymnasium will have everything necessary to a thoroughly equipped gymnasium. The baths will enable several hundred persons to bathe each day.

In the dining-room from 300 to 400 people can be fed at one time. One side of the library will have a file rack for newspapers and magazines; one, the office set aside for the librarian, and the other two, shelves for books.

The lecture-room will be fitted up equal to any theatre in the city. The seats are to be of the latest opera-chair pattern, with folding backs and bottoms, with hat supports underneath. Those in the centre and directly opposite the stage will have smaller seats for the little folks.

With the gymnasium and bath-room annex it will be the most complete and handsome institution of the kind in this country, and will set an example that may be followed by other individual manufacturers or manufacturing companies. The total cost of the building and furnishings, exclusive of the library, will not fall short of \$20,000.

In somewhat similar institutions the interest displayed by those for whom they were founded has generally been spasmodic and uncertain, because of a lack of novel and changeable features. Generally they have consisted merely of a gymnasium and reading-room, and only those devoted to study or skill in physical exercise were persistent in attendance. As a rule, they offered no attractions equal to those of home to the women and girls, and consequently the married men seldom attended, as they did not feel justified in deserting the hearthstone for pleasures in which their wives and daughters could take no part. The Messrs. Niedringhaus, in their investigations, saw this, and in providing for it have done that which will make their enterprise a success. The kitchen and dining-room is naturally the women's field, although, of course,

the institution is founded for them as much as for the men. Here they can give their socials and festivals. Should the wives of the members of any lodge desire to raise money for some commendable purpose, or should the ladies of North St. Louis have some charitable object in view that requires funds, these rooms will always be open to them for socials or festivals, and the proceeds, hence, be clear profit, as they will have nothing to pay for hall, heating, or light. Or should a social hop be given, the dining-room floor could easily be cleared for the purpose. The concert hall, heated and lighted, is accessible for amateur theatricals and concerts in the same way. There are a large number of young ladies in the employ of the St. Louis Stamping Company, and they, with the wives and daughters of the workmen, will find in these directions an unlimited scope of profitable and happy work. The employees also have among themselves several societies, and the hall is to be opened for their meetings, rent free.

Lectures will be provided for the winter season. On Sundays a union Sunday-school will be inaugurated, the song-books, lesson-leaves, and pictorial charts to be furnished, and music made a prominent feature. On Sunday evenings it is likely that there will be lectures on moral subjects, which, of course, will be purely non-sectarian.

The greatest care is to be exercised in the selection of the library, and it will include treatises on all subjects, as well as fiction, history, travels, and biographies. Its doors are to be open to all, whether employees of the St. Louis Stamping Company or not, who are known to be worthy of the privilege. Books can be taken out for a limited period, say for ten days or two weeks, the borrower, of course, being responsible for loss or damage. As regards works on invention, machinery, construction, chemistry, and scientific subjects, it will be the most complete free library in the West, and selected with a view of making text-books and treatises on these

subjects accessible to all interested. Many of these books will be very rare and valuable, as the illustrations will form a large part of the contents. It is easy to foresee the beneficial results that will be effected by this feature. An interest must be created in the whys and wherefores of the details of manufacture, and the workman will no longer be content with the mere automatical knowledge of knowing how to do a thing; he will want to know the reasons back of it. Thus, even those who at first will take no interest in such study, will become interested in the conversation of those who do, and ultimately lead them into studying the matter for themselves. In course of time, if the interests of the workmen warrant it, an experimental workshop may be added.

The newspapers and magazines will include everything, from the daily papers to the literary, scientific, mechanical, and trade journals.

The management of the institution is to be in the hands of a board of directors, in which the employees will have representation, and which will meet at least once a week to discuss measures and adopt plans for the pleasure and instruction of its beneficiaries.

While the institution is primarily for the employees of the St. Louis Stamping Company, it will be open to any well-behaved person, who can have the benefits of all its privileges, and will doubtless be warmly appreciated by all the people living in the vicinity. It will be absolutely free, there being no assessments for anything, and although the annual cost of maintaining it must involve heavy expenses, they will be borne entirely by W. F. and F. G. Niedringhaus.

THE HOLDEN (MASS.) HIGH SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.

THE building, the munificent gift of S. C. and Mrs. Susan A. Gale, of Minneapolis, to the town of Holden, occupies one of the most eligible sites in the town. It is designed to supply two pressing needs of the town — better accommodations for the high school and a public library. Its architect is Stephen C. Earle, of Worcester. The style is Romanesque, of a rustic, vigorous character suited to the material, a local granite. It is laid in random work, with seam faces of many tints, and pointed with red joints. The rustic character is emphasized in the huge uncut boulder which serves the purpose of buttress at the end of the steps to the main entrance, and also by a smaller boulder built into and boldly projecting from the tower wall, and bearing the inscription, "Damon Memorial, A.D. 1888." For sills, lintels, arches, and other parts requiring more or less cutting, Kibber brown-stone has been used, which makes a very agreeable combination with the native granite. It has been left uncut as far as possible, with the notable exception of a curved panel 5 x 8 ft., placed in the middle of a large space in the south wall. This panel, a spirited and beautiful work, designed and executed by Evans & Tombs, of Boston, has for its motive the enlightening influence of education, represented by an advancing figure, floating

rather than walking, carrying a flaming torch in the right hand, and in the left an open book. In a quaint, bold inscription at the left is the legend "Let there be light," and corresponding on the other side, "Character is destiny." Two separate entrances from the porch have wide arched doorways, in the stone transoms of which, respectively, are cut the words "School" and "Library." For the library, we enter the tiled vestibule, 7 x 8 ft., and from this the space railed off from the main room, to be used as a waiting-room. The room devoted to the storage of books, like the story throughout, is 14 ft. high, occupies the southwest corner of the building, and is 31 x 40 ft. It is separated from the waiting-room by a screen, the upper part of which consists of an arch of open timber work, the lower part being the desk for the delivery of books, and the supplementary railing. At the northwest corner of the building, and connecting with the book-room, is the librarian's work-room, about 12 x 25 ft.; it has an outside door.

The southeast corner of the building is reserved for the reading-room, which is 20 x 28½ ft., besides its semicircular bay projecting 7 feet on the south side, opposite the entrance. It adjoins the back-room and the waiting-room, being separated from each by glazed screen-work. It is a most attractive room, with its ample fireplace and handsome oak mantel chimney-corner seat, tinted walls, and delicately shaded stained glass transoms. A low case for books of reference fills the whole of the north side, and a large table for periodicals stands in the middle of the room.

The building has steam-heating apparatus for both direct and indirect radiation.

The carpenter work has been done by Emory Rogers, of Holden, who has also had general charge of the whole work. Thomas Hennessy, of Holden, did the stone-work, F. C. Markham, of Providence, furnishing the brown-stone. Peter Carr, of Holden, did the brick-work and plastering, and Amasa Ballou, of Worcester, the painter's work. The roofing was done by Geo. A. Barnard, of Worcester. The stained glass was furnished by Redding Baird & Co., of Boston. The fireplaces were built and tiles laid by J. B. Bradford, of Worcester, the materials for which were furnished by the New England Anderson Pressed Brick Company, C. A. Wellington & Co., and the Boston Terra-Cotta Company, of Boston.

S. C. Gale, was born at Royalston, Sept. 15, 1827. He was descended from the ancient family of Gales, of Devonshire, England, running back to William the Conqueror. The earliest immigrant to America was William Gale, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1640. S. C. Gale was educated first in Royalston, then at New Salem Academy, and in 1854 he was graduated at Yale College. After graduation he taught in the winter school at Holden, then at the Worcester High School, and after this he went to the Harvard Law School, where he studied law. Between 1855 and 1860 he went to Minneapolis, and there entered upon the practice of law. While at Holden he had made the acquaintance of Susan Abigail Damon, whom, Oct. 15, 1861, he mar-

ried. Mr. Gale invested in real estate not long after settling in Minneapolis, and from the great rise in this is due the wealth of which he makes so generous use. It has been said as coming from him that he had fully seven millions of dollars.

Mr. Gale still keeps up his interest in the old pupils who were under him while at Holden. His old scholars speak particularly of the thorough training he gave, especially in reading. After the recitations were over he used often to lecture to the classes, which was quite a change in the system of teaching in the winter school of the village. He shows in all his business dealings energy and determination.

N. Y. DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

MR. A. S. DRAPER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued the following circular, dated Dec. 1:

"From 1839 to the present time the Legislature has annually appropriated either \$50,000 or \$55,000 to be apportioned among the school districts of the State to purchase books for school libraries. In this way there has been paid out for this purpose the total sum of \$2,740,000. During this period the reports show that there has been actually expended for libraries the sum of \$1,985,144. Even the difference between these two sums does not show the amount which has been diverted from the purpose for which the appropriation is annually made, for the fact is undisputed that moneys reported as expended for libraries are frequently used for other purposes. The largest number of volumes ever reported in district libraries was 1,604,210 in the year 1853. The decadence of the enterprise will be seen from the fact that in 1887, more than thirty years afterward, with all the added expenditure, there were but 737,716 volumes reported. Even these are found in the larger places where other libraries are common and where the school library consequently exerts but a small influence in promoting the original object of the State in entering upon the undertaking. Moreover, the fact that so large an appropriation is made annually and suffered to be so generally misappropriated, is demoralizing, for it works disrespect for all legislation. The difficulty seems to be, that the sum allotted to each district each year in those parts of the State where it is most needed is so insignificant as to preclude any substantial results.

"What shall be done? The common reply is that the appropriation may as well be discontinued. It is so much easier to destroy than to build up. To my mind, the discontinuance of the system is the last alternative, although we may have to resort to it. Our State was the first to undertake to establish libraries in connection with the common schools. It is able to go on with the undertaking if a practical plan can be devised for doing it effectively. With all of its drawbacks the system has worked out some beneficent results. The discontinuance of the appropriation would be disadvantageous to the districts which are putting it to good and proper use. If the appropriation is once discontinued, it will be difficult to procure its reestablishment for any similar purpose, and it would seem that

our great commonwealth can well devote such a sum annually to supplying information, or cultivating wholesome literary taste among the people, and that the friends of education and of literature ought to devise the way for putting the entire sum to that use and of accomplishing that purpose most completely and advantageously.

"If we are not to abandon the school library idea, then what? For the purpose of aiding, rather than of directing thought, I will indicate some crude suggestions which have occurred to me.

"(a) Change from the district to a town system, thereby providing for a larger library, which should be centrally located, or perhaps moved about the town, remaining a few months in each school district.

"(b) Continue the district system, but hold library moneys in the State Treasury until the accumulation in favor of each district shall be of some consequence, and then pay the same only in settlement of bills for books selected from an approved list.

"(c) Make no appropriation for a term of years and then pay the several years' accumulations at once, under regulations which would be likely to insure the object in view.

"(d) Let the State supply not the money, but the libraries, perhaps transferring them from one district to another after there shall have been time for reading a small library in a locality.

"(e) Abandon the old idea, but continue the appropriation and devote it to the purchase of books specially calculated to aid and help teachers and trustees, or for use in the school-room.

"State Superintendents have repeatedly adverted to this matter in communications to the Legislature, but without result. The present incumbent has so far refrained from doing so, only for the reason that it was deemed best to first devise a plan for meeting the difficulty which would command general support and give promise of accomplishment. For that purpose this communication will be forwarded to many of the more prominent and active friends of education in the State. With others, your opinion is respectfully solicited. To be of use to me in connection with the preparation of my forthcoming annual report, in which it is my purpose to consider the matter, your reply should be received no later than the 20th instant. If you will be good enough to give the matter some thought and advise me of your conclusions, you will have my most appreciative thanks."

FREE LIBRARIES AND FREE CATALOGUES.

From the Saturday Review, Nov. 24.

RATEPAYERS, as many polls have declared, are greatly divided on the question of the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the Public Libraries Acts. When, however, the decision of the majority is favorable, and the library is established, they may well be of one mind as to the necessity of a sound, intelligible catalogue. Now this appears to be the very last matter that engages the attention of local committees or Commissioners. The catalogues of our free libra-

ries are often extremely free compilations. A typical example is the Catalogue of the Free Public Library of Fulham, opened last month by the Bishop of London. This wild and wonderful production, it is to be hoped, is an extreme specimen of laxity and confusion, though we should feel surprise if it is without a parallel in the country. The worst of it is, it is put forth with a too-proud preface, in which the reader is confidently assured that "no difficulty ought to occur in finding any book in the library," owing to the alphabetical method of arrangement adopted by the compiler. For popular libraries this method of cataloguing books is excellent, if carried out judiciously. Clearness and accuracy should be the first characteristics of library catalogues. They are the more necessary where the number of well informed readers is inevitably small; yet clearness and accuracy are strangely absent from the Fulham catalogue. Mere misprints—and they are legion—may be pardoned in a first issue, though some of these are entertaining enough. Under British Museum "catalogues" we find one entitled "Columbine Snakes," a palpable misprint, and "Ruminant Plants," which is likely to leave the reader ruminant. This appears to be a humorous anticipation of scientific discovery, suggested by Charles Darwin's "Insectivorous Plants." On the first page of the catalogue we have three different ways of dealing with assumed names, not one of which is adhered to scrupulously throughout. The people of Fulham may rejoice, it seems, in five copies of Mrs. Oliphant's "Sir Tom," eight works of Aristotle, and only one book for lending—and that a narrative for juveniles—on Arctic discovery. Among the curiosities of classification, we find certain children's religious stories and Young's "Night Thoughts" credited to Theology. "Jack Sheppard" is considered to be a book for reference, not for lending and reading. In the same category is that pleasant book by Mrs. (*sic*) M. A. Titmarsh, the "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo." Shakspeare and Milton are both too precious for anything but reference. The mystery of "Ouida," still a mystery in the suburbs, is solved by the entry "Rame (M. de la), 'Ouida';" and "Frescoes," like Mr. Payn's "Some Private Views," is called "a novel." Four novels, all by Mr. W. E. Norris, are attributed to three persons, and the individuality of Mr. Huxley is exquisitely shared by "Huxley (T. H.)" and "Huxley (Professor)."

Among other subtle distinctions preserved by the painstaking compiler, the letter C alone produces "Craik (D. M.)" and "Craik (Mrs.);" "Crayon (Geoffrey)" and "Irving (Washington);" "Collins (W.)" and "Collins (Wilkie);" "Channing (Dr.)" and "Channing (William E.)." That fine old muddle of the brief and abstract catalogue—"Mill (J. S.) 'On Liberty';" ditto "On the Floss"—is cleverly emulated in such entries as:

- Eliot Darien, a Novel by Warburton.
- (George), (Mrs. G. H. Lewes), the Spanish Gipsy.
- Elizabeth (Charlotte), Judah's Lion.
- Age of, by Crichton.
- King Alfred, Life of
- (Rev. David), Principles of Geology.
- Woman's Kingdom, a Novel by Mrs. Craik.
- are Strange, a Novel by F. W. Robinson.

Will the librarian undertake to find with no difficulty the novels "Eliot Darien" or "Woman's are Strange"? After these samples of accuracy, it may seem a small matter to note that so popular a book as Mr. Haggard's "Allan Quatermain" is entered with only two errors. That industrious writer, John Forster— invariably spelled Foster—is supposed to be the author of contributions to the *Electric Review*. Or, if you take it that John Foster is meant, you find the "Life of Charles Dickens" among the works of this eclectic writer. Dr. Gairdner, the historian, is consistently styled "Gardiner," and a certain Lord Campbell is made responsible for "Log Letters of 'Challenger';" while on another page author and work are otherwise described, and again inaccurately. There is something appalling in these examples of wrong-headed ingenuity. Major Arthur Griffiths, for instance, is indifferently represented by "Griffith (Capt.," and "Griffith. (A.);" with "Griffith Gaunt" between the two. The Catalogue is really inexhaustible. You never know what the next glance at its fruitful pages may produce. One more plum must suffice "Wuthering Heights" is put down to two authors, Alice and Acton Bell, their sweet names, in this voracious list of the books of Fulham Free Public Library. On the whole, the question may be submitted to the delicate consideration of the Commissioners whether withdrawal or revision of the catalogue were the better for the comfort and instruction of Fulham people.

THE GROLIER CLUB EDITION OF THE PHILOBIBLON.

THE Committee on Publication of the Grolier Club announce that owing to unavoidable delays in the editing, and in the preparation of suitable type and engraved ornaments, it has been impossible to issue, as early as anticipated, the long-promised new edition of the "Philobiblon." This work, it may be interesting to note, was written by Richardus d'Aungerville, an English prelate, called also Richard de Bury, who was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, in 1281. He was educated at the University of Oxford, and entered the order of Benedictine monks. On the accession to the throne of Edward III., whose instructor he had been, he was promoted to various offices of dignity, and was finally-made Bishop of Durham, as well as Lord High Chancellor and Treasurer of England. At Oxford he founded a library for the use of the students, which he furnished with the best collection of books then in England; and for the keepers of this library he wrote the "Philobiblon," which contains directions for the management of the library, and an elaborate eulogy of learning and the most charming treatise on the love of books, in Monkish Latin, which was first printed at Cologne, 1473, then at Spire, 1483, and finally at Oxford, 1599.

In his researches abroad Prof. West, of Princeton, discovered in the various public libraries of Europe a number of early manuscripts of the "Philobiblon," and has made an exhaustive study and collation of these, adopting the reading which, upon comparison, seemed to him authentic. The result, it is hoped, has been the pro-

duction of a text and translation which will probably hereafter be considered as the only true and genuine edition of Richard De Bury's treatise. All the early printed editions, without exception, have been found full of errors, and the translations based upon them are of course incorrect.

The new book will be furnished to subscribers as soon as it can be properly done, about April 1, 1889. The two volumes will be printed upon specially ordered hand-made paper, in red and black ink, with illuminated initials and suitable typographical ornaments. The price of the two volumes, one containing the Latin text, and the other the English translation, will be together somewhere between \$20 and \$25, based upon the cost of production. As the publications of the Grolier Club are intended exclusively for the benefit of its members, the committee has decided to publish an edition consisting only of the actual number of copies subscribed for, including several copies for Prof. West, to be presented by him to libraries abroad, and to persons who have extended courtesies to him during his investigations. In addition to this, however, three copies will be printed on vellum, one of which will be deposited in the library of the Club, and two will be disposed of at auction at a regular meeting of the Club. Members may subscribe for one, two, or three copies each, as desired, but no one will be entitled to take more than three copies. Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of January next, when the lists will be closed and the printing proceeded with without delay.

The Publication Committee has also decided to issue, in a limited edition, and printed and illustrated in an attractive form, an article lately written by Mr. De Vinne upon Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp. This book, it is hoped, will be ready early in 1889, and a prospectus of the same will shortly be sent to the members.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF METEOROLOGY.

From Science, Sept. 21.

As the literature of the several branches of science is increasing in volume, new scientific journals springing up every month, and valuable material being published in popular serials, bibliographical work comes to be an absolute necessity. This accounts for the numerous attempts at indexing the existing literature, and thus economizing the valuable time of scientists. A bibliography of any branch of science, once published, becomes the most fruitful source for further progress, as it is only thus that existing researches can be profitably made use of. Duplication of old work is avoided, and the compilation of the existing literature on a certain problem, which, without such an aid, is a source of indescribable annoyance and waste of time, is made easy. It is particularly in great scientific institutions, whose collaborators are numerous and frequently stationed in distant places, that, by the help of bibliographies of this kind, a large amount of labor and money is saved, the funds appropriated for their publication being thus well invested.

In meteorology the want of a bibliography is sorely felt. It is therefore with great gratification that we learn of the completion of the "Signal Service Bibliography of Meteorology"—a work anxiously looked for by all meteorologists and geographers. In its present form, it consists of a card-catalogue, which is in use in the bureau of the Signal Office. In his last annual report General Greely, the Chief Signal-Officer, says:

"The practical value of such a bibliography has been fully shown by its constant use in current office-work, and, in addition to the official demands, almost daily calls for information have been received from parties not connected with the service. The result of this work is the collection of special bibliographies, which insures those consulting it a complete index of what has been accomplished in each special line of meteorology. As has been well said, the progress of meteorology is retarded, and labor therein wasted, owing to the impossibility of ascertaining what has been done in its various branches—an experience which, as scientific men well know, is by no means confined to this science. The cost of time and labor to the Government for the preparation of this work cannot be less than from \$12,000 to \$15,000; and the result of these labors has been the completion of a work which is of great value, both practically and scientifically, to the entire world. The catalogue in its present condition is valuable, and sufficient for the pressing needs of this service; but to view it in this light would evince a narrow and selfish disposition not in keeping with the scientific spirit of the age. At a cost of probably \$8000 or \$10,000 this work can be printed and distributed to the world as a monument and evidence of the growing scientific tendency of this nation. If such action is taken by Congress, the Chief Signal-Officer has no doubt, from the willing spirit and hearty coöperation shown by leading scientists of other countries, that future international coöperation will secure by a system of rotation, from the various European Governments, the publication of a series of supplements which will keep the world abreast of the steadily increasing volume of meteorological publications. A large number of American and foreign meteorologists and librarians have given largely of their time and energy in the compilation of this bibliography, as is shown by the fact that over one-half of the material has been contributed from foreign countries; so that the bibliography represents not only a large expenditure on the part of the United States, but also many years of additional gratuitous labor. The material could not be duplicated, and it would seem but a respectable reciprocity of exchange that the Government should print the catalogue, so as to enable the voluntary contributors to avail themselves of the complete work. This fulfilment of obligations to contributors by a public catalogue is an act of justice; but, in addition, it should be considered that this bibliography will be of great practical value to the agricultural, commercial, engineering, and medical interests not only of the United States, but of the world."

The plan of this bibliography originated with Prof. Cleveland Abbe, who, in 1872, began a sys-

tematic collection of works bearing upon meteorology. Later on, he brought the matter to the attention of the leading European meteorologists; and at the meeting of the first meteorological congress, as well as at those of the international meteorological committee, it was indorsed, and steps were taken to carry out the plan. Dr. Hellmann and G. J. Symons were engaged in similar work; and at the Berne meeting of the international meteorological committee in August, 1880, letters of Dr. Hellmann were read, dated Jan. 20 and July 20, 1880, giving a detailed scheme for combining the various works and for the preparation of a catalogue, and embodying Mr. Abbe's proposal of August, 1879, as well as a similar one from Mr. G. J. Symons, of London. The committee, however, resolved that each country be requested to furnish lists of observations, and that Messrs. Scott and Hellmann be a sub-committee to consider the means of carrying out Dr. Hellman's scheme.

In the fall of 1881, Mr. Abbe wrote to Mr. Symons for more details as to his work. General Hazen, Chief Signal-Officer, then decided to purchase the catalogues of both these gentlemen, with a view to their combination and completion by the Signal Office in case the international committee did not do this. In November, 1881, Mr. Symons was authorized to prepare, at the expense of the Signal Office, a copy of all meteorological titles in his collection; and in Dec, 1881, Mr. Abbe's cards were purchased.

Mr. Symons' catalogue was received in Oct., 1883; and on March 4, 1884, Mr. C. J. Sawyer, Librarian of the Signal Office, was relieved from the care of the library, and, as bibliographer, ordered to devote his whole time to the completion of this work, which was then transferred from the library to the study-room division of the Signal Office.

At the second meeting of the international meteorological committee at Copenhagen, in August, 1882, Messrs. Scott and Hellmann reported that the Meteorological Office could not print the proposed catalogue, and that subscriptions were not practicable. They therefore recommended each meteorological service to publish a national bibliography, for which Hellmann's "*Repertorium der deutschen Meteorologie*," prepared in accordance with the ideas of the committee, and now just about to be published, should serve as a model. It need only be added that since 1882 the international meteorological committee have, with other meteorologists, acquiesced in the arrangement by which the Signal Service has undertaken to complete, and if possible publish, for its own and for general use, a general index to the literature of meteorology.

Up to April 12 of this year, Mr. Sawyer, has been engaged on this bibliography, and his estimate of the number of independent titles, including the year 1881 (which date was adopted as the close of the bibliography), is 50,000. At that time he had finished the classification of these titles by subjects, and most of the sub-classification, the author index, etc.

Publications later than 1881 and prior to 1887 have been indexed, and will form a supplement, the work on which is almost completed.

So far, no provision has been made for the publication of this valuable work. The scientific as well as the practical value of the bibliography is so great, that its speedy publication is very desirable, even setting aside the danger of its being lost by accident to the building in which it is deposited.

THE TILDEN BEQUEST — DECISION OF JUSTICE LAWRENCE.

A DECISION in the case of *G: H. Tilden vs. Andrew H. Green and others* was rendered by Justice Lawrence in the N. Y. Supreme Court, Special Term, Oct. 22, upholding the validity of the will of S: J. Tilden, in respect to his bequest of his residuary estate. This was devised to "executors and trustees" provided for in the will, the thirty-fifth clause of which contained the following provision:

"I request my said executors and trustees to obtain, as speedily as possible, from the Legislature, an act of incorporation of an institution, to be known as the Tilden Trust, with capacity to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and to promote such scientific and educational objects as my said executors and trustees may more particularly designate."

But if such institution should not be so incorporated during certain lifetimes mentioned, or if the executors and trustees of the will shall deem it inexpedient to apply the bequest to said institution—

"I authorize my said executors and trustees to apply the rest, residue, and remainder of my property, real and personal, after making good the said special trusts herein directed to be constituted, or such portions thereof as they may not deem it expedient to apply to its use, to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as, in the judgment of my said executors and trustees, will render the said rest, residue, and remainder of my property most widely and substantially beneficial to the interests of mankind."

The plaintiff brought suit for the construction of the will and the annulment of the clauses mentioned, alleging that these provisions, to quote Justice Lawrence's statement, "are indefinite in their subjects and objects, invalid and unauthorized by law, and unlawfully suspend the absolute power of alienation of said estate." He contended that the gift was fatally uncertain, both as to its subject and object, and that the trust could not be supported by resort to the English doctrines of charitable uses or *cy pres* (nearest thing), since neither of these doctrines has place in the law of New York State. Among the defendants joined in the action was the Tilden Trust, which had actually been incorporated by the Legislature of New York March 26, 1887, in response to an ap-

plication from the executors and trustees of Jan. 4, 1887, in which they declared that they elected to confine the bequest to the establishment and maintenance of a free library and reading-room in the city of New York. Under this incorporation, Messrs. Bigelow, Green, and Smith added Messrs. Orr and Walker to make the necessary five trustees, and as executors conveyed to these trustees the residuary estate.

Justice Lawrence, in upholding the will, admitted that the doctrines of charitable uses and *cy pres* could not be resorted to, and mentioned incidentally that the specific bequests for libraries at Yonkers and New Lebanon were not included in the case or considered by him. His decision, therefore, goes directly to the gist of the matter, and upholds the validity of such general bequests. The contention that the primary gift is void because it is entirely within the discretion of the executors whether they will give anything or nothing to the Tilden Trust, he holds to be without foundation; nor is it void because no specific sum is mentioned in the will and the executors can give the whole or any portion of the residuary estate. The bequest is no more indefinite than that sustained in *Powers vs. Cassidy* (79 N. Y., 602), in which the testator left one-third of his residuary estate to be divided among such Roman Catholic institutions and in such proportions as his executors should decide. Nor is the provision void because it creates a trust not one of the express trusts provided for by Sec. 55 of the Statute as to Uses and Trusts, since the bulk of the property in the hands of the executors at the time of the conveyance to the Tilden Trust was personal property, and the statute applies only to real estate. He does not deem well taken the point that "the gift of the whole of the residuary estate to a future corporation is in conflict with the laws of this State establishing a uniform, consistent, and well-defined mortmain policy." He decides that the restrictions of the statute regarding perpetuities have been successfully obviated, and finally holds that as the testator's intention in regard to his heirs is clear and can be carried out without violating the rules of law, the provisions of the several articles should be harmonized and the benefit of every doubt given in support of the will.

This decision is given more at length in the New York dailies of Oct. 23, but we have summarized in plain language the salient points. It is of great importance, but unfortunately not final, as it was at once appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and will thence go to the Court of Appeals, where a decision may not be had for three years.

We append some significant comment from the press:

"The decision, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, will put the city of New York in possession of the best public library in the world. Of course, there are many greater and more valuable libraries than any that can now be collected by any sum of money whatsoever, but the great libraries like the Bodleian, the British Museum, the National Library at Paris, the German University collections, and the Library of Congress, are not public libraries in the technical sense; they are not li-

braries from which every citizen can draw books and take them home to read. Nor is the Astor Library such an institution, still less the Lenox Library. The Tilden Library, as we understand the bequest, is to be in the fullest sense a library of the people. In this respect the benefaction is unique and unparalleled. The only things approaching it are the Newberry Library at Chicago, not yet fully established, and the Boston Public Library, an old and admirably conducted institution, which might well serve as a model for the Tilden Library when the trustees find themselves free to begin their work. The Tilden bequest is not only the foundation of the greatest public library in the world thus far, but it is the greatest benefaction that the city of New York or any American city has ever received. We do not recall any bequest to a municipality which can be compared with it, unless that of the Duke of Brunswick to the city of Geneva may equal it in amount. Every citizen of the Empire State will be proud of this noble monument of a great man when the intentions of the donor shall have been realized, and every one, whether his station be high or low, will be a partaker of the blessings which he intended to distribute.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"The contest over Mr. Tilden's will concerns the claim of the city to about \$4,500,000 for a public library, one of the most splendid gifts ever made for such a purpose. There could hardly be a better illustration of Mayor Hewitt's account of the composition of the city population than the small amount of interest taken by the public in this magnificent contribution to its higher welfare. Few seem to know, fewer still to care, much about the matter. If the will should be set aside and the money for the library lost, we doubt if there would be a word of lamentation, except something formal in the newspapers."—*N. Y. Evg. Post.*

"New York has a magnificent gift in the Tilden library trust, which Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, has just decided is valid—provided the gift is finally confirmed by the Supreme Court in General Term and after that by the Court of Appeals. That admirable piece of machinery for the manufacture of law business and the enrichment of advocates, the New York appellate judiciary, takes about three years to thresh out a case of this kind, counting all the processes; and New York will be fortunate if it learns within two years whether it is to have the Tilden Library or not. . . . There has never been a more magnificent public library project than this. . . . We notice that the New York *Evening Post*, in an article on the Tilden bequest, mentions the Boston Public Library as one which might well serve as a model for the Tilden Library when the trustees find themselves free to begin their work. . . . Our own Public Library has been created since 1850, and the amount of real and personal estate which its trustees may receive and hold is limited to \$1,000,000. The great Newberry Library at Chicago is to have \$2,000,000. The rich men of the past never had within their reach such a wealth of books as the poorest may now have ready access to."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARIANSHIP.

THE Board of Regents of New York State, at their meeting at Albany, Dec. 12, at which 12 members were present, received the resignation of their Secretary, Dr. David Murray, who had held the place since January, 1880, but who of late years has been of impaired health. It was accepted in very complimentary resolutions, to take effect at the end of the year.

"The resignation disposed of," said the *Albany Journal*, "a long debate followed as to the appointment of a successor to Dr. Murray as Secretary. The vacancy in the librarianship of the general library, temporarily filled by Assistant George R. Howell, was brought into the discussion. For some time the Regents have been looking about for a librarian of the first class for the State Library, but have been unable to procure one, owing to the insufficiency of the salary paid by the State. It was suggested in the debate that the offices of Secretary and Librarian might well be held by one man, and that thus a sufficient salary might be secured for the head of the library force. This idea seemed to impress all favorably, and on motion of Supt. Draper the office of 'Secretary of the Board of Regents and Director of the State Library,' with a salary of \$5000, was created. - Chancellor Pierson directed each member to deposit a ballot expressing his choice for the holder of the new office. The ballots were unanimous for Prof. Melvil Dewey, Librarian of Columbia College. A motion of Supt. Draper was adopted continuing in office S. B. Griswold as head of the law library, and George R. Howell as head of the library of general literature, the two branches of the State Library. Mr. Dewey will be the general librarian, and Messrs. Griswold and Howell will be his subordinates. The meeting then adjourned until January 10.

"The Regents present were Francis Kernan, Henry R. Pierson, Martin I. Townsend, Charles E. Fitch, O. H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris, and Daniel Beach. There were also present of the *ex-officio* members Lieut.-Gov. Jones and Andrew S. Draper. Gov. Hill was invited to participate, but excused himself because of other duties."

Articles on the State Library, on the new appointment, and on Mr. Dewey, have appeared in such profusion in the city and country press, as to be quite beyond possibility of record even by title in these columns. The *Critic* said that "Mr. Dewey has won an enviable reputation for intelligence and energy in his profession, and fully merits the encomiums called forth by his appointment to the important post to which he has been called." The *Tribune* speaks of him as a "brilliant young executive," "singularly capable and energetic," who may fairly be expected to make of this most important of State Libraries in the country "one of the greatest educational institutions in the State and the chief attraction at Albany." The *Evening Post* remarks that a vacancy

has been left at Columbia which it will be hard to fill: "Although not the largest college library in the country, nor so large as other libraries in the city, the effective arrangement, and the assistance afforded by Prof. Dewey's corps of trained assistants, have made it one of the most useful institutions in New York, both to members of the college and to the public, who have been welcomed to consult the books."

The following sketch appeared in the *Albany Argus*, which we reprint, despite certain inaccuracies and overstatements, condensing slightly:

"Melvil Dewey was born in Adams Centre, Jefferson County, Dec. 10, 1851. He was graduated from Amherst College 1874, and in 1877 received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1873 he took active charge of the Amherst College Library, remaining in that position, his first library experience, until 1876, when he founded the American Library Association, a national concern, of which he has been Secretary in full charge ever since its foundation. In that year he removed to Boston and devoted himself to popular education through the simplifying and systematizing of libraries and library work. He also, during the same year, founded the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, of which he was managing editor for five years and is still the largest contributor. He also became in that year the founder of the third great factor of library work — The Library Bureau — of which he became manager. The Bureau was incorporated in Boston with the design to equip libraries throughout the country at the least possible expense and in the best and most thorough manner. In the same year, 1876, he became the founder of the American Metric Bureau.

"In 1881 Mr. Dewey was urged to take full charge of the library department connected with the National Bureau of Education, located in Washington, but he felt obliged to decline. Five years ago he founded the New York Library Club, of which he is President, an organization comprising about seventy-five librarians of New York and vicinity. In May, 1883, he was called to Columbia College, when all the libraries attached to that institution were consolidated into one university library. Mr. Dewey was given charge of the entire library, and a new building costing \$430,000, the finest library building in the world, was erected. Three years ago he became the founder of the Columbia College School of Library Economy, of which he is now director. About the same time he started *The Quarterly Magazine of Library Notes*, he being the original and the present editor. Mr. Dewey is also the Secretary and most prominent and active factor of the American Metrological Society, with headquarters in New York. The system of standard time now in operation was an invention of Mr. Dewey's and was brought forward by him as a member of this association. About a year ago he was prominent in incorporating the Children's Library Association, of New York, which undertakes, and with wonderful success, to supply the poor children of the metropolis under twelve years of age with good books and illustrated papers, in the attempt to root out the growing love of the untutored child for trashy literature.

Mr. Dewey's wife was Miss Annie Godfrey, the first Librarian of Wellesley College, of which he was for many years consulting librarian."

On this the *Critic* remarks: "Mr. Dewey was not, strictly speaking, the founder, but one of the founders of the American Library Association, and of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Nor have we heard it intimated before that he was the inventor of the present system of 'standard time.'" Mr. Dewey has not been connected editorially with the JOURNAL, nor "the largest contributor," for some years.

The Albany *Journal* says: "At this date Prof. Dewey is Secretary of 11 educational and library organizations. Prof. Dewey proposes to make the State Library what it is theoretically, the people's university in this State, and manage it much the same as he has Columbia College Library, which is conceded to be one of the best arranged and most convenient in the country. Many improvements will be made when he assumes charge. He has been superintending the laying out and arrangement of the new library quarters in the Capitol. Prof. Dewey promises to make the library one of the most inviting and easily accessible in the country. When completed, the State Library will be one of the best arranged and best equipped libraries in the world, and the credit of the work will be due to Mr. Dewey. It will be conspicuously a modern library, with all a modern library's economy of space, apparatus for the speedy handling of books, and excellence of arrangement."

The *Tribune*, Dec. 16, says of the State Library: "Mr. Dewey believes that the State Library can be so organized and arranged that it will be an important part of the State educational system. The library contains over 150,000 volumes, and is especially strong in books on American history. With a little care and a slightly more generous spirit in making appropriations for it on the part of the Legislature, it can be made one of the best libraries in the State and fully equal to the famous Congressional Library at Washington. Mr. Dewey would then have its present regulations for the use of books so modified that the professors of colleges, the teachers in public schools, and students generally, although not living in Albany, could draw books from it and read them. He would buy largely books bearing upon government, in order that the State Library may be an aid to the members of the Legislature. In fact, the library will be so arranged when it moves into its new quarters that the room adjacent to the Centre Room will be filled with books on political science. Here the member of the Legislature will find the books that he desires to aid him in legislation."

In a long editorial the *Tribune* approves of these plans. "With proper facilities it would be easy to extend its privileges to instructors in schools and colleges in any part of the State, books being sent to them under proper restrictions and returned. In this way a large number of professors and teachers who could not visit the capital would yet be able to avail themselves of the treasures of the library, and there can be no doubt that such a policy would have a stimulating and elevating effect throughout our whole

educational system. There is not the least practical difficulty in the way, if the Legislature will furnish the money to develop the library into a great and harmonious collection, and to keep the machinery of distribution going. The risk of loss in sending out books in this way would not be worth taking into account. Both the State Library and the instructors are under the general supervision of the Regents of the University, and for all practical purposes the books circulated in this way would probably be as safe as if they were read in the magnificent home of the library in Albany. But, aside from this, the experience of free circulating libraries such as the Boston Public Library,¹ and others elsewhere, including those in this city, shows that such privileges, when properly guarded, are seldom abused.

"But to carry out these plans the Legislature will need to exhibit a spirit of enlightened liberality. We have the foundation for a splendid library, but hardly more. For several years past the beggarly sum of \$5000 a year is all that has been appropriated for the purchase of books, while the city of Boston appropriates \$150,000 a year for its Public Library. The Library of Congress in Washington is largely fed with copyrighted books, while our State Library must pay its own way. It will have at least this advantage, however—that it will not be clogged up with the trash to which the Congressional Library is compelled to open its doors. The Empire State is big enough and rich enough to have a great library devoted not only to the service of its government, but of the whole people. We ought to see there in time a library to which scholars will resort from all parts of the State and even of the country. It presents a noble opportunity. The collection is now about one-fourth the size of the Congressional Library. In American history and some other departments it is especially rich. It has secured, thanks to the action of the Regents, the services of one of the most accomplished and energetic members of the library profession, who enters upon his work filled with an ambition to make this library the pride of the State. All that remains is for the Legislature to give such appropriations as the work demands.

New York Library Club.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library at 4.30 p.m., Nov. 1. Messrs. Berry, Bowker, Dewey, Nelson, and Tyler, and Misses Merington and Cutler were present. Bills of Burgoyne for printing, \$6.50, and of Nat. Press Intelligence Co., balance for clipping to July 1, \$22.68, and to Nov. 1, \$17.65, were approved.

The Treasurer reported \$17.90 in the treasury.

The question of continuing the clippings was

[¹ The Boston Public Library circulates no books outside of Boston. — Eds. L. J.]

discussed, and it was decided to discontinue them from date. Mr. Bowker requested the Secretary to order them sent to the LIBRARY JOURNAL from Nov. 1.

Mr. Dewey moved that an assessment of \$1 for 1888-89 be levied on each member of the Club. Carried.

Messrs. Paul L. Ford and Charles P. Knight, of Brooklyn, Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, of New York, and Miss Susan H. Yerkes, Libn. Arthur Winter Memorial Library, Stapleton, Staten Island, were unanimously recommended for membership in the Club.

Mr. Nelson tendered his resignation as Secretary and member of the Executive Committee. Accepted, to take effect Nov. 6.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, Mr. Paul L. Ford was unanimously elected Secretary.

Messrs. R. B. Poole and Peoples were added to the Executive Committee.

The following topics were selected for the regular meeting of the Club to be held Nov. 8:

1. Facilities afforded readers in European libraries.

2. The treatment of pamphlets.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, a standing rule was adopted, That all officers of the Club be added to the Executive Committee, and that five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Ordered that at each meeting the program for the succeeding meeting shall be announced by the President. When the Executive Committee shall fail to prepare a full program the President is authorized to complete the same.

Voted that Mr. Paul L. Ford be elected chairman of the Committee on Library Statistics in place of Mr. Nelson, resigned.

Library Economy and History.

BATTERSEA. Free Library competition. (In *Builder*, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 333.)

Battersea has 170,000 inhabitants. Four premiums were offered for designs for a building to cost £6000, on a lot bought by the Commissioners. This first is said by the *Builder* to be "a well-arranged and good working plan—the news-room on the right of the entrance, the magazine-room on the left, the lending library extending almost across the rear frontage, the librarian's office being placed between it and the news-room. The one doubtful point in the arrangement is, perhaps, the lighting of the latter room, which has an end light only; and, of course, the same remark applies to the ladies' reading-room over it. The design placed second has an admirable plan, the lighting throughout being very good. It proved, we imagine, too expen-

sive. The design placed third is very similar to the chosen design in plan, but the lighting is inferior.

"The most original plan is that by Mr. Hanson. The distinguishing feature is the large oval top-lighted reference library on the first floor, with book-stores ranged in the spandril spaces outside. The most artistic elevations are those of Mr. Walter Lyon. They are in a refined variety of Renaissance, treated with much grace, freedom, and power; but they are handicapped by a plan which gives a library of 80 ft. in length lighted only at the ends."

COUDERC, C. Notice sur la Bibliothèque Nationale. Tours, Paris, 1888. 56 p. 12°.

FULHAM (Eng.) FREE P. L. View of the reading-room. (In *Illustr. London News*, Oct. 27, p. 482.)

The reading-room is 70 x 30 and 22 ft. high. It has five newspaper stands and tables. The ceiling is richly decorated. On the front of the building are the lending and reference libraries, the ladies' reading-room and the Commissioner's room on the first floor, the remainder being occupied by Mr. H. Burns, the librarian. The building cost £6000, and now contains 7000 volumes.

HALLETT, Caroline M. Parish lending libraries; how to manage and keep them up, with a list of books. London, 1888. 75 p. 8°. 1 s. 6 d.

KIEL, UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK. Die Ordnungsprincipien. Für den dienstl. Gebrauch zusammengestellt. Als Mskr. gedr. [Lipsius & Tischer], 1888. 6 + 38 p. 8°. 2 m.

In the LENOX Library. (In N. Y. *Herald*, Nov. 25.) 1½ col.

"It is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on every day except Sunday and Monday, but it is open in the same sense that a museum is open and does not provide facilities for the general class of readers. The books are rare and out of the run of ordinary readers. Hence they are of use only to students and others who may desire to refer to them. Such persons are always welcomed and are freely given access to the shelves. For the public, however, no reading-room is provided, and to them the library is a literary museum, which they can wander through for hours, looking at the unique books on exhibition, and also an art museum, in which they can admire to their hearts' content many most beautiful statues, paintings, and other art work. A cordial welcome is given to all visitors, and the fact that the number of visitors increases each year proves that rare books, autographs, and paintings possess an irresistible attraction not only for students and artists, but also for *dilettanti* and the general public. Here it may be remarked that the popularity of the library has greatly increased during the past year, owing to the fact that visitors no longer require tickets in order to secure admission. Heretofore admission was only granted to those who presented cards signed by Dr. Moore."

PROVIDENCE P. L. The public library and its limited resources; signed W: E. Foster. (In *Providence Journal*, Nov. 6.)

VEUCLIN, V. E. *Anciennes bibliothèques normandes* (1689-1731.) Bernay, 1888. 36 p. 8°.

REPORTS.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. Total registration 35,207; total v. 66,828; issued 318,184 v. and 79,718 periodicals.

Baltimore, Md. Mercantile L. Added 2529 v.; circulation 50,749 v.; membership 1213; 84 periodicals on file; receipts \$6423.50; expenditures \$6121.

California State L. (Rpt. for 2 years.) Added 6612; total 68,465. It is requested that a neighboring driveway should be sprinkled, the annoyance and injury from dust being great.

"Many additions have been made to the collection of State and county maps, and to insure their preservation and to make them readily accessible for reference all have been mounted on spring rollers and hung on brackets. Each is numbered and can be found at once, by an alphabetical index."

Chicago Hist. Soc. Added 1302 v., 1813 pm. A complete special catalog of the Society's Americana has been prepared; one of history and biography is under way. An index of several thousand entries has been made to 100 bound volumes of pamphlets. The docs., reports, and collections relating to the different States have been placed in shelves and tiers, each State by itself. The Society corresponds with 66 others, from which it receives valuable exchanges.

Grand Rapids P. L. Added 4592; lost 2; total 21,835; issued 98,317; registration 6158.

"Above all other things stands the want of adequate and thorough cataloging, lacking which the library work of all kinds has not only been done at a disadvantage and with undue effort on the part of those inside, but the public does not and cannot receive the aid which it may justly ask. Thousands of the best works in the library are but little known; and, except by personal aid from the librarian and assistants in calling attention of seekers thereto, would prove of no more avail than as though the library did not possess them. But there is a limit to the scope of even personal assistance, however intelligently, cheerfully, and industriously rendered, which, in addition to the demands of other work and the disinclination of many readers to wait, or depend upon individual aid alone, does much to lessen the usefulness of the library."

Kansas S. L. (6th biennial rpt.) Added 2317 v.

New Haven F. P. L. (2d rpt.) Added 2706; total 8493; issued 138,574; membership 7970; new membership 2955. Receipts \$11,435; expenditures \$10,239.50.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. Added 1317; total 18,280; issued 15,653; opened 101 days.

San Francisco Free P. L. Added 714; total 49,475; books lost or stolen (since 1875) 324; home

use 89,313, lib. use 130,680. The Board report that the new librarian, J. V. Cheney, has taken hold of his work with zeal and intelligence; he reports an increase of \$10,000 in the appropriation, the approaching move into better quarters and the establishment of branch reading-rooms. Since Nov. 1, 1887, besides cataloging 15,000 v. the entire library has been checked off, a new handbook issued, a general reclassification nearly carried through, all blank forms remodelled, a list of duplicates and a deficiency list prepared, and a new registration begun.

Waterbury, Conn. Bronson Library. (19th rpt.) Added 1771; total 39,936; of the additions 1315 were purchased and 456 given; issued 52,136. Card catalogue completed.

NOTES.

Baltimore. Pratt Library. Some one writes to the *Nation*:

"It is not surprising that a writer in the *Nation* has not heard of the Pratt Library of Baltimore. It has not yet joined the ranks of libraries, in the modern sense of the word. Mr. Pratt's gift was a very handsome one, but the management of the library is at present in very unintelligent hands. No better way of giving out books has been devised than to make tired women and laborers stand in a long row until their turn is reached. My dressmaker has told me that she is going to join the Mercantile Library (the fee for which is five dollars a year), because she cannot afford the time required for waiting at the Pratt. Far from instituting courses of lectures, or any other means to show unbookish people what they want to read, it refused last year to allow its rooms to be used for such a course when other benevolent people were anxious to get one up. These are two instances out of many which might be given of how much it needs instruction in the ways which have lately been devised for making a library a centre of literary influence—such ways, for example, as Mr. Bemis has found to be so admirably successful in Buffalo."

Concord, N. H. Fowler Library. The library building given to the city of Concord, N. H., by W: P. and Clara M. Fowler, in memory of their father and mother, was dedicated Oct. 18. The dedicatory exercises consisted of an address by Rev. A: Woodbury, of Providence, R. I., a former resident of Concord; a poem by Abba Gould Woolson; presentation of building by W: P. Fowler; receiving of the gift, in behalf of the city, by Hon. W: M. Foster; singing by the Unitarian choir, and prayer.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. The library commissioners have agreed, that if the Board of Education will make itself responsible for loss or damage, they will allow the scholars in the public schools to take out books.

Duflon, Pa. The Scientific School of Mining and library attached thereto situated at Duflon was entirely destroyed by fire Dec. 14. Ex-Senator Reckly B. Cox presented the library to the young men of the town who desired to study mining from a scientific standpoint.

East Haddam (Conn.) Free Library and Reading-Room was opened in Moodus, October 15. Within less than three months money has been raised, a building hired and remodelled, rooms have been furnished and books placed on the shelves. A subscription library has been given as a part of the new one, other donations of books have come from private sources, and several hundred new volumes have been purchased, until there are now 1500 ready for use, and 2000 more to be bought with money already subscribed. \$3000 have been collected in the town and \$500 a year pledged for running expenses for the next ten years. The officers represent all the trades, professions, occupations, and religious beliefs of the town. The library is a large, low room, well lighted both by day and evening, furnished comfortably and attractively in oak, with neat cocoa-matting on the floor, silk sash-curtains on the glass doors, and handsome chenille portière in shades of dull red at the entrance to a smaller room containing a collection of native and foreign curiosities. More than forty newspapers and magazines, including one in French and another in German, are on the tables and reading-stands, and the Poles, of whom there are many in town, are to have the pleasure of reading a paper in their own tongue. Readers are allowed to go to the shelves, but no books may be taken down by any one except the librarian. An arrangement is soon to be made by which the ten or twelve villages in the town of East Haddam may be supplied with library books once a week.

At the dedication service Hon. B. G. Northrop delivered a lecture on the history of free libraries in this country for the last forty years, dating the movement to establish them from the time when Dr. Francis Wayland gave \$500 to found one in the Massachusetts town which bore his name, on condition that a like sum should come from the town itself. After the lecture refreshments were served in the basement of the church, and the library was kept open for the delivery of books until 11 o'clock. The usual hours will be from 1 to 9 p.m., and Miss Hannah Brownell, Secretary of the Board, has promised to act as librarian for at least six months. — C. M. H., *Hartford Courant*, Oct. 18.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. has been moved into the new City Hall. The rooms assigned to the library, we understand, have the usual evils of offices in a city hall; the light is bad, the ventilation doubtful, the conveniences both for library assistants and the public wanting.

Jacksonville (Fla.) P. L. The library has been renovated, and is once more opened to the public. It is now out of debt, and owns its building and land. A meeting is to be held on January 4 to take measures for the increase of the library's resources.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. A. A meeting of the citizens to take steps for the formation of the library was held on Dec. 4. A temporary constitution was adopted, and an executive committee appointed to manage the details. It was stated during the meeting that forty years ago a

free library was begun, but owing to political dissensions it was soon neglected, and after being lodged for some time in the First Presbyterian Church, most of the books passed to the junkman. The association will endeavor to secure the 6000 volumes at present in the possession of the Public School Free Library, as the basis for the new library.

La Crosse (Wis.) P. L. The dedication of the new library, the gift of the late Cadwallader C. Washburn, occurred Nov. 20. The library begins its existence with some 10,000 volumes, 4000 of which were donated by the Y. M. C. A. of La Crosse, which has also contributed \$2000. Miss Annie E. Hanscome, their librarian, takes charge of the new library.

Macon (Ga.) P. L. The directors have decided to erect a building which shall cost about \$10,000. \$2500 of this has been voluntarily subscribed, and more is expected. Any deficit in the whole sum will be met by an issue of bonds. The names of all who contribute \$1 or over will be inscribed on a bronze tablet to be placed in the new building.

Newark (N. J.) F. L. The Commissioners have accepted the offered building of the Newark Library Association, at the rental of \$3500. They also agreed to purchase some \$15,000 of the books of the association, but the book committee, on examination, only take a portion of them, as the works of reference are obsolete, and many of the other books worn out.

New Haven (Conn.) P. L. The proposition for the city to repair and give the use of the old State House to the Public Library is still unaccepted by the directors, who decline agreeing to the condition of keeping the building in repair. The State House Commissioners and the library directors are requested by the Common Council to consult as to whether to use the old building or build a new one.

New Orleans, La. Howard Memorial L. It is the intention of Mr. Nelson to make this a library of special value to the South. While not neglecting any branch of knowledge or literature, especial attention will be paid to gathering books printed in the South, works on the Rebellion, Southern newspapers, books by Southern authors, and agricultural works treating of the special Southern products.

New York. Within a stone's throw of the City Hall is one of the most curious and, in proportion to the capital invested, probably one of the best paying circulating libraries in the world. Its stock consists almost entirely of ten and twenty cent German and English novels in paper covers, only a few shelves being devoted to cloth-bound books.

Of the novels huge piles lie around in all directions, alphabetically classified and fairly well preserved. Those by the most popular authors have innumerable dog-ears, showing that they have passed through many hands since they came fresh from the press. The patrons of this library pay five cents for the privilege of reading a twenty-cent novel and three cents for reading a ten-cent one.

When they want a novel they pay the librarian half of its face value, and on returning it to him get back five or three cents, as the case may be. To messenger boys, factory girls, and budding clerks this mode of circulating desirable literature has proved so attractive that the owner of the books is doing a large business.

N. Y. Free Circulating L. The Board of Estimate allowed \$15,000 for the Free Circulating Library.

N. Y. Senate L. Two additional galleries have been built, which stisfactorily reduces the hitherto cramped condition of the books.

Paterson, N. J. The silk-workers' library will be opened about the beginning of 1889. The books are of a general character.

Pendleton (Oregon) F. L. The reading-room and library were opened with a reception Dec. 1. The old Pendleton library has been absorbed by the new association, and many of the local State papers have contributed a year's issue towards the reading-room.

Philadelphia, Pa. Memorial Presbyterian Church L. Two years ago the Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore and his wife erected and presented to the church a building for a free reading-room and library. A fair was held for its benefit, which netted \$1600, and was used to purchase 3000 volumes, with which the library opened. This fall a second one was held, which brought \$800 to the treasury. A life membership is now given in return for \$25, which goes to form a library fund.

Plattsburg, N. Y. Railroad Y. M. C. A. L. Membership tickets, costing \$1, are issued to any one, giving the privilege to take out one book, which may be retained two weeks. The books will also be forwarded to any member living on the route of either the D. & H. R. R., or the Chateaugay R. R., at an additional annual charge of \$1. A catalogue of the 1500 volumes now in the library has just been printed and is sold for fifteen cents.

Port Jervis (N. Y.) School L. A new supplementary catalogue has been printed. 4000 v. have been added in the current year.

Portland (Me.) P. L. The new library building, which has cost over \$100,000, and is the gift of James P. Baxter, was turned over to the city on the 19th of Nov. It will also be occupied by the Maine Historical Society.

St. Louis, Mo. Mercantile L. The work of removing the books from the old to the new building has been begun. All use of the library will be suspended till after Christmas, tho the reading and periodical room is still usable. The books are removed in stretcher-boxes.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The special committee on the technological department have issued a circular which states that "the suggestion that the manufacturers and employers of skilled labor in St. Louis contribute to establish a special collection of the best works on all the useful arts and trades as a department of the Public Library (which is free to all for purposes of reference) has

met with favor and promises of coöperation from all to whom the project has been personally presented. The management, therefore (in view of the fact that the income of the library is barely sufficient for general purposes), feel warranted in making an appeal to the manufacturers and mechanics of St. Louis, and to all public-spirited citizens, for aid in this undertaking, which they believe will greatly contribute to the industrial development and to the moral improvement of the city in various ways."

San Francisco (Cal.) F. L. The library has been removed to its new quarters in the City Hall, and is opened once more to the public.

Savannah (Ga.) Catholic L. Assoc. The new building is nearly completed. The association numbers about 140 members, and the society has accumulated about 2600 v. in its library, which it hopes to increase on moving into its new building.

Washington, D. C. National Geological Survey Library. One of the most important and practically useful adjuncts of the Survey is its excellent library. The collection was begun in 1881, almost simultaneously with the establishment of the survey; and in the seven years that have elapsed, about 25,000 bound volumes and more than 40,000 pamphlets have been accumulated. . . .

A card catalogue of authors, embracing the entire library of books and pamphlets, and consisting of several hundred thousand separate entries, has been finished. In addition to this, there is now in process of preparation a bibliography of North American geology—a work that will require several years to finish—and also a bibliography of the official geological reports of the States and of the United States Government. The work upon the latter has been about one-third done.

Probably there is no department of the National Survey Library more highly prized than that of maps. Of these there are about 20,000 arranged geographically in drawers which admit of their lying flat. None of these are maps made by the National Survey, but they have been gathered from every available source, and constitute the largest and best collection of maps in the United States. A complete catalogue has been prepared, and the larger part of the maps are mounted on linen.

The library is admirably housed. The room devoted to its use is well lighted and ventilated, and not only admits of a most advantageous arrangement of the books, but it also affords excellent facilities for the work of the librarian's assistants, and conveniences for those who have occasion to consult the books. — *Science*, Oct. 5.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Barking, Essex. Nov. 27, 921 voted in favor of adopting the Public Libraries Act, and 241 against, out of a total of 2340 voters. This is the first parish in Essex that has adopted the Public Libraries Act.

Berlin. A queer statement comes from Berlin that the statistics of the free libraries show that foreign literature is more popular there than the

German national literature. Each volume of foreign literature was lent out last year at the rate of 5.3 in the year, and each volume of the national literature at the rate of 5.1 times. — *Tribune*.

Clerkenwell F. P. L. The Commissioners opened on Tuesday a news-room. This is preliminary to the erection of a permanent library building, on a site granted at a nominal rent by the Skinners' Company, which will include lending and reference departments, reading-room, and news-room. In aid of the library Capt. Penton, M.P., and Mr. R. M. Holborn have given donations amounting to £600 each, and other gentlemen have presented valuable books. — *Ath.*

Librarians.

BRADSHAW, H: Memoir of H: Bradshaw, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and University Librarian [1867-86]; by G. W. Prothero. 7+ [2]+447 p. + portr. and facsim. O.

McKEE, T. H., Assistant Librarian U. S. Senate, has issued "Protection echoes from the Capitol," a work of 590 pp., 8°, containing the leading principles of the protective policy, also the present tariff and the Mills bill, compared in parallel columns. The whole is alphabetical in arrangement.

RALSTON, W: Ralston Shedden, was born in 1828, and is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1853-75 he served in the British Museum as an assistant librarian. In 1869 he published "Kriloff and his fables," and since then he has published a translation of Turgénieff's novel, "Dvoryanskoe Gnyesdo," "The songs of the Russian people," "Russian folk tales," and "The early history of Russia." He has also contributed a great number of articles to English periodicals, and was a corresponding member of the Imperial Russian Geographical and Historical Societies, of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and of the Nijni-Novgorod Statistical Society. He has become insane. He made an absurd application at the Bow Street Police Court, which he took for the Home Office. A constable thought he was drunk and detained him. The next day the magistrate released him on a friend undertaking to engage a keeper. He appears cranky on the subject of the White-chapel murders.

SCOTT, E. J. L. M.A., Assistant Keeper of mss. in the British Museum, becomes Keeper. He was educated at Marlborough and Lincoln College, Oxford. Mr. Scott published a metrical translation of the "Eclogues" of Virgil, in 1884; and edited the "Eikôn basilikê" in 1880, the "Records of the Grammar School of Harrow-on-the-Hill," and Harvey's "Prælectiones anatomicæ" in 1886.

WARNER, G. F., M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been appointed Assistant Keeper of mss. in the British Museum. Mr. Warner compiled a "Catalogue of the mss. at Dulwich College," 1881; and edited for the Camden Society "The Nicholas papers" in 1883, and for the Roxburghe Club Jean Mielot's "Miracles de Nostre Dame" in 1885.

Gifts and Bequests.

Cambridge (Eng.) University Library has recently received two very valuable donations: (1) Dr. Venn's unique library of logical books, comprising more than 1000 volumes, and forming a complete record of the progress of logical science and teaching during the last 400 years. No public library in England possesses a series of logical works at all approaching this in extent and value. The formation of it has cost Dr. Venn many years of constant attention; and, as the subject is one that has been little taken up by bibliographers, the task of collection has demanded great special knowledge, as well as much labor and thought. (2) The Oriental books and mss. of the late Dr. George Percy Badger. This collection contains 16 Arabic and Syriac mss., a large number of scarce and valuable printed books, and a series of mss. and *adversaria* in Dr. Badger's hand, including the original copy of his English-Arabic lexicon. Among the Arabic mss. is the original from which he translated for the Hakluyt Society the history of the Seyyids of 'Oman. The *adversaria* include many blue-books and documents bearing on affairs in 'Oman, Eden, Zanzibar, and other parts of the East, with corrections and elucidations based on his personal knowledge of these regions. — *Acad.*

Cincinnati P. L. Busts of Daniel Vaughan, scientist, and Dr. Reuben Dimond Mussey have been presented to the library, and were placed on their pedestals, in the main hall, with appropriate exercises, Dec. 5, 1888.

Denver (Col.) Mercantile L. The late Mr. F. Z. Solomon, one of the directors of the library, left it \$2000 in his will.

Drew Theological Seminary L. Through the liberality of William White, of New York City, Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., has received an evangelarion of the eleventh century, containing the Four Gospels beautifully written on vellum; a lectionary dating from the eleventh or twelfth centuries, and of exceptional critical value; and the celebrated Joasaph Manuscript of Paul's Epistles, besides several other ancient works.

Fultonville, N. Y. Nov. 30, Hon. J. H. Starin presented a well-selected library of 1250 volumes to the Starin Benevolent and Industrial Association for the benefit of the village of Fultonville. The library is very cosily established in handsome quarters. In order to help sustain the institution, Mr. Starin has given the Association the use of the spacious hall in the bank building, which will be let for choice entertainments, the proceeds to go for the benefit of the library.

Hinckley, Leicestershire. A free library has been erected, the gift of the Messrs. Atkins, in memory of their brother Arthur. The townspeople purchased the land, and a legacy of £500 has been left by the late Mr. Stephen Malin to be spent on books. The reading-room is already in working order, and a pleasant feature is the influx there of factory girls during their dinner-hour. — *Ath.*

Cataloging and Classification.

Burlington (Iowa) Free L. "Mrs. S. B. Maxwell has completed the labor of compiling a new and well-arranged catalogue of the Burlington Free Public Library, and the manuscript is now in the hands of the printer. When completed and bound the new pamphlet will make a book somewhat in excess of the size of the old one, as several thousand new books have been added, by purchase and donation, since the city received charge of the institution. City Auditor Vogt, who is a member of the library board, is reading the proof on the new catalogue. This is rather a difficult task and one that requires exceptional care, a good eye, and a thorough knowledge of the books of the day and of the classic and modern writers on all the divers topics that men elect to discuss in the sanctity of the study. The free public library is one of the most popular of our institutions. The number of books taken out each month mounts up into the thousands, and is daily increasing. It is doing in its own peculiar way a work in culture and exercising an educational and inspiring influence that is worth more in the long run than any other missionary organization in the community."

GLOVERSVILLE F. L. Books for the young. 1. 4th, 5th, and 6th year of school. *n.p., n.d.* 3 l. O. — 2. 7th and 8th year. *n.p., n.d.* 3 l. O.

Books specially suited for boys are marked (b), for girls (g). The lists are distributed gratis.

GOTTLIEB, Theodor. *Alte Bücherverzeichnisse aus Italien.* (Pages 481–497 of *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Nov. 1888.)

HAYN, Hugo. *Thesaurus librorum Philippi Pfister Monacensis; catalogus bibliothecae selectae. Verzeichniss e. auserlesenen Sammlg. Bavarica, Monacensia, Judaica, sowie v. Werken aus allen Wissenschaften, wobei Rara u. Curiosa, im Besitze d. kgl. bayer. Regierungsrathes Philipp Pfister su München. Mit Anmerkgn. u. Registern. München [Uebelen], 1888. 8+603 p. 8°. 20 m.*

POUGHKEEPSIE CITY L. Lists of books recommended for pupils' reading. High School, 1st. dept., Senior class. *n.p., n.d.* 4 p. Tt.

59 titles and a quotation from Bacon. Similar lists are prepared for 8 other grades. The librarian, J. C. Sickley, writes: "These lists were first issued over a year ago. Some changes and additions have been made, and the attempt made to render them more attractive, by specifying the grades and placing a short quotation on each. Their use during the past year was such as to encourage the plan of furnishing them for pupils."

STEFFENHAGEN. *Die Ordnungsprincipien der Universitäts-Bibliothek Kiel. Für den dienstlichen Gebrauch zusammengestellt.* Kiel, 1888. 6 + 38 p. gr. 8°. 2 m.

TOPEKA (*Kansas*) F. P. L. 1st suppl.: books added 1 Ja. 1880–1 Ja. 1887. Topeka, 1888. 88 p. l. O.

Classed, with series list, periodical list, and author index.

CHANGED TITLES.

"A recoiling vengeance," by Frank Barrett, N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1888, 12°, is identical with "By misadventure," same author, Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co., 1888, 12°, a fact which I didn't find out until I had shelved several copies of Appleton's ed. of the work, supposing it to be something entirely new. Rand's was pub. about Aug. 1. Appleton's, Oct. 1. — *W. A. Bardwell.* ["A recoiling vengeance" is the original English title. — Eds. L. J. *W. T. Peoples* also reports this.

"The drummer-boy, a story of the days of Washington," by Louis Rousselet, London, Sampson Low, Marston, etc., 1888, 12°, is same as Ralph, the drummer-boy, etc., tr. by W. J. Gordon, N. Y., Henry Holt & Co., 1884, 12°. — *W. A. Bardwell.*

Rénan's "Lectures on the influence, thought, and culture of Rome, etc., tr. by C. Beard (Hibbert Lectures, 1880), London, Williams & Norgate, 3d ed., 1885," and "English conferences, tr. by Clara Erskine Clement, Boston, Jas. R. Osgood & Co., 1880," are the same thing, except that the former includes Dr. Martineau's address, and the latter has an additional lecture on Marcus Aurelius. The English translation is much superior to the American, and has, besides, copious references to authorities, which are omitted in the American edition. — *K. A. Linderfelt.*

Bibliography.

APPERT, J., and CONTADES, G. de. *Canton de Passais, essai de bibliographie cantonale.* Marmers, Paris, 1888. 11+87 p.

BIBLIOGRAFIA storica astese. Torino, 1888. 71 p. 4°. (200 copies.)

BRINK, J. ten. *Geschiedenis der Noord-Nederlandsche letteren in de 19^e eeuw in biographieën en bibliographieën, 1830–80. Deel 1.* Amst., 1888. 12+455 p. 8°. 4.30 fl.; bd. 5 fl.

D'ARC, P. L. *Bibliographie des ouvrages rel. à Jeanne d'Arc, catalogue des principales études historiques et littéraires depuis le 15^e siècle.* Paris, 1888. 263 p.+enr. 8°. 5 fr.

DIAZ Y PÉREZ, N. *Diccionario hist., biog., critico y bibliográfico de autores, artistas, y extremeños ilustres, prec. de un prólogo de D. Franc. Cañamaque, y con noticias del autor por D. Fern. de Gabriel y Ruis de Apodaca.* Tomo 2. Madrid, 1888. 12+622 p. fol. 30 pes.

- EGERTON-CASTLE'S *L'escrime et les escrimeurs depuis le Moyen Age jusqu'au 18^e siècle*; tr. de l'anglais par Alb. Fierlants, Paris, 1888, 48+289 p., 4°, 20 fr., has a "bibliographie."
- ENGEL, A., and SERRURE, Raymond. *Répertoire des sources imprimées de la numismatique française*. Tome 1. Paris, 1888. 19+399 p. 8°. 15 fr.
- FERRARI, Ferruccio. *Bibliografia boccacesca*. Firenze, 1888. 13 p. 8°.
- Extr. fr. the *Revista delle biblioteche*, no. 5-7.
- FRIZENSCHAF, Johannes. *Führer durch die periodische Presse d. deutschen Katholiken im deutschen Reich*, in Luxemburg, in Oester.-Ungarn, in d. Schweiz u. in den Verein. Staaten v. Nordamerika. Stuttg., Wildt'sche Buchh., 1888. 13+112 p. 8°. 1.60 m.
- HALVORSEN, J. B. *Norsk forfatter-lexikon, 1814-80*. Paa grundlag af J. E. Krafts og Chr. Langes "Norsk forfatter-lexikon, 1814-56." Bd. 2. Krist., 1888. 797 p. gr. 8°. 12.50 kr.
- The HARTFORD L. ASSOC.'s bulletin for Nov. has two interesting notes: 1. How to find quotations. 2. How to work at prize questions. In the latter (1½ p.) the question, "Why was Charles I. called the White King?" is taken as an example and the inquiry followed through twenty books. It is a good specimen of such research.
- HARVARD UNIV. L. *Mathematical theses of junior and senior classes, 1782-1839*; by H. C. Badger. Camb., 1888. 14 p. l. O. (Bibliog. contrib., no. 32.)
- KNOB, Dr. G. *Zur Bibliographie [Jakob] Wimpfelings*. (Pages 463-481 of *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Nov. 1888.)
- KÜHL, W. H. *Führer durch die gesammte Uhrmacher-Litteratur*. Berlin, 1888. 31 p. 16°. 20 pf.
- H. KÜHN's *Lehrer als Schriftsteller*, Lpz., 1888, 192 p., 8°, has an "Angabe ihrer literarischen Erzeugnisse."
- FR. de LA MOTTE'S *Antiquités d'Harfleur*, Rouen, 1888, 20+227 p., 4°, has a "Liste bibliographique, par Em. Lesens."
- LUQUE Y MARTINEZ, D. C. *Indice bibliográfico de las obras pub. por los profesores de escuelas de comercio y de institutos, con aplicación á la enseñanza mercantil por peritos y profesores mercantiles y catedráticos de enseñanza privada*. Madrid, 1888. 23 p. 4°. 1.25 rs.
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- MONOD, G. *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France, catalogue méthod. et chronol. des sources et des ouvrages rel. à l'histoire de France jusqu'en 1789*. Paris, 1888. 12+420 p. 8°. 9 fr.
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- NERI, Ach. *Gli statuti di Mioglia; notizia bibliografica*. Genova, 1888. 12 p. 8°.
- NIZET, F. *Bibliographie de Léon XIII. d'après le catalogue idéologique*. Brux., 1888. 9 p. 8°.
- PETIT, L. D. *Bibliographie der middelnederlandsche taal-en letterkunde*. Leiden, 1888. 16+298 p. gr. 8°. 4 fl.
- PETIT, P. *Quelques additions à la bibliographie générale des ouvrages sur la chasse, la vénerie, et la fauconnerie de R. Souhart*. Louviers, 1888. 87 p. 8°.
- PÖLCHAU, A. *Die livländische Geschichtsliteratur im J. 1887*. Riga, 1888. 83 p. 16°. 1 m.
- QUARITCH, Bernard. *Bookbinding; catalogue of 1500 books remarkable for the beauty or the age of their bindings or ownership by great collectors, etc.* London, Nov. 1888. 200 p. O. (no. 93).
- REBOUL, R. *Biographie et bibliographie de l'arrondissement de Grasse*. Grasse, 1888. 336 p. 18°. 5 fr.
- RIETH. *Repertorium der technischen Journal-Literatur*. Im Auftrage des K. Patentamtes hrsg. Jahrg. 1887. Berlin, 1888. 10+432 p. Lex. 8°. 15 m.
- SCHEFFLER, W., and SAHR, J. *Verzeichniss von Bildwerken u. Bildern auf die ital., französ., u. eng. Lit.-u. Culturgeschichte bezüglich (Dante, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Burns, Molière, u. Sandeau)*. Ausgestellt beim 3n. allg. deutschen Neuphilologentag zu Dresden, 29. u. 30. Sept. u. 1. Oct., 1888. Dresden, 1888. 68 p. gr. 8°. 1.50 m.
- SCHULZ, A. *Die floristische Lit. für Nordthüringen, den Harz u. den provinziälsächsischen wie anhaltischen Theil an der norddeutschen Tiefebene*. Halle, 1888. 90 p. gr. 8°. 1.50 m.
- SHERBORN, C. D. *A bibliography of the foraminifera, recent and fossil, 1565-1888*. London, 1888. 8°. 5 sh.
- THOMMEN, R. *Schriftproben aus Handschriften des 14.-16. Jahrhunderts*. Basel, 1888. 18 p. +20 Taf. 4°. 8 m.
- TRAPHAGEN, Fr. W. *Index to the literature of*

columbium, 1801-87. Washington, D. C., 1888. 2+27 p. 8°. (Smithsonian misc. col., 663.)

TUCKERMAN, Alfr. Index to the literature of the spectroscope. Washington, 1888. 7+423 p. 8°. (Smithsonian misc. col., 658.)

VERZEICHNISS sämmtl. Schriften üb. Geflügelzucht, Stuben-, Zier- u. Singvögel, Nutzen u. Schaden der Vögel, Vogelschutz, Naturgeschichte der Vögel u. ihrer Eier, Kaninchenzucht, welche 1850-88 (Juli) im deutschen Buchhandel erschienen sind. Lpz., 1888. 36 p. 8°.

Arthur E. WAITE's Lives of alchemymystical philosophers, London, 1888, 315 p. O., has an "Alph. catalogue of works on the hermetic philosophy and alchemy," p. 276-306.

Oliver WARDROP's Kingdom of Georgia, London, 1888, 202 p., O., has a Bibliography, p. 171-196.

ZEITSCHRIFT für romanische Philologie; hrsg. von Gustav Gröber, 1886. Suppl. heft 10. (10 Band, 5. Heft): Bibliographie 1885, von Willy List. Halle, 1888. 5+124 p. gr. 8°.

ZUSAMMENSTELLUNG der innerhalb der letzten 10 Jahre in deutscher Sprache erschienenen Literatur auf dem Gebiete der Photographie u. des photog. Druckverfahren. Düsseldorf, 1888. 23 p. 12°. .40 m.

The French Minister of Commerce has appointed in connection with the Universal Exposition of 1889 an organizing committee for the International Congress of the Bibliography of the Mathematical Sciences.

INDEXES.

Index to APPLETONS' annual cyclopædia, 12 v., 1876-87. N. Y., 1888. 144 p. l. O.

Table des tomes 31-40 (1870-79) de la BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ÉCOLE DES CHARTES, suivie de quatre tables générales sommaires des tomes 1-40; par Eugène Lelong. Paris, 1888. 3+236 p. 8°. 5 fr.

NOUVELLES annales de la construction. Table des matières, 1876-87. Angers, 1888. 53 p. 16°.

POOLE, W: F:, and FLETCHER, W: I. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. 1st supplément, Jan. 1 1882 to Jan. 1 1887. With the coöperation of the American Library Association. Boston and N. Y., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888. 13+483 p. l. O.

PORTEFEUILLE des machines; table des matières, 1876-87. Angers, 1888. 76 p. 16°.

REVUE africaine, journal des travaux de la Société Historique Algérienne. Table générale (1856-81). Alger, 1888. 8+314 p. 8°.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

From 18 to 20. Says the *Lutheran Observer*: "The author of 'From 18 to 20,' a new society novel whose authorship has puzzled all Philadelphia, is Miss E.. Jandon Sellers, the young daughter of D: W. Sellers, Esq., one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar, and law-partner of Judge Mitchell."

View of the proposed constitution, Phila., 1787, was written by John Nicholson. — P. L. F.

An address from an officer of the late Continental Congress [Phila.: 1787] was written by William Findley. — P. L. F.

Life of Isaac Hill (printed in Concord, N. H., in 1835) is by Cyrus P. Bradley. — K. A: LINDBERFELT.

Memoirs of the late Benjamin Franklin. . . . London: 1790. Jonathan Boucher writes of this as "Mr. Wilmer's memoirs." Can any one supply full name? — P. L. F.

Q. T: Purnell who has used this signature in the *Athenæum*, *Globe*, *Judy*, and in a book, "Dramatists of the day," writes to the *Athenæum* (p. 485) that he is not the author of "Dead man's rock" and "Troy Town," lately issued under this letter by Cassell, who is guessed to be Mr. Arthur Quilter Crouch, an Oxonian, and a member of the literary staff of Cassell & Co. — *Critic*.

Mr. W: Cushing furnishes us the following: *Julian Warth*, ps. of Mrs. Julia Warth Michael Parsons.

L. L. L. and *Lillie Lull*, ps. of Mrs. Lillie Lull Lombard.

Mrs. Peleg Newsty, ps. of Mrs. Abigail A. Evans (Aunt Nabby papers, Boston, 1888).

Nora Helen Wardell, ps. of Miss Evelyn L. Dwyer.

Thomas J. Todd, ps. of Frank Carpenter.

Andrew Hedbrooke. In Cushing's new volume of "Pseudonyms" the name of Edward Rowland Sill is treated as a pseudonym for Andrew Hedbrooke. Reading Miss Phelps' notice in the *Sept. Century* led to an inquiry which produced a reply from the widow of the poet, under the signature of Mrs. E. R. Sill. — A. W. WHELPLEY. [Probably this was a transposition in the book of the assumed name and Mr. Sill's real name. — Eds. L. J.]

Baylor, Miss F. C. L. j. 10: 384 [not 348 as the *Index* has it]. The statement of the *Critic* is erroneous. Her name is still Baylor. — J: EDMANDS.

The Duchess, according to E. W. B. in the *Bookbuyer*, Nov., 1888, p. 407, is not Mrs. Maggie Argles, but Mrs. M.. Hungerford.

George Sand. "Princess Nourmahal," lately published as a translation by Lew. Vanderpoole from the French of George Sand, is evidently not by her. See *Nation*, Nov. 15, p. 396.

Jean Kincaid, ps. of Mrs. Estelle M. Hatch Merrill, born in Maine, correspondent of Boston *Globe*.

O. A. W., meaning Only a Woman, ps. of Katharine Floyd Dana in *Hunt's merchants' magazine*. — Preface to her "Our Phil."

Olive A. Wadsworth, ps. of Katharine Floyd Dana in stories in the *Atlantic*, now published in a volume under her name.

Parke Danforth, ps. in "Not in the prospectus" (Bost., Houghton, M., & Co., 1887, 12") of Hannah Lincoln Talbot, who lives in Portland, Me., cor. of Parke and Danforth Streets. — W. A. BARDWELL.

Pinus Strobus, ps. of Elizur Wright, in "The voice of a tree from the Middlesex Fells," Boston, 1883. — ALICE G. CHANDLER.

Richard Penfield in "Luelle, a southern romance," is a pseud. for Louis Pendleton. — J: EDMANDS.

S. D. S., Jr., in "Hallo, my fancy," stands for S. Decatur Smith, Jr. — J: EDMANDS.

Among the contributors to *Knight's quarterly mag.* Peregrine Courtenay and Vyvyan Joyeuse were pseudonyms of Winthrop Mackworth Praed; William Payne and Martin Danvers Heavyside were names used by Matthew Davenport Hill. — Memoir of M. D. Hill, Lond., 1878, p. 67.

Humors and Blunders.

FROM a newspaper of 1886, Waldo County. There are in the Sears public library, Searsport, 161 volumes of the French Encyclopædia edited by Diderot and D'Alembert. These books are said to be the only set to be found outside of Berlin. [!!!] Good judges have pronounced them worth \$1000.

HAVE you a poem on the Victor of Manengo, by Anon?

COPIED from a call slip: S. L. Clemens, Mark Twain's Scrap-Book.

IN the Rules of a town library in Massachusetts it is stated to be the duty of the librarian "to carry out such directions of the trustees as will aid in extending the efficiency of the library." It is not stated what is to be done with such directions of the trustees as will not aid in extending the efficiency of the library, nor who is to decide which class any given direction belongs to.

A ST. LOUIS girl asked a library attendant, "Who crossed the Alps first?" "Hannibal," was the reply. "Did he cross them before Napoleon?" was the second naïve question. "Certainly; he lived before Cæsar's time." "Cæsar—when did he live?"

A YOUNG lady wanted Marion Crawford's "Saracinesca" and wrote on the slip "Cyrus and esca." Another young lady wanted Bertha Clay's "Throne on the world." One boy wanted one of Oliver Twist's books about "Little Dorritt," and another asked for one of Roe's books, but he didn't want "Hain't got any home."

THE *Troy Budget* is responsible for the following: Chancellor Pierson recently sent for one of his supernannuated clerks and said to him, "Mr. —, the board has had in contemplation some changes in the library, and after mature consideration it has been decided that it would be best for you to resign." Promptly came the reply, "I do not think so, Mr. Pierson, I am on some important work, and I do not wish to leave it unfinished." Mr. Pierson was obstinate, however, and said if no one else could finish the work the board would be compelled, reluctantly, he confessed, to roll it up and lay it away among the archives; so the clerk consented to hand in his resignation, which he did on the following day, but it read "to take effect next November." It is needless to add that more vigorous measures than requests for resignations were promptly resorted to.

A LADY came repeatedly to get "She," and was very much provoked that it was never in. At last we found that she wanted "Seth's brother's wife."

ON page 599 of *Le Livre* for November there is a résumé of Emile Cère's article on "Library reforms" in the October no. of *La Nouvelle Revue*. The reviewer seizes the opportunity to inquire why such glaring typographical errors are allowed to appear in the spelling of names, as an example of which he cites: "The famous circulating library of Muddie (!) appears as Madie, etc." — K. A: LINDERFELT.

FROM a Sale Catalogue, Nov. 22-23, 1888: 661 Phædon, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, by Pluto. First American, from the rare London edition. 12mo, boards. (Water-stained.) Published by W. Gowan. Scarce. N. Y., 1833. It has not been hitherto known that this person ever appeared in print over his own signature.

THE following have been called for at the Brooklyn Library: "Consawelia," by George "Sands." "Annie Carrie Nana." Tourgée, Black "eyes." Alger, "Raged" Dick. Bayly, We "too." Crawford, Sequel to "Sarasesnesque."

MR. SCHWARZ has so frequently indulged in humorous articles at the expense of members of the guild, that his victims at least will enjoy seeing how the very types in his own Finding list have turned upon him. We quote from Part 3 — Fiction — some examples of the "unconscious humor" of the head-lines: Abandoned to Agnes Serle; Artist's love to Beautiful fiend; Beautiful unknown to Brandon; Cousins to Denis Duval; Deserted wife to Driven from the path; Dropped from the clouds to Eustace diamonds; Flirtations in fashionable life to Gemini; Home scenes to Innocents from abroad; Mildred's wedding to Mount Sorel; Phemie Frost's experiences to Professor Conant; Reflection to Runaway match; Running the gauntlet to Servant-girl of the period; So they were married to Strife; and Seven daughters to Telegraph boy.

We should not have been surprised at finding some of these in the catalog of the new library at Salt Lake City, but to see them in the Finding list of the staid Apprentices' L. is rather startling. — C: A. N.

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LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 13. JAN.-DEC., 1888.

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page, the first figure which column, the second how far down in ninths. 129¹¹ means page 129, first column, one-ninth from top to bottom.

The colon after an initial of a given name means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial, e.g., A: means Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William; C.: Charlotte; E.: Elizabeth; F.: Fanny; G.: Grace; H.: Helen; J.: Jane; K.: Katharine, Kate; L.: Louisa; M.: Mary; S.: Sarah.

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